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THE

LITERARY PANORAMA,

BEING A

REVIEW OF BOOKS, MAGAZINE OF VARIETIES,

AND

ANNUAL REGISTER;

COMPRISING

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE

FROM

THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM;

THE BRITISH CONNECTIONS

IN

THE EAST-INDIES, AMERICA, WESTERN
THE WEST-INDIES, AFRICA, ASIA, &c.

AND FROM

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,

AUSTRIA, HOLLAND, PRUSSIA,
DENMARK, HUNGARY, RUSSIA,
FRANCE, ITALY, SPAIN,
GERMANY, POLAND, SWEDEN,
GREECE, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, &c.

VOL. VII.

Turning with easy eye thou may'st behold——
From India and the golden Chersonese
And utmost Indian isle Taprobane,
From Gallia, Gades, and the British west,
Germans and Scythians, and Sarmatians north,
Beyond Danubius to the Tauric pool:
All nations—— MILTON. *Paradise Regained.*

LONDON:

Printed by COX, SON, and BAYLIS, Great Queen Street,

For C. TAYLOR, No. 108, Hatton Garden, Holborn.

1810.

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NEW-YORK

We beg leave to explain to our friends, that the reason for including SEVEN *Numbers* in the present Volume, is a desire to accommodate the number of new Subscribers which we find honour the Panorama with their suffrages, at the beginning of a year.

In compliance with wishes expressed from all quarters, we shall continue to include SEVEN *Numbers*, in each Volume, till the Volumes commence with the most desirable divisions of the year, January and July.

The importance attached by the Public to our National and Parliamentary Papers becomes daily more evident; and we have thoughts of expressing a particular attention to this department of our work, more publicly than at present, in our title page.

The object of the Literary Panorama, as originally announced, was the COMMUNICATION OF INFORMATION to its readers: we are happy in the reflection that tho character of having accomplished that purpose, in a distinguished manner, is not only fixed on this work, but is increasing: and we beg leave to return our most grateful thanks to our friends who have enabled us to execute our intentions so respectably; and to the Public, for continued and augmenting support.

TO THE BINDER.

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THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR OCTOBER, 1809.

TO THE READERS OF THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

The LITERARY PANORAMA begs leave to commence another volume, by expressing the most grateful acknowledgements to its supporters, for the favour with which they have been pleased to receive its former communications, intended for their information and amusement. Happily, the same kind patronage, that has effectually contributed to the interest of its pages, continues that indulgent partiality, which has been the boast of this work on former occasions: and, the Conductors of it trust, that their humble efforts will meet its continuance.

The Conductors may also say, that, on their part, neither diligence, nor cost, has been spared, to enable them to gratify the expectations of their readers: and they hope it will not be thought impertinent, if they add, that during the late EMBARGO on the Continent, amounting in effect to a CLOSE IMPRISONMENT of knowledge and information, they commissioned *by different ways*, copies of several continental publications at SEVEN TIMES THEIR ORIGINAL PRICE.

It may further be pardonable to hint, that a comparison of several of its competitors with the PANORAMA, will prove, that they have regularly extracted, *without acknowledgement*, articles, which had appeared in this work in the preceding month; and it is a fact, that occasionally, articles from this work have found their way into some of our daily (London) newspapers, as *the very latest intelligence*, TWO MONTHS after the PANORAMA had communicated them to the public.

In entreating the continued patronage of our readers,—their *additional* RECOMMENDATIONS, and *kind* INTRODUCTION, where necessary,—together with the CANDID construction, and acceptance of their endeavours, the Conductors trust that they shall not be thought intrusive; since to that favour and to such exertion, they must solely look for the remuneration of their unusual diligence, and extraordinary expences.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, *PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.*

No. X.

PENSIONS, SINECURES, REVERSIONS.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT TO THE THIRD REPORT * FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, &c. OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, PRESENTED TO THE HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[Ordered to be printed, 31st May, 1809.]

A VERY important part of the British Constitution, and, indeed, the glory of it, is that publicity which attends national proceedings. That the people of the British empire are more easily satisfied than the subjects of other governments, may not be true; but, that they feel properly the endeavours made to satisfy them, and accept, with pleasure, those which they regard as ingenuous and sincere, is unquestionable. The interest which every Briton takes in the prosperity of his country induces him to watch, with some jealousy, and more diligence, over the actions of public men; and this vigilance should be, we trust it is, a stimulus to those in office to the honorable and zealous discharge of the duties incumbent on their stations.

Where the mere muck worm principle of lucre appears to have influenced a party in his avidity after office, or situation, the contempt of the public is sure to embitter his enjoyments. The mere lucre

* The Third Report on the Public Expenditure, with a List of all the Members of Parliament, enjoying Pensions, Sinecures, Reversions, with the amount of their emoluments, &c. &c. will be found in Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 1041. *et seq.*

of gain in a public man makes no friends in Britain. It may procure a few hypocritical *congees*; but to real respect it is a stranger.

Nevertheless, the generosity of the British nation does not desire that its public servants should go unrewarded. The dignity which it becomes highly exalted characters in the state to maintain, is not to be supported without great expences; and, as on behalf of the community these expences are incurred, it behoves the community that they be not supported by the individual from his private property, but from the general purse.

If "the labourer be worthy of his "hire," those in stations of confidence are worthy of liberal consideration: and if labour of the body be entitled to a just compensation, by what shall we recompense labour of the mind? The diligence, the study, the acquisitions necessary to form a man of political business, are extreme;—the exertions, the vigilance, the consideration yet promptitude, the vigour yet caution, the readiness of mind amid exigencies, the calmness amid contradictory information, the penetration and decision requisite in delicate conjunctures, render the station of the statesman no subject of envy. The man, who, from duty to his country, passes anxious days and sleepless nights, revolving in his mind the choice of difficulties, deserves a generous acknowledgement from those whose welfare engrosses his contemplations. To such a character, we say, a generous stipend is due, besides that respect which attaches to his office.

It is also just, that the party whose talents are withdrawn from that profession which had been the means of his eminence, to serve the public, should be indemnified against loss by change of his course of life. If men of talents be desired to occupy posts of state (and posts of state most assuredly demand men of talents) can we blame them if they withhold their services, when the uncertainty of remuneration for the exertion of their talents suggests itself to their minds? Why should they abandon a profitable situation for a situation without profit? Why throw away the opportunity of providing for future life, to serve a country that means to make them no return?—no return adequate to what mere continuance in their present habits would effect?

Add to these remarks, the consideration of the impropriety of permitting men who had occupied high stations, to resume what were their (laudable) occupations before they were selected to such superior appointments. Would any one approve of a return to pleadings at the bar by the man who had been a judge? The authority and influence of the public officer accustomed to decide causes, would certainly occasion, among those engaged as his opponents, jealousies beyond what are current in the profession: to say nothing of the indecorum in such a spectacle; of which every thinking mind needs no conviction by argument. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer were to become a banker, on quitting his office, would not all the world conclude that he turned his knowledge of the proceedings, intentions, and resources of government to good account? Inasmuch, then, as we should derive no gratification from seeing a Lord Chancellor reduced to the character of an attorney, although an attorney may be a very respectable character, and his Lordship might have risen from that to the woolsack;—inasmuch as we should abhor to see a man possessed of the secrets of state in a situation where he must be exposed every hour to temptations to reveal them;—so we must infer, that it is no less wise than just, decorous, and necessary in a state to make provision for those of its officers whom it has called to assist in its service, after the labours in which they have assisted are closed, as to them, respectively.

If this train of reasoning be just, it will follow, as equally just; that the Sovereign should be empowered to assure the individuals whom he calls to his councils, that neither they, nor their families, shall suffer loss or inconvenience by their acceptance of the stations to which his judgement assigns their future labours.

Such a security from the Sovereign is a patent: and this may reasonably benefit a family, to the same extent as that family would have been benefitted had the head of it continued in his original profession.

Extraordinary services to the state should be rewarded, without parsimony by the state. To slacken the hand of liberality, when such are in question, is akin to the folly of offering a premium to indolence. Who will seize an opportunity, which once lost is lost for ever, when he knows that all the advantage to which it may lead will be lost on the

thankless? that ingratitude and insensibility will be the whole result of his exertions? We must deal with men as men: human nature will not abandon principles implanted in its disposition: whoever desires to enjoy a benefit should hold out inducements—and after acquiring the object, should realize them with honour.

But it may not always be convenient to a state to part with a great sum of money, by way of pecuniary reward: some recourse may, no doubt, be had to honours; and of these a liberal mind will feel the value: but these must be supported with dignity, or they would dishonour the society which confers them, and dignity implies expence, as part of it depends on services not gratuitous. If, therefore, the state desires to pay an annuity rather than a principal sum, it may so happen, considering the frailty of life, that the son, who has done nothing for the state, may enjoy the reward allotted to the father. If the son degrade the memory of his sire, by utter unworthiness of this reward, yet is not the state thereby liberated from the obligation it has incurred. It is the duty of the executive government to fulfil all its contracts. Let the disgrace of not acting worthily, or, even if it be so, of abusing the public punctuality, and acting unworthily, fall where it ought; but let not the state be subjected to the imputation of dishonour, forgetfulness, or ingratitude.

The public at large is not sensible of ALL the services for which it is obliged to individuals. The terrible glory of a victory makes a general impression on a nation: but the silent honour of having preserved the nation in peace is lost on the thoughtless multitude. Yet in the judgement of sound reason, the man who averts the calamities of war from his country, while he maintains her honour unimpeached, deserves a reward of the highest possible class. If it be but a portion of the interest of the many millions such an one has saved to his country—and if the consideration of all the calamities attendant on war be waived—still we insist, that his country cannot too amply reward such a man. But, this exploit scarcely reaches the public ear: the king, by his office, is acquainted with it: half a dozen individuals, who have seats in the cabinet, participate in the knowledge of it: does it follow that the king is not to reward it because it is private? and because, from the delicacy of the subject, it must continue private, is it therefore to profit the party nothing by whom it has been accomplished? It is enough that the king, as the organ of the constitution, employs his prerogative; the crown may have reasons of which the nation, as a body, has no conceptions.

Sudden services may sometimes lead to sudden honours. It would be weak if not wicked in royalty to refrain from distinguishing by marks of favour, whoever has distinguished himself by averting calamities from the nation, or by ensuring advantages to his king and country, because the mode in which he has accomplished these services is secret. Are the services themselves real, effective, permanent?—this is the question on which depends the propriety of reward.

And if by the mutability of human affairs the successors of a servant of the state distinguished by his eminent qualities and the benefits resulting from his exertions should fall into poverty, what mind capable of feeling the honourable sentiments of humanity, would not sympathize with the unfortunate? Shall we suffer the wives, the daughters, the helpless infants, the rising youth, in whom we may hope with the blood of their fathers flow their honour and their virtue, to languish or to perish before our eyes? Shall we withhold an existence from those to whose ancestors it may be said we are in a measure indebted for our own existence—as a nation—as freemen—or as protestants?

The consequence of these observations is, that rewards may be justly due to various persons with whose services the public is not acquainted:—that, rewards may be justly conferred on some who themselves, personally, have acquired no pretensions to them:—that remunerations of a pecuniary nature may honourably be prolonged after the party who receives them has ceased to discharge those duties for which a pecuniary consideration was due to him.

But propositions the converse of these are no less founded in the strictest integrity than those of which we have been speaking.———

When absolute favoritism *ex mero motu* confers out of its own purse an unreason-

able donation on the subject of it,—that may pass for nothing more than folly: but if this unmerited boon be taken from the pocket of another; what was folly before now becomes wickedness. If it be of a nature to descend as a burden to posterity, the wickedness is increased by its perpetuity. If it be originally the reward of vice, or if it were obtained in consequence of vice,—as it was unworthily obtained at first, no after consideration can render it honourable. A pension to a prostitute implies no service to the state: the state is not bound to pay for what it never received. Why burden posterity in remuneration of shameless profligacy, which originally, should have been a subject of remorse, and silence, not of notoriety and boasting?

Rewards should be proportionate to the magnitude of the object attained. A great reward for a small service is preposterous. Yet something is due to rank in life; that may be proper enough for a footman to receive which ought not to be offered to his master. Rewards also may be gradual: and they may be connected with continued services. An office of honour or profit may be conferred as a reward; and this the rather, because it may be expected that he who has merited this situation will continue to merit it, and will discharge a higher office with no less diligence than he has filled an inferior.

But change of times, may in the course of ages, completely alter the nature of that remuneration which justice demands. In the first place, the value of money may so rapidly decrease, that what was ample formerly, may now be despicable. We need no other illustration of this proposition than the situation of many of the clergy; the stipends of their cures when originally fixed in money value, were sufficient:—now they are famine and starvation. The same may be said of sundry offices under the government. In fact, all pensions, allowances, and fixed incomes, partake of this deterioration: and a grant of a thousand pounds per annum in Queen Anne's time, is not equalled in real value by one of two thousand at the present day. In this sense, as considered under the relation of comparative value, the pensions granted by our former monarchs are daily diminishing.

But there are, on the contrary, certain offices where the dues now received, greatly exceed whatever could have been foreseen. The encrease of fees, the decrease of other offices of a like nature, public circumstances, or other causes, may have increased what formerly was estimated at hundreds, to thousands of pounds. If the grantor formerly thought a hundred pounds a due reward for services done by the grantee, does equity infer that a thousand is now due to his posterity? If the amount of the *per centage* taken on a smaller sum of money, formerly, was an adequate remuneration for the trouble of an office,—the trouble remaining the same, should the present amount of the *per centage*, suppose ten times as much as heretofore, be allowed to continue the property of the incumbent? If King William designed to bestow on a nobleman two thousand *per annum*, by assigning him an office of that value, of which he was understood to discharge the duties, in person, is it just that the descendant of that nobleman should hold this office now when it produces twenty thousand *per annum*, and he discharges the duties of it by deputy, without once visiting it himself? Did the king intend to bestow twenty thousand *per annum*, on his servant?—Certainly not. What then shall we say to the conduct of individuals who hold several offices of great value, absolutely incompatible with each other?—Either of these *singly*, is sufficient for one person: what says equity to the union of several places in the same man? In vain are all attempts to justify such avidity. The grasping disposition which it manifests, demonstrates that the heart of the incumbent is inaccessible to genuine patriotism. Nothing hardens the heart equally with avarice: but avarice without so much as affecting to return the shadow of a service for what it receives, is at once a vice and a crime that wants a name.

The same inferences may be drawn from the accumulation of sinecure offices of great emolument, by the same family and connections. We adhere to what we have suggested, that statesmen should not be allowed to retire to privation and poverty; and we deem it a conspicuous blemish on the memory of Elizabeth, that she suffered her most able men to die beggars.—Perhaps, we are even now reaping the disadvantage consequent on her parsimony, in that rapacity which disgraces modern times. But there will always be a strong distinction between a sufficient reward for services, and a superabun-

dance: between official duties and absolute sinecure; between what is conferred as honourable and just, and what is obtained by ceaseless importunity, and solicited, almost *vi et armis*. The public will add to the meed of merit: but, from enjoyments supposed to be attached to the mass of a miser, the public will detract by contempt, if it does not embitter them by opprobrium.

Not to pursue this subject further at present, we shall add a few words, on those distinctions into which the list of emoluments derived from the public purse is divided by the papers of which we are about to annex an abstract.

The first rank on the list, as in the commonwealth, is due to the royal family. A king, as the hereditary representative of his nation, should display in his royal establishments the circumstances of the nation which he represents.—A king of the Hottentots or Caffries, may lawfully wear the finest ivory rings that his country affords; and seat himself on the most beautiful leopard's skin, that ever hunters brought in from the chace: these are trophies of his own, or of his subjects' valour: of these let him boast. A king of a commercial country may, with the utmost propriety, exhibit articles brought in by commerce: he is not restricted to those produced at home. In shewing foreign valuables, he does but openly manifest the adventurous spirit of his subjects; and mark the distant territories which acknowledge his influence or authority. A king of a country at once manufacturing and commercial, would degrade his dignity, should his palace be *decorated* with the clumsiest furniture, and his person with the coarsest apparel. It is true, that the coarsest apparel would keep him warm, as a man; but, what becomes of his character as representative of the nation, when he appears in a sordid dress? A king of a civilized, polite, and scientific nation, surrounded by other nations civilized, polite, and scientific, may without censure indulge so much ostentation, as to display productions which those nations esteem and value. In this he does no more than they may do in return; and intercourse so maintained is honourable to both parties.

What is true of a king, is true in its degree of his family: the children of the king, are the children of the nation: the elegancies due to the king, are due to the princes and princesses, his descendants. They too are, in a qualified sense, representatives of the nation, and whoever harbours a sentiment derogatory from their fair, and just honours, is not the person with whom we desire acquaintance. But, what are deemed elegancies, whether productions of our own country, or of foreign parts, are not to be obtained without expence; and it would be treating our princes, as we would not treat a beggar, to say, "obtain what is suitable; but we withhold the means." Let the nation by its munificence, do itself honour; and bind its princes to be the first in the land, in whatever is handsome, and exemplary. Let these exalted personages set a laudable example to the youth of every rank,—and it is not in *our* nation to repine at whatever of state and splendour their allowances enable them to exhibit. The people which may appeal to them as specimens of manly honour and dignity, of female virtue and decorum, will never grudge the cost of that due pomp of station, which in fact reflects honour on themselves.

The peers of the realm are hereditary councellors of the crown; and usually are representatives of the landed interest. The property of this class being land, should keep pace in value with the exigencies of the times, and place the possessors of it above necessity. It is deeply to be regretted, when the prodigality of a peer has reduced his descendants to penury. It is difficult to find an excuse for such rashness. The Constitution of this kingdom does not allow of depriving an individual of his peerage: but, when impoverished families are extinct, by death, their loss is the less felt by the public. The public, however, feels most sensibly the emoluments accruing to families, which are rich enough in all conscience without them; and to such instances will always attach a suspicion, that the interest of the nation would be better consulted by the resumption of favours too lavish, or too numerous. Happily for this order, it does not possess the dangerous honour of exemption, from contributing to the public imposts; or of establishing separate principles of taxation: while this *levet lot* continues, individuals may be censured; but the peerage will be safe

As to the pensions granted by parlia-

ment, in reward for services, we heartily wish, the occasions of them were multiplied a hundred times. These can never form a dead weight on our Constitution.

The most delicate department of the British government, is that connected with the representation of the people. To say that representatives should be wholly dependant on their constituents, appears, at first sight, to be perfectly correct. But pre-supposing that these senators are selected by their vicinages, for their talents and wisdom,—shall His Majesty be precluded from availing himself of the same talents and wisdom?—They enjoy the confidence of the people which they represent; shall that distinction render them incapable of His Majesty's confidence? If selected by the crown for office, and if they have effected meritorious services to the nation, shall they be obliged to resign their stations, as members of parliament, 'ere they can enjoy the reward due to their merit? These considerations, and others connected with them, will justify a pause in a liberal mind: and this will be confirmed, by the reflection that some of the very persons who have been chosen by the people, and have rendered the most essential benefits to the country, in the service of His Majesty, may have quitted professions in which they were enriching themselves, in order, that they might exert their abilities exclusively in the public service. Shall these, while in the representation, receive no requital, under any form, for having foregone such advantages? Shall they, while in the zenith of their powers and usefulness, be bound to forsake the station in which their constituents have placed them, for the purpose of enjoying an equivalent to what their personal application would have procured them, in their private capacities? At the same time, we confess, that we see without horror, a salutary jealousy, on this subject. It is the extreme on either side, that is dangerous. To admit *too many* placemen and pensioners into the representative branch of the legislature, is suspicious: it is even dangerous. To refuse admission into the Commons House of Parliament to *every* man, who holds an office, is equally dangerous: for it is either expelling men of talents, entirely; or putting them to their choice, of relinquishing one of two things, which neither honour nor conscience dere irreconcileable:—this is absurd.

On this subject, we cannot do justice to our ideas: but shall state in short, that we would have the Parliament, an epitome, or synopsis, of the wisdom and talent of the nation:—of national skill in every department, the church, the law, the army, the navy, trade, &c:—of all the interests (so called for distinction sake),—the agricultural, the pastoral, that of manufactures, the commercial, the scientific, the literary, &c. in short, we would have it a complete PANORAMA BRITTANICA: and when a plan for obtaining this *desideratum* more completely than it exists at present, is promulgated, we shall not be reluctant to give it a candid consideration.

But, if the *proportion* of persons holding offices, or receiving rewards, who also are returned members of the British senate, were under discussion,—what might be the number that a staunch, but ingenuous, friend to his country, would admit?—could *one in ten* be dangerous? We suppose not; unless the other nine were in a state of stupefaction. This, in a representation of 650 members gives 65. The actual number appears from the annexed tables, to be 76: (*one in nine* would give 73)—and to this *wicked* surplusage shall be imputed—what shall not be imputed?—all the evils of Pandora's box; all the misfortunes that ever overwhelmed a devoted empire; or the still more innumerable calamities that haunt the prescient imagination of modern patriotism:

> To whom these most adhere,
> He rules a moment;———
> ———Rumour next, and Chance,
> And Tumult and Confusion, all embroil'd,
> And Discord with a thousand various mouths.

The sinecures in the courts of law, and in other public establishments, are of less importance to the body politic, than what has engaged our attention. These are not beyond remedy; and though in our judgment, every impediment to the strictly *gratis* distribution of justice is an imputation on the moral character of a people, yet on this we shall not enlarge at present. The existence of others—in the colonies, &c. if absolutely useless, ought not to be defended:—but the same measures ought to be taken, for the suppression of these, after the removal, by death, of the present possessors, as have been taken, or are determined on, in a number of instances,

which the reader will find drawn together, and distinguished under a separate head in the subjoined Report. That the operation of this principle may be extended—as the pruning knife is employed, not to destroy the tree, but to increase its fruitfulness—is "a consummation devoutly to be wished,"—and with the confidence inspired by this consideration and the reflections to which it gives occasion and support; as with a hopeful and chearing anticipation of much future good, we conclude our observations; and dismiss the subject for the present.

. . . . . .

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT, &c.

The Committee having recently received documents, which ought to have made a part of the Appendix to the Third Report of the Committee on Public Expenditure, and being now enabled, in consequence of further examination and inquiry, to correct some inaccuracies in that Appendix, think proper to present this Supplementary Report.

They propose to furnish a detailed and corrected statement of the account, already given, of the gross incomes of sinecure offices, and offices executed by deputy, as well as of offices granted in reversion or for more than one life, and of offices held by members of the House of Commons; and they introduce a column specifying their nett amount, which was not generally stated in the former Appendix. They endeavour to exclude the property tax fom the deductions, with which however, in consequence of a prevailing opinion that it ought to be included, it probably continues to be mixed in some statements.

In the former Appendix, several returns were given in a somewhat inconvenient form, which however was the form in which they had been supplied by the public offices, they having been called for from those offices by the Committee, in the terms used in the instruction given to the Committee by the House. In this Appendix the form of some of these official papers is less regarded; and in the case of long and minute details the aggregate only is given, reference being made for particulars to the Appendix of the Third Report. The sum total of each of the several classes of income as well as of all the classes is specified. These consist, *first*, of annuities, pensions, sinecure offices, and offices executed wholly or chiefly by deputy, and of allowances in the nature of superannuations and of compensations for the loss of office, being exclusive of all ordinary allowances to military or naval persons or their relatives, on account of military and naval services: *secondly*, of offices held in reversion and for more than one life: and, *thirdly*, of offices held by members of the House of Commons: a brief summary of the whole is given.

The Appendix now presented will doubtless be found defective in many respects. The returns from foreign settlements, as the Committee trust, will hereafter be more fully supplied, in obedience to a recent direction to the governors abroad, which they presume to have been given by his Majesty in consequence of an address of the House. The enumeration of sinecure offices, and offices executed by deputy, is probably incomplete, and a more exact investigation into the nature of many of these must obviously be necessary, in the event of the adoption of any general measure for the reform or abolition of offices of this class. The Committee consider themselves as merely supplying that degree of information, which can be afforded, on this extensive subject, without further delay, and without trespassing too much on the time which they may be expected to bestow on other objects.

In every enumeration of pensions, the Committee specify only the gross amount of each; but they introduce at the head of every class of these, a general description of the deductions to which they are respectively subject, and they state the total *nett* amount of the pensions of each class. The deductions consist of exchequer fees, of sixpenny and shilling duties, and of land tax; and amount, in many cases, to near *twenty-five* per cent.

The Committee have taken into their consideration the question of abolishing the sixpenny and shilling duties and the land tax on salaries, pensions and allowances; a measure recommended by the Commissioners appointed to examine into the fees of office, and by the Committee of Finance in 1797, and also by the Auditors of Public Accounts, in a recent report to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, which has been referred to the Committee by the House.

The Committee agree in the expediency of abolishing the duties in question, which, while they augment the revenue on the one hand, must be considered as enlarging on the other in an equal degree the sum necessary to be paid by the public, besides producing some charges of collection, and leading to much trouble and embarrassment. The course proper to be taken is obviously that which the Auditors have recommended, namely, "the simplification of all salaries, pensions, and allowances, upon which the duties are payable, by reducing them to the nett amount which the parties ought to receive." It is however material to observe, that some difficulty may arise in respect to the abolition of such of these duties as are payable by persons deriving an income from fees, uncertain in their amount, and not thrown into a fee fund, which is employed to spare the funds of the

public; and moreover, that in the case of persons paying these duties upon salaries or pensions receivable out of his Majesty's civil list, the proposed simplification would have the effect of relieving the civil list in particular, to the prejudice of the general revenue of the public. Means however might probably be devised, both of obtaining compensation from the civil list, and of saving the interests of the public, in the case of the individuals who receive fees in virtue of their office.

The repeal of the land tax charged on salaries, pensions and allowances, appears to the Committee to be no longer open to a remark made by the Commissioners and adopted by the Auditors, that the districts which more particularly benefit by the land tax on salaries, pensions and allowances, may, in the event of the repeal, become assessed in too great a proportion, and that some right of appeal from the new pressure ought therefore to be granted to them. If Parliament had repealed the land tax on salaries, pensions and allowances, at the time when the Commissioners made their Report, it possibly might have thought proper not to exempt the districts from the obligation to make up the deficiencies which the repeal would have created. But the act of 38 Geo. III. rendering perpetual the land tax then existing, and authorizing the purchase of it, has passed since the date of the Report of the Commissioners. And your Committee submit, whether, if Parliament should now repeal that part of the land tax which is levied on salaries, pensions and allowances, it will not be consistent with the spirit of that act, to fix the future land tax of the kingdom at the precise amount at which it stood antecedently to the 38th Geo. III., *independently of that portion of it which was levied on salaries, pensions, and allowances.*

1.—Annuities to the Royal Family.
[Free from all deductions.]

The Queen, from his Majesty's civil list	£58,000
Prince of Wales, from do, 60,000l.—	
Do. by act of parliament, charged on the consolidated fund, 65,000l.	125,000
Princess Charlotte of Wales, from civil list, 6,000l.—Do. by act of parliament, charged on consolidated fund, 7,000l.	13,000
Duke of York, from civil list, 12,000l. —Do. by act of parliament, from consolidated fund, 14,000l.	26,000
Do. a further annuity of 7,817l. 17s. 4d. Irish pension list.	
Duchess of York, from do.	4,000
Duke of Clarence, from civil list, 2,500l. —Do. by act of parliament, from consolidated fund, 18,000l.	20,500
Dukes of Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, and Cambridge, from do. 18,000l. each.	72,000
Duke of Gloucester, from do.	14,000
Duchess Dowager of Gloucester from do (since dead)	4,000
Princess Sophia, from do.	5,000
2,000l. in addition on decease of Duchess Dowager of Gloucester.	
Duchess Dowager of Cumberland, from do. (since dead)	4,000
Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, from do. (exclusive of 30,000l. from the death of his Majesty) 4,000l. each	20,000
Annuities of 5,000l. in trust for Princess Augusta, and of 1,200l. to the representative of the Duke of Brunswick; Irish pension list.	
Total amount of annuities, granted to the Royal Family (exclusive of 14,000l. 17s. 4d. from Irish pension list)	£365,500

II.—Pensions granted by Act of Parliament, as Compensations, or in Reward for eminent public Services.

[Free from all deductions.]

Sir W. H. Ashurst, since dead, for resignation of his office of judge	£2,000
Arthur Onslow, Esq. and his son, —speaker in five parliaments	3,000
John Earl of Chatham, and his heirs male,—eminent services	4,000
Francis Augustus Lord Heathfield, and his son, gallant defence of Gibraltar.	1,500
George Lord Rodney, and two next male heirs, signal services in West Indies, 1780	2,000
Lord Eldon, while not Lord Chancellor	4,000
Lady Dorchester, Guy Carleton, and Thomas Carleton, or survivor, eminent services by Sir Guy Carleton, K.B.	1,000
John Penn, Esq. Richard Penn, Esq. and their heirs. — meritorious services of William Penn, and the losses of his family in America	3,000 / 1,000
John Earl St. Vincent, and two next male heirs, signal service off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 1797	2,000
Lord Viscount Duncan, and two next male heirs, signal services against the Dutch fleet, Oct. 1797	2,000
Charles Duke of Richmond, and heirs male of 1st D. of R., compensation for property in a duty of 1s. per chaldron on coals shipped in the River Tyne	12,666
Sir Beaumont Hotham, resignation of offices in Westminster Hall	2,000
Sir W. Sydney Smith, eminent services in Egypt, and defence of Acre	1,000
Baroness Abercromby, and two next male heirs of Sir R. A., signal merits of the late Gen. Sir R. Abercromby, K.B.	2,000
John Hely Hutchinson, and two next male heirs, eminent services in Egypt.	2,000
Sir Jas. Saumarez, Bart. eminent services	1,200
William Duke of Portland, James Earl of Malmsbury, Thomas Lord Pelham and William Lord Auckland, in trust for the House of Orange, in consideration of their situation, and claims on the generosity of this country	16,000
Right Hon. John Lord Boringdon and John Campbell, Esq. in trust for William	

Lord Amherst and the representatives of Jeffery late Lord Amherst, and heirs male, in compensation of land granted for eminent services in America	3,000
John Duke of Athol, and heirs general of 7th Earl of Derby, further compensation for rights and privileges of Lords of Isle of Man	2,531
Lady Viscountess Nelson,—splendid and unparalleled achievements of the late Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, K.B.	2,000
Sir Richard Strachan, Bart. eminent services: capture of a French squadron, Nov. 1805	1,000
Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, and two next male heirs, important service against the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, October 1805	2,000
Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K.B. eminent services, Feb. 1806	1,000
Wm. Earl Nelson, and his heirs male, signal services by the late Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson	5,000
Augustus Henry Duke of Grafton, and heirs male of Hy. D. of G., surrender to the Crown of the duties of prisage and butlerage of wines in England	6,870
George Lord Rodney, eminent services by the late Lord Rodney	923
Marquis of Bute, resigning his situation as one of the late auditors of the imprest	7,000
Philip Deare, Esq. as late chief clerk in do. office	300
	£93,990

III.—Pensions limited by 22 Geo. III. c. 82. to 95,000l. 8th of April, 1808.

[Liable to a deduction of about 25 per cent., exchequer fees, and 1s. and 6d. duties, and land tax.]

Total amount	£81,981 13 4
Total nett, about	£63,000 — —

Contingent pensions not in course of payment, 7,085l.

Total pensions, 89,067l. 13s. 4d.

IV.—Pensions out of Scotch Civil List.

[Liable to 1s. and 6d. duties, and land tax.]

Total amount, Jan. 5, 1808	£37,088
Annuity, present keeper of privy seal	1,500
	38,588
Total nett, about	£35,588

Besides contingent pensions, 2,600l.

V.—Pensions on the Civil Establishment of Ireland, to March 25, 1809.

[Subject to no deductions]

Total pension list, Irish curr.	£86,719 15 9
The civil list act (33 Geo. III. c. 34.) directs the gradual reduction of this pension list to 80,000l.	
Pensions of not more than 30l. each, termed Concordatum	5,000 — —
Lord Redesdale, late chancellor	4,000 — —
Right Hon. G. Ponsonby	4,000 — —
Contingent pension of 4,000l. to Thos. Lord Manners, now Lord Chancellor of Ireland.	99,719 15 9
English	£92,049 — —

Sinecures and Offices, executed wholly or chiefly by Deputy, in England, and the Colonies.

Chancery	Gross 20,985 ..	Net 16,482
King's Bench	17,679 ..	11,667
Common Pleas	1,787 ..	1,261
Exchequer	9,978 ..	5,470
Prerogative Court, &c.	50,664 ..	24,588
Clerks of assize, &c.		2,994
Total Sinecures and offices executed wholly or chiefly by deputy, in law courts in England		Net £62,462

Sinecures, &c. not in the Courts of Justice, viz.

Chief justice in Eyre, North of Trent; chief justice in Eyre, South of Trent; auditor of Exchequer; 2 tellers; clerk of the Pells; paymasters general; cartaker to his majesty; clerk of the parliaments; keeper of records in the Exchequer; governor of the Isle of Wight; apothecary general; *(the subject of the resignation of this patent is stated to be under consideration,)* 12,158l.—Mint:—Law clerk in Secretary of State's office, home department:—Secretary of State's office, foreign department:—War office:—Privy seal:—4 principal clerks:—Signet office:—4 clerks of the signet:—State paper office:—Excise:—Stamp office:—Receiver of the 1s. duty in Scotland:—Post office:—Nett receipt 43,604l. Gross receipt 50,978l.

Sinecures, &c. in England.

[To be reformed or abolished after the lives of the present possessors.]

Offices to be reformed:—Exchequer:—2 tellers; the emoluments of these two tellerships are to be limited after the lives of the present possessors to 2,700l. each. Nett receipts 41,279l. Gross receipts 46 567l.

Offices to be abolished:—Tally office:—Chamberlains, by patent; auditors of land revenue in England, by patent; ditto for Wales.

Nett receipts 47,713l. Gross receipts 54,808l.

Customs:—Inspector of prosecutions; register of seizures; register of warrants; inspector of out-ports collectors accounts; collector inwards; collector of petty customs inwards; collector outwards; collector of great customs on wool and leather; comptroller of customs; comptroller inwards and outwards; surveyor inwards and outwards; 3 patent searchers; chief patent searcher; searcher at Gravesend; comptroller, Bristol; patent customer, ditto; patent customer, Cardiff; comptroller of ditto; searcher, Hull; customer inwards, Sunderland; customer outwards ditto; customer outwards, Newcastle; customer inwards, ditto; searcher, ditto; patent customer, Whitehaven; comptroller of stamps; deputy

paymaster at Gibraltar; ditto New Brunswick:—Total amount of English sinecures and offices executed by deputy, to be reformed or abolished after the lives of the present possessors.

Nett receipts 71,985l. Gross receipts 82,521l.

Deduct from	£71,985
the future salary of tellers	5,400
Remains..	£66,585 future saving.

Sinecures and Offices, executed wholly or chiefly by Deputy, in the Colonies.

Jamaica:—Barbadoes:—Leeward Islands:—

Total Sinecures, &c. viz.	
In law courts	£62,462
Sinecures, &c. not in the law courts	43,604
Ditto required by law to be reformed or abolished, after the lives of the present possessors	71,985
Sinecures, &c. in foreign settlements	17,086
Total sinecure offices and offices executed wholly or chiefly by deputy, in England and the colonies	£195,137
Deduct from	£196,137
A future saving, from offices to be reformed or abolished, of	66,585

Total sinecures, &c. in England, exclusive of offices to be reformed or abolished, and including those in the law courts, amounting to £62,462. of which a part only appears to be in the gift of the crown.. £129,052

Grants to persons instrumental in suppressing the rebellion in Ireland....	£ 2,700
Irish	29,733
English	27,446
Total pensions of the nature of superannuation, in England	69,825
Ireland	27,446
	£97,271

Reversions and Offices held for more than one Life.

In courts of justice in England	40,846
In England, not in courts of justice..	34,260
In the colonies	8,750
Total reversions	£83,856
Scotland	5,027
Ireland	44,641
	£133,524

Brief Summary of the preceding Statements.

Summary Statement of the Amount of Annuities, Pensions, Sinecure Offices, Offices executed wholly or chiefly by Deputy, Allowances granted in Compensation for loss of Office, and Allowances in the nature of Superannuation; being exclusive of all ordinary Allowances, whether of the nature of Half Pay, or otherwise, to Military and Naval Persons or their Relatives, on account of Military and Naval Services.

	Net £
1. Royal Family—Her Majesty £58,000	
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales 125,000	
Princess Charlotte 13,000	
Other branches of the Royal Family	169,500
	365,500
2. Pensions granted to sundry persons by acts of parliament, as compensations, or for eminent public services	93,990
3. Pensions limited by law to 95,000l. Total, (exclusive of contingent pensions not in course of payment, amounting to 7,085) 81,981l. which being subject to deductions for shilling and sixpenny duties, land tax, and exchequer fees, amounting to about 25 per cent. make nett about	63,000
4. Pensions paid out of the Scotch civil list, 38,588l. making nett about	35,588
5. Pensions, Ireland, amounting in Irish currency to 91,719l. and 8,000l. Chancellors	92,049
6. Pensions paid to late foreign ministers, 39,389l. making nett about	30,000
7. Pensions paid out of 4½ per cent. duties.	

	L.	Nett, L.	
Paid at the exchequer	10,514	7,870	
By the husband of the duties	20,949	20,378	28,248

8. Sinecure offices, and offices executed wholly or chiefly by deputy, in England and the colonies, viz.

In the English law courts, nett	£62,462
N. B. These are generally not in the gift of the Crown.	
Sinecures, &c. in England not in law courts	43,604
Do. do. required by law to be reformed or abolished after lives of present possessors..	71,985
Of which the income will be reduced to 5,400l.	
Sinecures, &c. in the colonies..	17,086
	195,137

9. Sinecure offices, and offices executed wholly or chiefly by deputy, in Scotland.....Net 25,528

10. Sinecure offices, and offices executed wholly or chiefly by deputy in Ireland:

In the law courts	£33,140
Sinecures, &c. not in law courts	26,933
Do. do. required by law to be abolished after the lives of the present possessors	16,362
	76,435

11. Pensions, chiefly of the nature of superannuations, in consideration of services in public offices, English £69,825 Irish.... 27,446 — 97,271

12. Pensions of the nature of compensations:—In England..... 12,020

In Ireland, for the loss of office on occasion of the Union, Irish currency	£93,475	
Other compensations,..	3,207	
	English	
	96,682	89,245
		101,265

Deduct	
Annuities to the Royal Family..	365,500
Pensions granted by act of parliament as compensations for eminent public services	93,990
Do. to Irish chancellors, Irish.. 8,000 English..	7,385
Do. to late foreign ministers....	30,000
Sinecure offices, &c. in the courts of law, in England and Ireland, not in gift of the Crown, about	30,000
Offices required by law to be reformed or abolished in England.....	71,985
Deduct future salaries of reformed offices	5,400
	66,585
Offices required by law to be abolished in Ireland..	16,362
	82,947
Pensions chiefly in the nature of superannuation	27,271
Do. .....compensation	101,265
	809,358

Total amount of other pensions and of sinecure offices, and offices executed wholly or chiefly by deputy, in the gift of the crown, viz.....	395,060
Pensions: English	63,000
Scotch..	35,588
Irish	84,664
4½ per cent.....	28,248
	211,500
Sinecure offices and offices executed wholly or chiefly by deputy, in the gift of the Crown ..	183,560
	395,060
Total amount of offices granted in reversion, or for more than one life, exclusive of some offices, of the emoluments of which no return has been received..	133,524
Besides pensions on the Irish pension list, for more than one life, of about.....	7,000
	£140,524

RECAPITULATION RESPECTING MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HOLDING PENSIONS OR OFFICES, DURING PLEASURE, OR FOR LIFE, UNDER GRANTS FROM THE CROWN, OR OTHERWISE.

	Net Receipt of Offices held during Pleasure.	*Net Receipt of Offices held for Life, from the Crown.*	*Net Receipt of Offices held for Life under Grants from other Public Offices.*	TOTAL *Net.*
No. 1.				
51 Members holding offices during the pleasure of the Crown, &c.	£94,764	8,882	7,483	110,729
No. 2.				
3 Members holding offices in the appointment and at the pleasure of other public offices.....	5,439	—	—	5,439
No. 3.				
22 Members holding offices or pensions for life, producing	—	35,868	4,170	40,038
76 Members holding offices, producing.....	100,203	44,750	11,653	156,606
No. 4.				
1 Member holding a patent place for 30 years—without salary.....	No salary	—	—	—
No. 5.				
7 Members holding offices for life, in the appointment of other public office, producing.....	—	—	7,397	7,397
	160,203	44,750	19,050	164,003

No. 6.

Of the above 76 members, 28 hold pensions or sinecures, or offices chiefly executed by deputy, viz.

4 Members of the House of Commons hold pensions from the Crown, amounting to	3,100
1 Member holds a pension granted by Parliament, amounting to..... (Irish currency)	4,000
23 Members hold pensions or sinecures, or offices executed chiefly by deputy, amounting to	34,911
Total,...	£4,1012

Twenty-four Views, taken in St. Helena, the Cape, India, Ceylon, Abyssinia, and Egypt. By Henry Salt. Engraved by Rob. Havell. Whole Sheet Imperial, tinted in Colours. Price 26 guineas. W. Miller, London, 1809.

The public is obliged to Lord Valentia for descriptions of the places through which he has travelled, but, more to Mr. Salt, who offers for inspection the places themselves, by means of his representations. A considerable proportion of these Plates are views in countries of which we previously, had but little knowledge; and none, we believe, by representation. Such are the views in Ceylon, and, especially, such are those in Abyssinia. We therefore frankly desire the ingenious draughtsman to accept our acknowledgments, for this addition to our information and gratification.

We shall consider these (large) views, in connection with those introduced in the magnificent volumes of Lord Valentia, (which will immediately engage our attention) because they refer to the same countries, are by the same artist, and are the fruits of the same voyage.

The intention of such performances inserted into volumes, or forming companions to volumes, is not to gratify the eye, only, or to satiate curiosity, merely; but to contribute that information to which words are inadequate. Delineations, therefore, should embrace as many incidents as are consistent with fact, and propriety. They may even demand allowances for some liberties, when judiciously taken, and treated in a manner to augment the instruction imparted to one who is contemplating such performances, without any previous acquaintance with their subjects. This we presume Mr. Salt has understood, and has acted on it, as an admitted principle: but, whoever has undertaken to *explain* these drawings, has not entered so fully into many particulars comprized in them, as the unlearned could wish. This is a defect, almost constant among our draughtsmen, to the great disadvantage of their works; and it ought to be remedied; as for the most part, it easily might be, by a few memoranda made at the time when the originals are under inspection. For instance; in Mr. Salt's print of the "Roode-Sand Pass;" our author informs us, that, "the river is the Kleineberg;"—but we should have been thankful for information, what are the mountains seen in this prospect. In considering the view of Calcutta, a stranger would ask, "what birds are those resting on the tops of the houses?"—nor would a hint at the thatched residences of the native servants, and the description of servants which lodge in them, have been amiss. These are, it is true, circumstances with which, whoever has visited Calcutta is acquainted; but all who inspect these prints have not visited Calcutta. It is evident, that in the garden of "the Mosque at Lucknow," a Mahometan priest is addressing a *lecture* to a youth on his knees; but whether this youth be a penitent, or a learner, the explanation of the subject "sayeth not."

These omissions are felt with greater force in the views where every thing is new to us; as in those derived from Abyssinia. In the first of these, the very interesting and singular view of "Dixan," we suppose, that to the left we see figures walking on the (flat) roof of a house; from an orifice on which roof, guarded by a chimney-pot, the smoke issues. But, as there is no other chimney so guarded, and no other roof so flat, in this delineation, that supposition may be unfounded. A few words from the pen of the draughtsman, would have dissipated our uncertainty. In fact, this ambiguity has struck the designer himself; for he observes on the view of "Asceriah"—that "the smoke arising from the houses, whose flat roofs are hardly distinguishable from the ground at their back, has a singular appearance, and *unless explained, might be taken for subterranean vapours escaping from the earth.*" In the plate of "Muculla"—it might fairly be enquired "who is that person riding on the mule?"—We reply at hap-hazard, "the Babar Nagash:" but we ought not to be subjected to this hap-hazard.

The whole of the explanation given of the very interesting plate of "Azoro Tishai," is contained in these words (Vol. III. p. 102 of Lord Valentia's travels): "I made a drawing of the Azoro, which I can assure the reader, gives an accurate delineation of the costume of a lady of her rank, although it has no resemblance to the fancy figures given in the last edi-

tion of Bruce, as Abyssinian princesses." The justice of this censure on the Abyssinian princesses of Bruce's editor, and his engravers, we had anticipated. [Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1205.] But why must we be put off without explanation of the nature of the apartment—of the light, burning in the apartment, (perfumes, we suppose)—of the attendant females, of which some are completely clothed, in full and flowing drapery, while others are half naked, and might be thought to have only trowsers on.—All have large earrings: one has a string (of pearls?) on her wrist; another has a ring (of gold?) on her ankle:—the manner of forming the hair into a head dress, adopted by these damsels, is not alike: does this distinction indicate any difference of rank?—In short, who, and what, are these attendants on the princess?

No assertion is necessary, to justify these remarks, as solely the offspring of jealousy for the honour of our countrymen, in every department of polite literature: neither is it needful that we should explain the gratification which the completeness that would have attended a compliance with the principle on which they are founded, would have afforded us; and others also, not in the habit of *reading* engravings, with which it has been our lot to be familiar. If the prints before us had not been interesting, we should not have deemed them worthy of these animadversions; but, being interesting, why not perfect that interest, by adequate explanation?

Having thus discharged our duty to the Polite Arts, considered as means of instruction, we proceed to describe these (large) drawings, as offering several uncommonly attractive scenes. The discovery of the obelisk at Axum, is among the most honourable that modern adventure can boast; and we are under obligations to the larger view of it; as shewing to greater advantage than the smaller of the same subject, the scenery, and the accompanying antiquities:—antiquities which have been purposely overthrown by a Christian! Pontiff; whose memory we consign to the execration of all genuine antiquaries, whether in Abyssinia, in Britain, or elsewhere.

The views of the mountains, and valleys of Abyssinia, are highly satisfactory; each of them sugests the idea, that the clouds are about to form themselves into masses, and to pour down those rains, on which the formation of the torrents depends, and, ultimately, the overflow of the Nile, with the fertilization of Egypt. This subject, in a meteorological point of view, important, deserves further investigation.

Directing our attention now to the embellishments of Lord Valentia's volumes, we observe, that, the first of them contains *seventeen* plates; the second *twenty-five*; and the third *twenty-seven*: so that including the larger views, we have nearly a hundred embellishments, and representations resulting from his Lordship's journey.

The satisfaction we derive from views of places, and portraits of persons, depends on our confidence in the skill and fidelity of the draughtsman: in general, we may safely presume, that the resemblance presented by the plates of that description in these volumes is sufficiently correct. Representations of customs, or incidents, demand a greater scope of thought in the designer, with a judicious *train* of management, by which the course of events may be communicated to the eye of the inspector. Mr. Salt's representation of a *Brinde* feast, (or feast on the raw flesh of an ox) well describes the whole. His portraits of the Ras of Abyssinia; of the Fit Aurari, in combat with a foot soldier; of the Abyssinians in general, and several others, do him great credit. The engravers have acquitted themselves with skill; and spirit: although we think there is in some plates a roughness of landscape, and even of the sky, which renders the bleak mountains they represent still bleaker.

A chart of the Red Sea, on a large scale, is a very valuable appendage; and considering the importance into which this sea is likely to rise, the events that have taken place on its banks, and those which it is probable they may hereafter witness, we consider this map, as a material accession to our geography; and equally important for the purposes of history and commerce. We participate in the mortification felt by his lordship, when prevented from completing his survey of the western coast of the Red Sea; to which we devoutly wish he had added that of the Gulf of Accaba, that we might no longer lie under the uncertainty of the extent and form of that Gulf; or of the distance from thence

to Mount Sinai, which, in the map on our table, is marked as less than in any other that we remember to have inspected. It cannot but be thought singular, that the ports whence issued in the days of Solomon the vessels that traded to the Indus, should now be unknown, to the most adventurous of navigators, whose vessels appear in those seas; as well as to their neighbours, who affect to assert their dominion over them, and the countries around them.

*** Mr. Salt speaks very favourably of the Natural-History plates of Bruce; although in those parts of Bruce's narrative that concern himself, both Mr. Salt and Lord Valentia formally contradict him. His lordship also shews, by an outline on his map, the errors of Bruce in laying down the coast of the Red Sea: errors which he copied, and which on his authority were likely to be perpetuated, unless corrected by some such expedition as the present.

Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, The Red Sea, Abyssinia and Egypt, in the years 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805 and 1806. By George Viscount Valentia. In 3 volumes. Price £9. 9s. Miller, London, 1809.

What astonishing differences mark the manners of man, distinguished by the prevalence of civilization, from those of the same species who are devoid of that stimulus to exertion! Who could suppose that the incurious and almost stupid being which inhabits a dreary wild, and differs little from other natives of the forest, should, under more favourable circumstances, be capable of pursuing the acquisition of knowledge with an ardour that defies fatigue, and despises the privations, hazards, and imminent dangers to which all travellers are exposed? When our super-cargoes visit remote regions in search of commerce, the consideration of the profit which glitters before their eyes, inclines the mind to overlook the risques they run, provided the parties themselves be willing. But when a love for science, a thirst for the increase of knowledge is the inciting power, what an effect, arising wholly from principles of mental energy, does it display! Britain has seen her vessels fitted out by the sta to examine shores at the very utmost di tance on the face of the globe; and thi to subserve the purposes of science. Sh has seen her sons of elevated rank aba don the enjoyments of home, with a the temptations of ambition, and spen the prime of their days in circumnaviga ing the globe; seeking for discoveries i the productions of nature, animal, veg table, and mineral. The "Nation Shopkeepers," has dignified itself by th adventurous intrepidity of a Cooke, an the inquisitive researches of a Banke not to mention a thousand truly illustrio names in the higher classes of British l terati, who have promoted the interes of knowledge by personal diligence, well as by munificent patronage.

Wherever the British power extend and especially wherever it prevails, thith will the eye of curiosity be directed, an the ingenuous of our nation will be des rous of acquaintance with the people, an the countries which yield obedience to ou government. Other reasons also contr bute to render every enjoyment of ou eastern empire an object of curiosit India is a beautiful and fertile countr abounding with life; a country, the se of civilization and science in the earlie ages; with which an intercourse w deemed desirable, by the most learne and polite nations of antiquity; natio which we distinguish as classical, yet th did not consider themselves as debase when they directed their footsteps thith as to the source of information, religio and philosophical. In modern times Ind is resorted to; but India does not resort others: India supplies their desires; h extends not her desires to what th produce: her happy climate yields sund superfluities which they may fetch; b for which they must enrich her indust by exchange of the precious metals.

India also furnishes the singular spe tacle of a country subdued, at dist periods, and by different powers, yet p serving its original principles and pers sions, in spite of the conquerors bef whom it has bowed. Its inhabitants ha been oppressed, persecuted, exiled, sla —yet they have braved their sufferin and have triumphed over their tyran they have been flattered, cajoled, caress yet have remained inflexibly the same

spite of blandishment and solicitation; equally proof against the beating tempest of war, and the relaxing sunshine of peace. They have lately seen a new race of distant strangers rapidly acquire the sovereignty of extensive territories, and assume the dominion over millions of subjects. Hitherto, they have seen a system pursued, that has given to the countries originally occupied by this irresistible victor, a period of peace, which already has exceeded the reports of tradition. Never had Bengal, in the hands of its former masters, so long an interval of undisturbed tranquillity, as it has had since the British have been the ruling power of that country; and should our newly acquired provinces experience the same good fortune, this effect will be grateful to humanity, as it will be invaluable to the natives of India, from whatever cause it may arise.

The principles that could defy Mahometan rapacity, and resist the sanguinary edicts issued for the compulsive conversion of those whom it detested as idolaters,—the constancy of those who could defy the Mahometan sword, and maintain the customs of their forefathers, when the only election offered them was Islamism or death;—the institutions that still reared their heads, though trampled on by that new superstition, which had elsewhere abrogated whatever of venerable opposed its progress, justly become objects of curiosity, and command the attention of those who are desirous of acquaintance with the human mind. Neither are the manners and principles of these Mahometans, themselves, unworthy of contemplation. They descend from tribes formerly almost unknown to history; and little likely to be the future conquerors of immense regions. They had to establish themselves against whatever of art and cunning, of duplicity and deceit, their unwilling subjects could employ; and to govern by the sceptre of power in the hands of the few, while the hands of the many were ready to snatch it away, and their eyes were watching for opportunities favourable to their hopes of breaking it. The present period, too, adds to the interest with which we may contemplate the Mahometan dynasties. Already deep in the very vitals of Mahometism that persuasion prevails, which to judge from appearances, is destined at no very distant time to annihilate the religion of the false prophet, and to reduce the institutions of Mahomet, (no ordinary man, nor an every day genius), to the shadow of a shade. Ere long it may be necessary to remind the world what Moosulmauns were; and to appeal to the ruins of structures which once they deemed sacred, in proof that such a power had held despotic sway for ages over the fairest portions of the globe. If to this we might add, that the traveller whose labours we are about to consider, performed his journey on the eve of the general introduction, establishment, and spread of Christianity, throughout this vast peninsula, what accession can be made to the interest of a period so remarkable. Yet to Britons there is still this zest in reserve, that it is British power we are called on to contemplate, and British benevolence, we hope and trust, the results of which we are induced to anticipate.

That a British nobleman should indulge his curiosity by visiting a country so interesting, from these, and other causes, appears to us extremely laudable, we had almost said natural. Favoured by his countrymen high in office, and treated with the respect due to his rank, those difficulties that would have withstood the progress of travellers in a humbler sphere of life, disappeared before him. The dignitary who journeyed under the protection of the governor general, and who visited the courts of the sovereigns, by whom he was visited in return, had nothing to dread from the interested opposition of underlings in office, or the wilful misconstruction of his intentions and requests, by attendants, and servants. The private individual may see more of mankind, considered as a mass of population, but the ceremonies of reception, presentation, and courtly manners as established in Asia, will not speedily be better narrated than in the travels before us. We could, indeed, have congratulated the world on the introduction of greater diversity of matter; and a few *adventures*, might have gratified the reader, since such is the fashion. We are, to be sure, introduced to a tiger fight against elephants, but the result is not brilliant: a bold tiger hunt would have been greatly preferable; and the dexterity of a nabob in overcoming so formidable a foe, well-described, might have interested us, almost

as much as if we had witnessed his prowess. In Ceylon, too, the sport of entrapping half a dozen elephants of most monstrous size, would have furnished matter for speculation, much superior to that of repeated applications for dawks—tappals—dandys—hircarrahs, and palanquin boys; —or chubdars—soontabundars, and the rest of the suwarry. What a compendium of marvels would some authors have made out of such an extensive excursion!

Lord Valentia dedicates his work to Marquis Wellesley, "by whose great political talents, promptitude, and decision, the extensive and important empire of India has been preserved from the secret machinations of traitors, combined with the open hostility of an implacable enemy."

The first volume informs us that his lordship quitted England in June 1802; arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 20; at Calcutta, Jan. 25, 1803. From this metropolis he travelled up the Ganges to Lucknow, and Benares: he returned to Calcutta Oct. 7, of the same year. In December his lordship sailed for the British possessions in Ceylon: he returned up the Coromandel Coast to Tanjore, to Pondicherry, and Madras; thence to Bangalore and Seringapatam; he visited the Western coast of the Peninsula. At Mangalore, his lordship commenced his first voyage to the Red Sea, the history of which forms the subject of the second volume; which we shall hereafter report. In the present article we shall only attend his lordship on the voyage and excursions we have mentioned.

The habits of a British nobleman lead him almost inevitably to a consideration of the welfare of the body politic; and from the familiarity of his ideas with proposals for public advantage, he conceives and communicates advice, intended for the improvement of the countries in which he travels. Politics do not form a very prominent feature in these volumes; yet there are many political observations, which appear to be founded on a just sense of existing circumstances, as well as of permanent principles. Natural history also formed a leading object of our noble traveller's attention; and on more than one occasion we are almost tempted to inquire, what the incurious natives of the barren coasts which he visited, could think of his anxiety to obtain and preserve those shells and other exuviæ, which they daily trod under foot without reflection. That the science of geography has also derived an accession from his lordship's labours, we have already remarked. On each of these subjects we meet with important or ingenious observations.

We regret, indeed, that personal accommodation induced the noble lord to travel very much by night: he also proceeded from city to city with that post-haste rapidity which allowed no leisure for acquiring much information, by personal inspection, beyond what was too obvious to be overlooked: to this we may add, that his want of acquaintance with the languages of the countries through which he passed, necessarily confined him to partial and imperfect accounts, received by the medium of interpreters.—On the other hand, the superior officers of the British government, would more freely communicate confidential information to Lord Valentia, than to a private gentleman, or to travellers in general: he would be better informed of their proceedings and wishes, than others who had no pretensions to associate with the higher powers of the state; while his visits to the present or former sovereigns of these provinces, enabled him to judge of their feelings, their hopes, and their fears, so far as they were uncontrouled by those arts and disguises which, if not inherent by nature, are incorporated by habit in Asiatics.

After these introductory remarks, we proceed to select such passages from this magnificent publication, as may justify the representation we have given of it.—Of these in their order:

We confess, that our judgment has differed from that of the East-India Company, on the subject of the importance fairly to be attached to the Cape of Good Hope: and we see with pleasure, that by judicious management the expences of that colony, which were considered as the chief obstacle to our retaining it, are not of necessity insuperable. Change of masters, and the increasey accommodations usually demanded be new-comers, would naturally increase the first settlement of the British at the Cape, beyond a fair average of continued expence. His lordship observes, that

A garrison of nearly 6000 men kept up during war, in peace might be greatly

diminished. Another very material alteration might take place in the expenditure at the Cape by an increase of the Hottentot corps, which at present consists of only five hundred men. Experience has now so fully shown their capability of becoming good soldiers that a diminution might take place in European troops nearly in proportion to their increase. Their fidelity to the British they have proved by fighting even against their own countrymen; and their antipathy to the Boors is naturally such as to render any union between them contrary to the British interest impracticable. It is also fair to suppose that the revenue which under the Dutch was only about £25,000 a year, but which since gradually under the British to upwards of £100,000 a year, would continue to increase. But even were the expense to continue to exceed the revenue to the amount of £200,000, I should consider it as well bestowed in preserving a colony which might be so beneficial in the hands of the British, and would become so injurious to her trade in the hands of an enemy.

This increase of revenue gives us pleasure. This colony could supply wine in abundance; and equal in quality to whatever has been imported from France.

The visits of Lord Valentia to the princes of India present many points for reflection. That the descendants of those who formerly swayed the sceptre of the Indian empire should now be reduced to live on an allowance, is a consideration that may well induce serious ideas—But when we have recollected that these Mahometans were by nation strangers to India, and by religion fanatics and intolerants, we can hardly refrain from estimating these declensions of families formerly great, as a part of that general depression which the Mahometan religion appears to experience in the present day. In support of this remark, we extract Lord Valentia's account of his visit to the family of the late Mogul, Shah Allum: the Begum is of the royal house of Timour.

The allowances paid to the royal family are amply sufficient, says his Lordship, not only for comfort but for splendour, yet they are always distressed; because,

There is an improvidence in the Mahometan character, which prevents their keeping within due bounds. A predestinarian thinks little of the morrow, and hopes of future prosperity shut their eyes to the inevitable ruin that awaits them. *Many of the first Mussulmaun families have already disappeared*: they become soldiers of fortune in the armies of the native princes. Our service they dislike, as they cannot rise high in it; and trade is chiefly in the hands of the Hindoos; as is the collection of the revenue, and ever has been; for even on the conquest of Hindostan by Timour, he found the system of finance so complete, that he was necessitated to leave it *in statu quo*.

But to return to the princes.—On paying a visit to any Asiatic prince, an inferior receives from him a complete dress of honour, consisting of a khelaut, a robe, a turban, a shield, and sword, with a string of jewels to go round the neck. This ceremony was submitted to by Lord Cornwallis when at Benares. When Lord Wellesley visited the upper provinces, he objected to the ceremony as too degrading, and determined to appear in the presence of the royal family in his uniform, receiving the dresses in trays as a present made to him. He had directed Mr. Neave to notify to the princes, that my rank, as a British nobleman, was such as to require the same etiquette in receiving me. Of course, his will and pleasure is a law: and it was arranged accordingly.

About nine of clock Mr. Neave and I set off for Shewalli, the old palace of Cheyt-Sing, at present occupied by the Begum and her son, Mirza Korum. It is situated in the middle of the town, on the banks of the Ganges, and is the place whence that Zemindar escaped, when put under an arrest by Mr. Hastings. The two suwarrys [trains of followers] united made a very handsome shew. As I approached the palace, I found the guard drawn out to receive me, compared to whom Falstaff's recruits were gentlemen. It was intended to do me honour, and I felt the compliment. On entering the gate a salute was fired. We here quitted our palanquins, and perceived the prince in the Devan Kanah, waiting our approach. It is a small room, elevated a few feet from the ground, open on three sides, and supported by pillars; on the fourth a purdah [curtain], was stretched across, behind which was seated his mother. He advanced to the head of the steps, followed by his three sons. He there embraced me three times, and taking hold of my left hand, led me to a small couch close to the purdah, and seated me on his right hand, in fact, between his mother and himself, though she was invisible. I instantly presented to her a nazur of nineteen gold mohurs, in a white handkerchief. I handed them through a hole in the purdah, which being tolerably large, I contrived to get a peep at the old lady, who was little, and rather fair: her hands were very delicate. I should have preferred the

view of some of the owners of fine black eyes, that I saw playing at hide and seek through the different holes; but it was impossible. I then delivered to him a nazur of nine gold mohurs, in a similar manner. Mr. Neave made his nazurs of five mohurs to the Begum, and three to her son.

This important part of the ceremony being over, and Mr. Neave being seated on a chair opposite, a conversation began through the medium of his interpretation. The mother enquired after my health, and that of Lord Wellesley. My motives for visiting India were next inquired into: I replied, that the wish to see so fine a country and to pay my respects to his family; who were all highly respected by the British nobility, were my chief motives. Did I mean to visit the royal presence? I replied, most certainly. They then launched forth in praise of Agra and Delhi, and the magnificence of the buildings. The idea of what passed in their minds at that moment, most painfully struck me. Could they do otherwise than recollect that those palaces were once theirs, and that they there reigned in the plenitude of Eastern power: that now, alas! how great the contrast! The head of the family blinded in his old age by the villainy of a subject, was with difficulty able to procure a moderate subsistence; while they themselves were thankful for the use of the palace of a Zemindar, and owed their bread to the benevolence of a nation on which they had no claim. Nothing but the hope of future prospects could brighten such a scene, and they seemed to entertain it. The Begum earnestly addressed me, begging that, whether in Europe or in India, I would remember with kindness her son, who was placed beside me. She had made the same request to Lord Wellesley, in a more solemn manner; she put her hand through the purdah, and taking his, placed it on her son's head imploring his protection.

I now gave a hint that I wished to retire, and the dresses, &c. were produced in trays, and laid at my feet. They could not be refused, and consequently I accepted them by rasing my hand to my head, and inclining my body. Mr. Neave had some shawls thrown over his shoulders. On our departure paun, [the areca nut with lime, which is chewed by the natives, and invariably presented to all visitors] and roses were presented; but we were spared the attar, which is every way detestable. The prince conducted me to the bottom of the steps, and took his leave in terms nearly similar to his mother's request. I had delivered an additional nazur of two mohurs to each. Mr. Neave had done the same. I omitted to mention one circumstance of Oriental etiquette: on paying my respects my titles were not announced by a servant; from an Asiatic courtesy which supposed me of so high a rank, that I must be known to the princes. In all other cases this is done: it was so to Mr. Neave.

The manners of the Asiatic princes are *anglicized* to so great a degree, that Lord V. on several occasions "could hardly persuade himself, that the whole was not a masquerade." The music played English tunes: the nautch girls sung airs familiar to the English ear; "I care for nobody, no not I"—"Marlbrouck"—"God save the King," &c. This is not wonderful; but the effect it is calculated to produce on the mind of a British traveller, may more easily be conceived than described.

We hope that the prevalence of our manners, may honourably be ascribed to our conduct as sovereigns. Power may do much; but other inducements are more prevalent over the minds of subjects, than power. Speaking of Oude his lordship says, that by arrangements made with the Nabaub, his highness is really richer than before. "The British have obtained an additional revenue, and secure payment: the Ryots have obtained security from the oppressive plunderings of the Aumils, and the protection of the British laws, instead of being at the mercy of every robber. *So conscious are they of these advantages, that the land which was rated to the Nabaub at a crore and thirty-five lacs, has been let at a crore and eighty lacs.*"

At Bangernow—"*Numbers quitted these provinces to become cultivators in ours, encouraged by the protection which they were sure to receive,* and many others have constantly entered our armies."

At Futtyghur—"The idea of security, under our government, operated in raising the value of lands, so that *on letting them for three years we have a profit of nearly three lacs,* instead of a loss of one lac, which the first proposal to the Nabaub proves we really expected would be the case." These are truly honourable testimonies.

But, while the natives are thus expressing their conviction of the blessings attached to the British government, there is a *caste* rising, to which Lord Valentia, not without great reason, looks with much anxiety: we mean, that which consists of the mingled issue of British

fathers and native mothers. This link will one day form, if rightly managed, a strong bond of security to the general sovereignty; but if improvidently treated it will form a society within itself, the consequences of which may be serious. These demi-Europeans act as clerks in mercantile houses; but are excluded from offices under the Company.—What is their education?

We cannot follow Lord V. in his sentiments on the state of religion (Christianity) in India, or in Ceylon; or in his curious history of the living Deity, who did not scruple to avail himself of the skill of a European surgeon. But, having on all occasions, protested against the exertion of any thing like force, in converting Hindostan, we agree with many of his lordship's remarks on that subject. In short, the depopulation produced by the religious tyranny of Tippoo, may well be taken as a salutary caution on this article.—His father Hyder doubled the number of his people, by a more judicious and benign conduct.

"Hyder (says lord V.) was indeed a different character: he might be an usurper, he certainly governed the provinces he had seized from his sovereign, or conquered from the neighbouring princes, to the benefit of the inhabitants, without permitting his prejudices as a Mussulman to influence his conduct to the detriment of the Hindoos; as the following anecdote will very remarkably show. A celebrated Mussulman saint, called Peer Zaddah, resided at Seringapatam, and was greatly reverenced. On the festival of Shiri Runga, the Goddess of Abundance, when her statue was as usual carried in procession from the temple through the streets, it unfortunately passed the door of the Peer, whose pupils being irritated at the idolatry, sallied forth, beat the people, and drove them and the goddess back to her sanctuary. The Brahmins complained to Hyder, who told them that they ought to defend themselves when attacked. The next day the procession again went forth and was again attacked by the pupils of Peer Zaddah. The event was however very different; for the Hindoos being by far the most numerous, beat their assailants, and continued their procession in triumph. The next day the Peer presented himself with all his pupils at the durbar of Hyder, and complained of the injuries he had received; Hyder heard them patiently, and then asked them what they wanted of him: they had attacked the party and had been deservedly beaten, what else could they expect; and what had induced them to act so? The Peer replied, "that the "procession was an insult to the Mussulmaun "religion, and ought not be suffered under "a Mussulmaun government, whilst he a "Mussulmaun prince was at the head of it." —Hyder instantly interrupted him, by asking, "Who told you that this was a Mussulmaun government, or that I was at the head of it? I am sure I never did." On this the Peer desired a private audience, which was granted; when finding he could not change Hyder's determination, he declared his intention of quitting the place. Hyder told him he might go wherever he pleased. Extremely indignant, he retired to Arcot, where many faquirs at that time resided; but not finding his new residence so pleasant as his old one, he shortly returned to Seringapatam, and wished to live again within the fort. Hyder however positively refused his permission, telling him, "that he had proved himself unworthy of doing so: but he would give him a house any where else." The Peer retired in wrath to the Black Town, where he died, and was buried at Chinapatam.

His lordship thinks, that beside the pretence of religion (unwisely disturbed) at Vellore, the political interference of Tippoo's sons, had a great share in that unhappy and dangerous insurrection.

We must, however, do his lordship the justice to say, that he strongly recommends translations of the Scriptures, as the proper mean of enlightening the natives; in which, we believe, he has the sanction of the wise and good. He also states some circumstances which render Ceylon a more hopeful scene for the extension of Christianity than he conceives India to be.

The principal cities of India swarm with inhabitants. The Strand in London exhibits nothing equal to the crowds in Calcutta. That city is *now* scarcely bounded by the Mahratta ditch, which in 1742 was intended to surround *the whole of the territories we then occupied!* But, we prefer as a description of one of these Asiatic hives, his lordship's account of Benares; a city not so frequently visited by Europeans as Calcutta, the metropolis of our Asiatic empire.

The approach to the Minars is through the most frequented and populous part of the town, and a more extraordinary one I never beheld. The streets are so extremely narrow that it was with difficulty I prevented my horse from touching the side. The houses are built of stone some six stories high close to each other with terraces on the summit. They are whimsically painted, and the archi-

tecture is as extraordinary. Bands of carved work run in general round each story, by no means despicably executed; and the large masses of stone used in the walls, together with the neat manner in which they are joined, show that the masons are very tolerable workmen. The windows are extremely small, and probably they are formed in this manner to answer two purposes, first, to prevent the opposite neighbours from overlooking the apartments, and secondly, to keep the houses more cool during the hot winds. Our style of architecture is by no means adapted to the climate, and the large windows would be insufferable were it not for the tattys,* which are easily applied to a house one story high, but would be impracticable in a house of six stories, and situated in a town. It is seldom that the universal custom of a country is not founded on reason, though therefore, they have larger windows in their country houses which can be cooled by artificial means, yet up stairs where that cannot be done, they reduce the apertures as much as possible. The opposite sides of the street in some places approach so near to each other, that they are united by galleries. Several new houses were building on a very handsome scale, and the town in general had an appearance of prosperity which is by no means deceitful. The city of Benares is so holy, that several Hindoo Rajahs have habitations there; in which their wakeels† reside, and perform for them the requisite sacrifices and ablutions. The land is extremely valuable, and law suits respecting it most frequent. The number of stone and brick houses from one to six stories high is upwards of 12,000. The mud houses upwards of 16,000. The permanent inhabitants are upwards of 58,000, besides the attendants of the three princes and several other foreigners who may amount to near 3000; but the concourse during some of the festivals is beyond all calculation. The Mahometans are not one in ten.

The mosque with its minars was built by Aurungzebe to mortify the Hindoos. Not only is it placed on the highest point of land, and most conspicuous from being close to a river, but the foundations are laid on a sacred spot, where a temple before stood, which was destroyed to make room for it. This edifice violated the holy city, and proudly overlooked all the temples! and what was perhaps more galling, all the terraces of the houses, where the females were accustomed to enjoy the cool of the morning and even-

* Screens on the outside of a window composed of the roots of sweet scented grass, on which water is thrown by the servants, which perfectly cools the air.

† Envoy or ambassador.

ing. The mosque itself has nothing teresting. The minars are light and elega so light is one of them that it is not safe ascend it, and probably in a very short sp it will be as low as the house of Time From the top of the other, is a very exten view of the town and adjacent country, my head is not sufficiently steady to me such a height. I therefore satisfied my with ascending to the roof of the mosq whence I overlooked the whole of the to and the river, with the thousands of inha tants bathing on its banks. A little stone te ple dedicated to Maha-deva displays its trid at an humble height, close to the side the crescent, at the summit of the mina no unfit emblem of the state of the t religions previously to the establishment British power. Tyranny and oppression se to be necessary concomitants of the Muss man religion, whose first principle is tolerance.

The deference with which the Engl treat all the prejudices of the Hindoos rapidly reconciling their minds to the Chr tian government. Not only are they protect in all their ceremonies, but even the dut which were levied on all who made a pilgri age to Benares, were taken off by Mr. Has ings on his visit to that place. The mer ants also begin to be sensible of the perf security which they enjoy under our gover ment. Confidence once established, m rapidly diffuses itself; and I have been i formed from authority which I consider very good, that many Hindoo countries n under the controul of the Mahrattas, thou a nation professing their own religion, wo be rejoiced to place themselves under our minion. The Mahomedans of course de us: we have deprived them of a mighty e pire; and they feel that they hold the li remnants only by our permission. No w der then, that the late Nawaub of the C natic, considered Tippoo as the great s guard of his religion, and as such looked to him. He was correct in his ideas, I cannot conceive how our government co even expect him to think otherwise. T Hindoo can have no feelings of this s he has only changed his masters, and though we do not so much unite with as his former master did, yet on experie he prefers the one who gives him the firs protection from insult and oppression.

A singular instance of their appeals to English, occurred in the person of the s of the Naigpour Rajah, who lately arr at Benares to perform her ablutions. Neave caused her to be received with e respect due to her rank. On such an o sion it is customary to give alms to the di ent Brahmins, who amount to about s thousand; and as the ceremonies cannot

…ained without their assistance; they are …unreasonable in their demands, as …ere to this good lady. Eight days after …rival she sent to Mr. Neave, to com… that they required a sum she could by …means pay, and that she had not been …to begin her devotions. Mr. Neave …ed her that the English did not receive …, so that he could do nothing except by …ion with the Brahmins, which he …attempt: he accordingly remonstrated …them; and the lady was permitted to …all her duties at a reasonable rate.

The sea makes considerable inroads on …coasts of India: it rapidly gains …on the eastern shore, and loses on …western: yet Lord V. conceives that …eastern coast is now, for the most part, …defended by rocks; the approaches …which have been already overwhelmed.

The phenomenon at Lucknow, of which …following is a description, must have …truly awful.

…The thunder was not loud and the air was …tly still. The birds were flying very …, and making a terrible screaming. At …a dark brown cloud appeared on the …horizon, and came on with consider… …rapidity. The whole town of Lucknow, …numerous inhabitants was between …and the cloud. And the elevation of …spot gave me an excellent opportunity …observing it. When at about the distance …a mile it had all the appearance of a smoke …a vast fire; volume rolling over volume …wild confusion; at the same time raising …light in the air. As it approached, it …a dingy red appearance; and by con…the most distant minars from my …convinced me it was sand, borne …by a whirlwind. The air with us …continued perfectly still; the clouds of sand, …had a defined exterior; nor did the wind …a moment precede it. It came on with a …rushing sound; and at length reached us …with such violence, as to oblige me to take …shelter in my eastern verandah. Even there …the dust was driven with a force that prevent… …me from keeping my eyes open. The …darkness became every moment greater; and …at length it was black as night. It might be …called palpable darkness; for the wind now …changing a little to the southward, brought …in the storm with tenfold violence; and …nearly smothered us with dust. It blew so …violently, that the noise of the thunder …was frequently drowned by the whistling of …the wind in the trees and buildings. The …total darkness lasted about ten minutes; …when at length it gradually gave way to a …fearfully red but dingy light, which I at …first attributed to a fire in the town. The …rain now poured down in torrents; and the …wind changed to due south. In about an …hour from its commencement, the sky be…gan to clear; the tufaun went off to the …eastward, and the wind immediately returned …to that quarter. The air was perfectly clear …and free from dust.

Such phenomena are not uncommon: but the extreme dryness which preceded this, had reduced almost every thing susceptible of such reduction to powder; and this powder greatly augmented the terrific appearance.

As a contrast to such devastation, we shall introduce his lordship's account of the botanic garden at Calcutta; in which the principle of improvement counteracts that of desolation. And we prefer this instance, because it is honourable to the science of Europe and of our countrymen; to the Company under whose patronage it is established; and to the learned and intelligent individuals immediately employed in it.

Amongst other morning excursions, Mr. Graham and I visited the Botanic Garden which is under the care of Dr. Roxburgh. It affords a wonderful display of the vegetable world; infinitely surpassing any thing I have ever before beheld. It is laid out in a very good style and its vast extent renders the confinement of beds totally unnecessary, yet I think it is a pity that a small compartment is not allotted to a scientific arrangement. The finest object in the garden is a noble specimen of the Ficus Bengalensis, on whose branches are nourished a variety of specimens of the parasitical plants; Epidendrons, Linordorums, and Filices. The water also is beautiful as being covered with red, blue, and white Nymphæs. Utility seems to have been more attended to than science. Thousands of plants of the Teak tree, the Locust, the grafted Mango, and other valuable fruit and timber trees have from this place been disseminated over our Oriental territories; and at present it is a complete centre, where the productions of every clime are assembled to be distributed to every spot where they have any chance of being beneficial. The nutmeg was in considerable perfection, but the Mangusteen though often brought has never survived its transplantation one year. The chief novelties are from Napaul and Chittagong. Most of the West Indian plants are making their way here and will probably thrive well. It is by far too hot for European vegetables; and of course many even of our pot herbs are in the list of their desiderata.

We shall resume the consideration of these volumes in our succeeding numbers.

The Mythology and Rites of the British Druids, ascertained by National Documents, and compared with the general Traditions and Customs of Heathenism, as illustrated by the most eminent Antiquaries of our Age. With an Appendix, containing Ancient Poems and Extracts, with some Remarks on Ancient British Coins. By Rev. Edward Davies, 8vo. pp. 624. Price 18s. Booth, London: 1809.

Why should a writer on the customs of our island, in early ages, suppose that his subject stands in need of an apology? Do we not study, with diligence, the arts, the manners, and the historical events of Greece and Rome, in ages beyond the reach of record? Yet the opinions of Greece never could affect us by tradition; and whatever were the sentiments which the Romans disseminated here, they have long since lost their influence, and been buried in oblivion. Not equally indifferent are the ancient manners of the early inhabitants of Britain: even where conquered by the Saxons, they were not extirpated; and a nation still remains of those who maintained their freedom. Is it not then a fair presumption, that in some degree our present national manners may be influenced by this original source, though afterwards blended with others?—that some of the ancient British blood enlivens the hearts of the present generation, and some of the opinions current among the *Cymry*, still circulate, though undistinguished among our population. Whence then the necessity for an apology?—For our parts, we shall make none; but shall suppose that our readers, like ourselves, will receive information respecting this race of men, with at least as much interest as if it described other races of men; and with more, in fact, because whatever concerns our countrymen, concerns in some degree ourselves.

We have ventured, on several prior occasions, to introduce what we deemed authentic memorials of the ancient Britons;* and therefore, our readers are prepared to consider them as far removed from the savage state, though yet rustics, and as maintaining an established system of domestic and social polity, though not favoured by the general diffusion of learning, or by permission to study (generally) the "scroll of knowledge, rich with the spoils of Time." We have lately seen with pleasure, the results of the inquiries of several men of talents and learning among us, who have directed their researches into the more ancient transactions of our country. Mr. Turner has investigated the history of the Anglo-Saxons; and our author has contributed, as became a Cambro Briton, to illustrate several facts in that of their inflexible resisters. Mr. Owen has laid the present age, with succeeding ages, under obligations to his diligence and skill; and the works now proceeding at Bala, will long remain witnesses of the industry and application of the present generation.

Mr. Davies some years ago appeared before the public as the author of "Celtic Researches;" in which performance he displayed an active spirit of inquiry, and a mind not startled at novelty. The work before us is, in some respects, an appendix to that undertaking, and manifests a continuation of the same spirit. That the order in which it is arranged, is exactly what we could have wished; or that we differ from the author in some particulars, while we are not inclined to dispute his general inference, is no fault in him, or at least is venial; for many allowances are due to an original writer, who has furnished materials for those who come after him, to elucidate and arrange, at more leisure than he could allow himself.

Mr. D. very properly considers in the first place, the authenticity of the documents which describe British antiquities;—then he takes a general view of Druidical theology—the characters and connections, or rather *significations* of their deities, particularly *Hu*, and *Ked*, or *Ceridwen*, (the Ceres of Grecian antiquity). He then adverts to the circular temples and Cromlechs of the druids, especially to Stonehenge; and he adduces a variety of British poems in justification of his statements. Among these the *Gododin*, or lamentations of a Welsh bard, on account of the slaughter of the British chiefs at Stonehenge is distinguished. Remarks on some ancient British coins conclude the performance.

* Vide the Collectanea of British Antiquities, Panorama, Vol. I. p. 1290. Vol. II. pp. 383, 580, 837, *et al.*

Where much is accomplished, and with great labour, it is unreasonable perhaps to wish for more; yet we cannot but be of opinion, that Mr. D. would have derived essential assistance from greater familiarity with oriental mythology. The repeated mention of *Bodh*, *Buddh*, and *Budhwas*, as a deity, reminds us of Ceylon; and the name of that island, if it be the *Taprobanes* of Diodorus Siculus, seems to be correctly preserved in the *Defrobani* of the Welsh mythologists. We notice also a circumstance of trivial import, apparently, yet not easily accounted for. Among the ingredients used by the Druids, are mentioned "incense and myrrh and aloes, *from beyond the seas*," (p. 273). These certainly are oriental productions; and, we apprehend, were anciently obtained from Ceylon. But, it may be asked, by what *commerce* did the Britons obtain them? This inquiry we cannot pursue; yet with it might be connected a very curious piece of the Hebrew, or rather Phenecian, language, preserved in a Druid song, which Mr. D. though he has written the words in Hebrew characters, has not translated. We must take the liberty of transposing the first two lines of the second stanza, to the end of the first stanza, by way of justifying our view of the subject: we also read ' ג ע for ' ג א (*anhai*).

The Welsh poet says, "on the day of the sun, there truly assemble *five ships*, with *five hundred men*, embarked in them, who make supplication [*by saying*]

O Brithi Brithi oi
Nu oes nu edi
Brithi Brithi anhai
Sych edi edi eu roi.

this according to our view of it, imports,

O Britons! Britons!—*we are* a ruin!
Give us a resting place of strength! a resting place of plenty!
Britons! Britons!—*we are* distressed!
Give us a shelter—Plenty—Plenty itself—supply promptly!

"They implore the oracle with loud and continued cry, against the overwhelming" [deep.] p. 564.

It is true, that this version sets aside Mr. Davies's reference of this "prayer in a foreign language," to the "mysteries" representing the deluge. It proves, however, that navigators speaking this language, frequented the ports of Britain; and that their language was understood, at least partially, by the Britons: the commerce which could employ *five ships*, sailing in company, each manned with *a hundred men*, was no bad anticipation of our present intercourse with the East-Indies. There are other Hebrew terms in these poems; and they contribute to establish the fact of an ancient communication with the coasts of Syria.

It will be found, on reflection, that this is not inconsistent with the mention of oriental productions, already alluded to; since they might be imported by these merchants. Moreover, these merchants, if of the Palestine race, were settlers in Syria from the East; and probably of the same religion as the Britons: for the poet immediately adds, "we ALL attend upon *Adonai* [the rites of Adonis] on the area of *Purnpai*" [the oracle]. These titles are, apparently, those employed by the strangers.

We do not, however, mean to impeach the general inference of our author, from the testimony of his Cambrian bards, that commemorations of the deluge, of Noah, and of the ark, were established among the Druids; we believe, that there is scarcely a nation where rites of similar intention have not prevailed. Under a thousand different titles has the second father of mankind been venerated: and the most striking events of his history, have been preserved by innumerable references, and *repetitions*. As to the tradition prevalent in all countries, that these events happened *here*; we consider it as no other than a general testimony to the universality of the deluge; with an acknowledgement of descent from the common patriarch.

It might be possible, we presume, to render some inferences of our author still stronger than he has done. For instance, he says p. 267, speaking of the beaver,

That animal, under the name of *Avanc*, is constantly introduced into the British account of the deluge; and the drawing of him out of the lake, as we have already seen, is represented as a great act, which was conducive to the removing of that calamity. Our ancestors seem to have regarded the *Beaver* as an emblem of the patriarch himself. To this symbolical honour, this creature may have been promoted, by a peculiarity in his natural history. The patriarch had built himself a vessel or *house*, in which he had lived in the midst of the

waters; and which had deposited that venerable personage and his family, safe upon dry ground. So the Beaver is not only an amphibious animal, but also a distinguished architect. He is said to build a house of two stories, one of which is in the water, and the other above the water; and out of the latter, he has an egress to dry ground. The fanciful genius of heathenism could not have demanded or discovered a more happy coincidence, with the history of the Diluvian patriarch.

Now, we wonder much, how Mr. D. could omit to remark, that the beaver, beside being an amphibious animal, is the only one we know, that unites in himself the characters of a land animal, (a quadruped) and an inhabitant of the waters (a fish). In fact, this creature may be said to justify, by analogy, the representations of sea-animals, half-horses, dogs, &c. with their hinder parts fish-like; and if the beaver did not exist, those allegorical figures would be still more monstrous than they are. But this quadruped, by his fish-like tail, becomes an apt emblem of a something to be drawn out of the water on to the land; and happily alludes (as we suppose) to the ark, drawn to land, rather than to the patriarch, the inhabitant of the ark.

Mr. Davies has done right in giving a plate of ancient British coins; but he has not perceived the support, which might have been derived from more ample communications of them, and a comparison of them with those of other people. His reference of their inscriptions in honour of "*the* SHIP *of the lady of corn*," might have been illustrated by hundreds of medals, struck at Tyre and Sidon, and the cities on that coast: but if those be thought ambiguous, because of the maritime commerce of such places, let him take other examples; as for instance, the *inland* town of Bostra in Arabia, where the sea never approached, nor river ran,—yet on the coins of this city we have *the lady of the ship, holding a cornucopia*. Many other instances might be adduced. But we must leave the further examination of these recondite subjects to inquirers of greater leisure:—to whom we remit all allusions to Chrishna the herdsman, with his "Gopya nine," [damsels] which might be traced in these British bards.

That these documents of the ancient Welsh bards, have come down to us unmingled with posterior variations and additions, Mr. D. does not affirm; and indeed some of these interpolations are so gross, that the first sight detects them. A beginning "In the name of the God Trinity, *exhibit thy charity*," can only be the address of a mendicant, sending his hat round the company: another, which closes with "May the Trinity grant us mercy in the day of judgement!—*A liberal donation, good gentlemen*," is of the same character. Nevertheless, the body of these poems may be genuine, though not always perfect. We must also make allowances for the strain of metaphor, and the vigour of expression adopted by the poets in their productions; and to something of this nature we incline to refer the popular mistake of the slaughter of the bards, by king Edward; for Mr. D. bears explicit testimony, that "there is not the name of a single bard on record, who suffered, either by his hand, or by his orders." The simple fact, probably was, that Edward, by introducing his own son, an infant, to be Prince of Wales, removed that source of bardic support, the composing of songs, &c. in honour of the exploits performed by the *national* princes of the country. Deprived of their emoluments, the bards were said to be slain.

We shall direct our further report on this volume, to three objects: the giving a specimen of the mode of instruction employed by the Druids: a description of some of their ceremonies; and the illustration of an event of British history.

Mr. D. has hardly done justice to the Druidic mode of connecting internal sentiment with external observation.

If in the following specimens, he had marked the seasons of the year, as we have done, he would have admitted the ingenuity of grafting moral duties, on these constantly returning times. This mode may be added to those exemplified in Panorama, Vol. III. p. 165, &c.

"It is the eve of winter—social converse
"is pleasant—The gale and the storm keep
"equal pace—To preserve a secret, is the
"part of the skilful (Celvydd)."—*Winter*

"It is the eve of winter. The stags are
"lean—the tops of the birch are yellow
"deserted is the summer dwelling—Woe
"to him who, for a trifling advantage
"merits disgrace."—*Winter.*

"Though it be small, yet ingenious is the "bird's fabric in the skirt of the wood—"The virtuous and the happy are of equal "age."—*Spring*.

"Chill and wet is the mountain—Cold is "the grey ice—Trust in God; he will not "deceive thee; nor will persevering patience "leave thee in affliction."—*Winter*.

"It rains without; the brake is drenched "with the shower—The sand of the sea is "white with its crown of foam—Patience "is the fairest light for man."—*Winter*.

"Snow of the mountain! bare is the "top of the reed—The man of discretion "cannot associate with the silly—Where "nothing has been learned, there can be no "genius."—*Winter*.

"Snow of the mountain! the fish are in "the shallow stream—The lean, crouching "stag seeks the shady glen—God will "prosper the industry of man."—*Spring*.

"Snow of the mountain! the birds are "tame—The discreetly happy needs only "to be born—God himself cannot procure "good for the wicked."—*Autumn*.

The metre is the most ancient, of which the Welsh have any tradition.———

This sententious way of writing has, for many centuries, become obsolete amongst the Welsh. Nothing of this character is found in those Bards who have written since the Norman conquest. Even the metre has scarcely been used since the time of Llywarch Hên, in the sixth century. Taliesin and Aneurin seem to have rejected it as antiquated, and too simple and unadorned.

Were we to conjecture what book in popular use among us, would be discovered by our posterity, two thousand years hence, perhaps Watts's "Songs for Children," from the number of copies that have been printed of it, might be that book; but it would be unfair to conclude, that all the learning of the times was comprized in Watts's Songs; are we not in some such situation, with respect to Druidical learning?—and might not these, and other moral precepts of a like nature, be their "songs for children," or for youth? As instances of superior researches, the reader will accept the following. Taliesin demands of his disciple,

"Knowest thou what thou art,
"In the hour of sleep—
"A mere body—a mere soul—
"Or a secret retreat of light?"

"O skilful son of harmony,
"Why wilt thou not answer me?

"Knowest thou where the night awaits
"For the passing of the day?

"Knowest thou the token (mark or cha-
"racter)
"Of every leaf which grows?

"What is it which heaves up the mountain
"Before the convulsion of elements?

"Or what supports the fabric
"Of the habitable earth?

"Who is the illuminator of the soul—
"Who has seen—who knows him!"

"Who carried the measuring line of the
"Lord of causes—what scale was used,
"when the heavens were reared aloft; and
"who supported the curtain, from the earth
"to the skies?"

These questions remind us of the books of Job, and Isaiah.

It is certain that preparatory to their mysteries, or it might be as the first of them, the Druids prepared a sacred water, by infusing in it herbs of various qualities: and ablution by this, was, probably the first rite undergone by an aspirant.

It may be inferred, that the *pair*, was a vessel employed by the Druids, in preparing a decoction of potent herbs and other ingredients, to which superstition attributed some extraordinary virtues; that this preparation was a preliminary to the mysteries of the arkite goddess; that in those mysteries, part of the decoction was used for the purpose of purification by *sprinkling*; that another part was applied to the consecration of the mystic bath: that a small portion of the same decoction, was infused into the vessels which contained the liquor, exhibited in the great festival, for the purpose of libation, or for the use of the priests and aspirants, which liquor is described as consisting of *Gwin a Bragawd*, that is, *wine* with *mead*, and *wort*, fermented together: that all the sacred vessels employed in the mysteries of [the goddess] Ceridwen, being thus *purified* and *consecrated* by the *pair*, passed under its name; and that, in these appropriations, the water of the cauldron was deemed the water of *inspiration, science, and immortality*, as conducing to the due celebration of mysteries, which were supposed to confer these benefits upon the votaries.

But it seems that the residue of the water, being supposed to have washed away the mental impurities, of course it became impregnated, was now deemed *deleterious* and *accursed*. It was therefore emptied into a deep pit or channel in the earth, which swallowed it up, together with the sins of the regenerate.

The impregnation of water with moral qualities, is still believed in Africa: an idea not unlike it, appears to have been attached to the water of jealousy, under the Mosaic institution; but the close of

sometimes meet with in works of a more elaborate nature.

Upon some points we could give the author a few hints, for which he would thank us. We have however little doubt, but that his judgment and candour will suggest to him much of what we should notice; and that in another edition we shall have occasion to give him credit for additional industry, and judicious improvement.

Poems and Translations, from the Minor Greek Poets and others; written chiefly between the Ages of ten and sixteen, by a Lady. 8vo. pp. 198. Price 6s. Longman and Co London, 1808. Second Edition.

The fugitive pieces, which compose this collection, were written chiefly between the ages of eleven and sixteen, in the leisure hours allowed by a domestic education. They are published with the timidity excited by their imperfections; but with a most grateful sense of the indulgence they have already received from a liberal public.

The translations or imitations of the minor Greek poets were the productions of a still earlier age. A most indulgent father, in the retirement permitted by his station in the Church, found amusement in familiarising his only child with the poets of antiquity.

Such is the fair writer's statement. The poems are pretty. As to the propriety of familiarising so young a mind with the poet of love and wine, in his original language, that must rest on circumstances, of which, while this lady preserves her *incognito*, we cannot pretend to judge. But, we shall select our specimens of the talents of the fair authoress from what we consider as more favourable to the efforts of her muse.

The Soldier's Return; or The Midnight Wanderers.

[Written in Scotland, at twelve years of age.]

Sold.—What taper lends its dying gleam
Thro' yonder casement low?
And who is she by Leven's stream,
Whose footsteps print the snow?

Jessie—Ere sin' the dewfall of the night
You blinking lamp I bore,
To seek a father auld and blind,
And guide him o'er the moor.

Sold.—A kirk-yard turf, a nameless stane,
Maun soon thy father hide;
Then leave him, Jessie, and be mine,
A wealthy soldier's bride.

If never meant to cherish luve
That smile would no be thine,
Those eyes would be less bright and clear,
If never meant to shine.

Jessie—O never in my father's cot
Shall sorrow dim my e'e,
Nor ever shall thy proffer'd luve
Allure a smile frae me.
My tears I shed in yon kirk-yard
Beside my mother's stane;
My smiles I keep to cheer our board,
And soothe a father's pain.

Sold.—Yet turn, my Jessie, turn and smile,
Thy waefu' task resign:
His prop may be thy brother's luve,
But thine maun a' be mine.

Jessie—Cauld is my brother Arthur's luve;
Twice ten lang years are gane,
Sin' pierced wi' mony a ghastly wound,
They found him 'mang the slain.

Sold.—If Arthur's luve, now dead wi' him,
Sic saft regret can claim,
Thy kindest smiles should cheer the heart
Which feeds a living flame.

Jessie—Far mair, kind soger, mair than a',
That boasted wealth I'd gi'e,
For one ray of the morning light
To chear my father's e'e.
Far mair I'd gie to guard the turf
That laps my brother's head,
Fair mair I'd gie to bless the hand
That smooth'd his dying bed.

Sold.—And can a brother lost sae lang
To Jessie still be dear?
Then lift again that tender eye,
Behold thy brother here!

Jessie—O mock an e'e nnwet wi tears,
A blither heart beguile,
That raven's voice can no be his,
Nor his that ghastly smile.
It could na' be that chilling grasp,
His hand wad gi' to mine,
It could na' be in Arthur's e'e
That sickly joy wad shine.

Sold.—Unseen maun be the tender joy
Which melts a soldier's eyes,
The gentle grasp, the saft caress
A soldier's hand denies.
Yet still the warmth these hands refuse,
In Arthur's bosom dwells,
And still his deeds shall crown the bliss
His eye no longer tells.
Around that chill'd and breaking heart
Life's saftest bands shall twine;
Thy cares have sooth'd a father's woes,
I live to finish thine!

Imitations of various Styles of Poetry.

A Persian Dirge.

Sleep, gentle Bard! around thy bed
Let Shirauz' balmy flowers entwine;
For thee her perfum'd lap shall spread,
Her richest gifts shall still be thine!
The tow'ring fir, the date-crown'd palm,
Shall here unite their sov'reign shade,
While melting rocks distil their balm
To bathe the tomb where thou art laid!
Chorus. Lah Illah! Ill Lillah!—

Here let the heart dissolv'd in joy
Its warm, luxuriant tribute leave;
Such tears as gem the love-taught eye
Let Hafez'* sacred dust receive.
But here no prostituted band
Shall wound with yells his native skies;
No tutor'd tear, no purchas'd hand,†
Profanes the grave where Hafez lies.
For him let richer gifts abound,
No sullen homage here prepare;
Pleas'd may his spirit linger round,
And still its best-lov'd banquet share.
Bring myrrh, the silver grape ‡ invade,
Enrich with sweets his long repose;
Let olive-wreaths his pillow shade,
Or steep'd in wine, the saffron rose.
And blue-eyed nymphs, Circassia's pride,
Shall here their treasur'd charms unfold;
Their feet in purer purple dy'd,
Their tresses bright with liquid gold.
No lurking Gaur's § unhallow'd fire
Shall Shirauz' envied vale affright;
The partial sun shall here retire,
And kiss thy grave with soften'd light.
Chorus. Sleep, gentle Bard, &c.

The Philosopher's Return.

Yes, sweet is the hour when the Pilgrim returning,
Sees love and Felicity smile at his door;
While brightly the taper of Hymen is burning,
And long-treasur'd Friendship enriches his store!
Like him I return not! But why should I sigh?
Brisk Fancy shall banquets and treasures supply;
Tho' lonely my cottage, its sweets are my own,
My peace is my wealth, and my freedom my throne.

But when the keen stings of indifference meet him,
When first the rich visions of friendship depart,
When clos'd is the eye which once sparkled to greet him,
And fled is the smile which gave heav'n to his heart,
Ah! then let the exile his ruin deplore!
Then deep is the wound—but I feel it no more!
Since few are my riches, unfetter'd I roam,
A soul without stain is tranquillity's home.

Where now is the spell that to Lucy allur'd me?
Where now is the beauty I lived to adore?
'Tis past! Shall I murmur if reason has cured me,
Or mourn that a meteor deceives me no more?
Let Beauty still flutter in Life's peevish morn,
Let Love like the rainbow its vapours adorn;
But who would the fugitive insect enchain,
Or bid the frail rainbow for ever remain?

Or why the cold shadows of mem'ry pursuing,
Why, days of my youth, should I languish for you?
For Life, like the phœnix, shall rise from its ruin,
To Beauty immortal and joys ever new.
No more for the downfal of friendship I mourn,
Its root is enrich'd tho' its branches are shorn;
Still, still in my bosom I feel it extend,
The world is my palace, all nature my friend.

In Life's little warfare contentedly neuter,
I ask not for rapture, I shrink not from pain;
I cherish the present, I welcome the future,
But pleasures departed I woo not again.
Fond Lovers! ye tell me my bosom is cold,
But ice may the purest of spirits enfold;
In Lapland's chill caverns the amethyst glows,
The olive may bloom amid Appennine snows!

Yes, sweet is the hour to the Pilgrim returning,
When Reason's clear sunbeam illumines his breast,
Contentment and Truth from adversity learning,
Religion his tutor, and Quiet his guest!
Where'er fickle fortune his pilgrimage guides,
Brisk Fancy her banquets and pleasures provides;
New friendships shall greet him, new Edens extend;
His soul is his haven, all nature his friend!

Some verses of a still earlier age are inserted in the Appendix. The whole is a very pleasing instance of early genius.

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* Hafez, the Anacreon of Persia, lies buried in the delicious vale of Shirauz, where the young and gay constantly assemble.

† It is the custom in Persia to hire mourners, who make loud lamentations.

‡ The palm, remarkable for bearing dates on its summit; the white grape and yellow rose are highly esteemed in Persia.

§ The Gaurs, or fire-worshippers, though strictly forbidden, sometimes continue their orgies in this spot.

A Dictionary of Practical Surgery: containing a complete exhibition of the present State of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, collected from the best and most original Sources of Information, and illustrated by Critical Remarks. By Samuel Cooper. 8vo. pp. 750. Price 15s. Murray, London, 1809.

Seven hundred and fifty closely printed pages on a small type, must contain a mass of information. It is true,

that a Dictionary cannot enter very much at large, into various points of great importance in practical surgery: but by way of counterbalance to this inconvenience, it may suggest hints on matters that seldom come within the early experience of professional men. Whoever *trusts* to dictionary instruction, when it has been in his power to procure better, may have cause to repent his rashness. But he is an extraordinary man of whom it may be truly said, that he can add nothing to his stock of knowledge from a work like the present.

This volume is the result of great labour: the author has had recourse to the best writers, and has largely extracted from them. Perhaps, there are some still *later* publications than those which he has principally studied, that might have been consulted with advantage. There are also some late particulars omitted. Indeed, a work of this nature will always have occasion to conform more or less, to the immediate state of science. And in the present day, sciences of every description change their appearances with wonderful rapidity.

The author, in a modest preface has hinted at sentiments not very distant from those we have stated. He acknowledges his obligations to Pott and to Scarpa, (he might have added John Hunter) and other eminent surgeons. He has had the accommodation, of the practitioners of the army and navy, in view, in adopting the form and size of his volume; and we doubt not, but what many of them will avail themselves of the information it contains.

We do not profess to have examined the articles of this work closely: those which we have perused, have generally contained as much as could reasonably be expected; leading ideas, though not all that an inquisitive mind might desire.

A few plates of the less common instruments, and some other articles, would have added much to the utility of the volume. The hint for an *extempore* invention may occasionally be of great importance; and this may be derived from what a student has seen represented, though he has not used it. That practitioner may happily *vary* a contrivance to suit an occasion, who would not have *originated* one equally neat, and efficient.

A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Andrew by the Wardrobe and St. Anne, Blackfriars, on Tuesday in Whitsun Week, May 23, 1809, before the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, instituted by Members of the Established Church, being their Ninth Anniversary. By the Rev. Legh Richmond, M. A. Rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire. Also the Report of the Committee. 8vo. Price 2s. Seeley, London, 1809.

We have felt on sundry occasions, the reproach cast on Protestants by the members of the Catholic church, that they have been wholly void of endeavours to extend the knowledge of Christianity; or as it is expressed by Muratori, in his Relations of the Missions to Paraguay,

"Let the modern sectaries," *i. e.* the Protestants, "be considered: this heroic charity will not be found amongst them. They are wholly bent on extending their dominions; and leave the bringing over of idolaters and infidels to the belief of the gospel, to the missionaries of the *Catholic* church; and freely resign to them the inestimable advantage of being consumed with evangelical labours, and exposing their lives to enlarge the kingdom of Jesus Christ. —— Hence,— the church in communion with Rome, is the only one that keeps up the first spirit of Christianity: she alone, like the primitive church, abounds in apostles and martyrs:—hence she alone is the spouse of the Saviour of mankind."

As the Catholic church is now situated, we know not by what means she can continue her efforts. The least, therefore, that we expect from the zeal of Protestants is, to compensate this cessation of the Catholics: but we hope for much more; and this the rather, when we read the preacher's opinion, that

The growing attention of serious Christians to the fulfilment of prophecy, as it concerns the downfal of Popery, the restoration of the Jews, the conversion of the Gentiles, and the approach of the Millenium, all of which are intimately connected with missionary plans, seems to mark the present as a signal period for exertion. When the spirit of inquiry was extensively circulated respecting the fulfilment of the prophecies that concerned the birth of Christ, John the Baptist was sent as a missionary to *prepare the way of the Lord.*

The naval and commercial eminence of this country, greater than that of all others

at this present time, point it out as a most favourable period for the universal extension of the gospel of Christ. If we, as a nation, providentially possess the empire of the seas, it becomes peculiarly incumbent upon us to sanctify our political privileges, by carrying the doctrines of salvation to all the various heathen nations, with whom those privileges afford us an intercourse.

I would not here omit to notice that happy consummation of the wishes of the pious and humane, in the late Abolition of the Slave Trade. It affords one of the most powerful arguments for present exertion, in the way of missions to that part of the world, to which the designs of this Society are now particularly directed—*Æthiopia* hath not stretched *out her hands* in vain to man, for deliverance from the slavery of the body. May she *soon* learn to *stretch out her hands unto God*; and seek deliverance from the still more dreadful captivity of the soul!

In furtherance of this design, Mr. Richmond addresses many cogent arguments to his auditors; and speaks with proper seriousness of the importance of the work. He also pays a well-deserved tribute of commendation to the labours of the Moravian brethren, and to their manner of conducting them. The address is animating. The text is John xxi.-16.

The ninth Anniversary Report, annexed to the sermon, will be read with interest: the Abolition of the Slave Trade has produced a great difference in the condition of Africa: the natives having hitherto seen only slave-dealers, wonder at the change, the principles of which they do not comprehend.

Mr. Nylander has continued, without interruption, his care of the colony's spiritual concerns. Mr. Renner, during his residence in Freetown, had baptized 114 children and 9 adults. Mr. Hartwig baptized 4; and Mr. Nylander 26, besides a number of adult Maroons, and a Mandingo man and woman. Of the last mentioned, Mr. Nylander says, "without doubt, they have experienced the grace of God in their souls." Among those whom Mr. Renner baptized were 6 converted Maroons, three of each sex. Mr. Nylander instructed 30 Maroon, 4 native, and 6 settler boys, 1 native man, and 6 adult Maroons, some of whom are married men.

The committee have increased the sum voted for assisting in translating the scriptures in the East, from £200 to £500. They also have extended their benevolent intentions to New Zealand.—The following is the state of the Society's fund.

State of Fund, March 31, 1809.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand of treasurer, March 31, 1808	486	8	7½
RECEIVED.			
Annual subscriptions to March 21, 1809	896	14	0
Donations	379	11	10
Congregational collections	841	18	5½
One year's interest on £4000. 3 per cent. cons. (less Property tax)	108	0	0
Return of Property tax, by order of Commissioners	12	0	0
Sale of India Bonds	718	2	2
From Sierra Leone Company, for the use of one of the missionaries as chaplain, from July to Dec. 1807 (half a year)	60	0	0
Interest on Exchequer bills	33	3	7
	£3475	18	8

PAID.	£	s.	d.
On the African mission	991	14	9
On the Missionary Seminary	240	4	3½
On the New Zealand settlement	106	6	6
Rev. John Jœnicke, Berlin: disbursements to missionaries	65	0	0
Stationary, printing, and books	205	4	3
Incidental expences, salaries, advertisements, collector &c.	239	2	0
For India Bonds	707	19	6
For exchequer bills	610	10	0
	3166	1	3½
Balance in hand, Mar. 31, 1809	319	17	4½
	£3475	18	8

The Treasures of Terpsichore; or, a Companion for the Ball-Room. Being a Collection of all the most popular English Country Dances, arranged alphabetically, with proper Figures to each Dance; together with all the New Dances for 1809. By T. Wilson, Dancing Master from the King's Theatre, Opera House. Pp. 130, price 4s. 6d. London, for the Author, 1809.

Exce iterum Crispinus!—Mr. Wilson! dear Mr. Wilson!* Mr. Wilson the dancing master from the King's Theatre, the *Italian* Opera House! The Censor of the age: yes, indeed!—who sees the cause of all our disasters, at a single glance of his eye; and judges (we believe rightly)

* Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 62

that all the mishaps of the United Kingdom, arise from some folks not making their due movements in proper time and place. What can be expected, when those to whom the nation looks up as its first couples, and who are offended if any doubt their talents, confuse their partners, by attempting to go down a dance of which they know not the figure?—they may well be called out to the field, to settle a *faux pas* by a random shot at a *rendez-vous*. Had they applied to Mr. Wilson, he would have told them, that a leg lamed for life is not likely to improve the grace or agility of a dancer's motions. He dreads lest this delightful amusement "will shortly dwindle into mere running;" and he would not for the world, that Buonaparte should catch us amidst such a "chaos of riot and confusion." He censures severely the "*puppies* of the day," who attempt to practice, in defiance of the rules of art, and the "numbers of harmony;" and rests his hopes on "the hob-nails and wooden shoes of the rustics of the hamlet." Now, we assure ourselves, after the key we gave to this profound writer's lucubrations on a former occasion, that the reader can be at no loss to discover who Mr. W. points at under the somewhat cynical, but expressive term "*puppies*:"—for certainly he closely touches some very great folks, in very high life:—his compliment to the volunteers, however, is equally graceful and applicable. Not less satirical are the titles he has given to his dances: his "*Money in both Pockets*," alludes (or we are mistaken) either to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or to a certain great contractor: his "*Cameronian Rant*," is rather too personal;—nor need he have marked so officiously, some late dissentions among his Majesty's servants, by his "*Devil among the Tailors*," a dance which he thus describes—"*Double Figure:* Hey *contrary sides*, Hey of *your own side*, down the middle, up again, allemande, and *turn corners*." At the same exalted characters, or at least at a *division* of them, he jeers, by whispering, "*Go to the Devil and shake yourself*"—and this, too, he says is a "*Double Figure: Half* right and left, down the middle, up again, allemande, *swing* corners, and lead outsides." "*Leading outsides*" may be well enough; but as to the "*swinging*," we hope that movement may be dispensed with; and something else be substituted to finish the dance.

If any can mistake Mr. W's. meaning in these directions, they must be ill fitted for politicians: and if Mr. W. wears his ears to the full length of their natural life, he may think himself extremely fortunate. As to the liberties he has taken in proposing hornpipes for "Lord Gambier" and "Lord Collingwood," we must excuse a land lubber who does not understand sea affairs: their lordships dance no such hornpipes: "Lord St. Vincent's horn-pipe!!"—while his lordship would be glad if the gout would leave him a leg to stand on. Mr. W. should have recalled some idea of naval tactics—"Form the line—set to your partners, right hands and left—range down the middle—tack—up again—hands all round—ladies strike to the gentlemen: who lead up twenty sail of their fair antagonists in triumph." But to say truth, the ladies themselves are not spared by this modern Juvenal: for, that he censures the scanty clothing which the present fashion enacts, is evident, by his "Long life to the Petticoat:"—and to the wearers of it; say we,—but then,——another *breadth*, ladies, or no "long life." Such is our Report on the "Treasures of Terpsichore"—but it contains other mysteries and revelations, which none can express like Mr. Wilson; and these, as we do not chuse to intermeddle with such deeps and profundities, he shall express in his own words; for, to say truth,

None but himself can be his parallel!

.....

In our modern assemblies, the lady who has the temerity to call a dance composed of more than two parts, or what is called a single figure, is instantly prononunced the wife or daughter of a *cheesemonger* or *oilman*,—no member of the *ton*,—a jackdaw among pigeons.

It indeed appears now, in fashionable life, a crime to attempt any thing that requires a capacity beyond what the more sagacious brutes are endowed with; for *bad* dancing is now considered as strong a proof of *good* breeding, as *bad* writing, *good* driving, or *boxing*.

Sorry am I to say, that so far from any attempt being made by PROFESSIONAL MEN, to restore it to what it once was, they rather seem to confirm whatever follies the fops and puppies of the day attempt to practise, in defiance of the rules of art and the numbers of harmony.

The present times would give a foreigner a deplorable idea of the English nation, if he were to judge from their country-dancing, which is considered one of their principal amusements, and is, in my opinion, a credit to the nation when properly conducted and executed; if not, it wants only the addition of grimaces to reduce it to the dances of the savages of Terra del Fuego.....

It is indeed lamentable that our amusements should be on the decline, while the arts, sciences, and manufactures flourish beyond all precedent among us. *At a period, too, when a powerful and inveterate enemy is endeavouring to surpass us in every art and science, and who would, perhaps, rejoice to hear that we could neither dance,* paint, nor write; we should therefore endeavour to do every thing in the best manner possible, not only for our own satisfaction, but *for the credit of our country.* For, trifling as it may appear, I will venture to assert, that if a foreigner of distinction were but to describe at his court the present state of English Country Dancing, it would be considered a national disgrace; and what is more probable than that some ambassador or nobleman, at this very instant, is employing his leisure hours in editing a work, describing the manners, customs, &c. of the English nation? And where do we ever find a tour through a country, or a description of a people, where their Dancing is not, in some way or other, touched upon.

Will it be believed, that a nation where the sacred standard of liberty wantons in every breeze,—whose invincible navies sweep the vast bosom of the ocean,—where the stores of rich Pomona's lap are showered spontaneously,—where Thames, the world's great cornucopia, rolls his majestic waves,—a land whose senators thunder eloquence in the cause of freedom,—where Famine never shews his meagre face, or grisly War expands his raven wings,—whose yellow fields are never nurtured by the blood of their swains, shed in domestic broils,—where beauty sits in rosy smiles on every female face, and arts or arms distinguisheth every male, who boast with conscious pride the birth of a Shakespeare, a Newton, a Locke, a Reynolds, and a thousand other illustrious names, whose merits have so largely and eminently contributed to raise the human character to its present exalted situation?—and can such a people, said I, be defective in their amusements?—must not the same exalted genius that nerves the warrior's arm, that animates the glowing canvas, and breathes immortal verse, direct their pastimes, and that as near perfection as their labours?—Oh yes, it must be so; I have deceived myself, and wronged the Parnassus of the world;. I have sought merit at a pavilion, whose portals are never opened but by golden keys.....

It will doubtless be considered by many who read this preface, a ridiculous attempt of mine in endeavouring to prove that *good dancing* is requisite to preserve a HIGH NATIONAL CHARACTER.....

Is it not disgraceful that our Managers of the Opera House are compelled to resort to *foreign* cities for their principal Dancers? To think our best dancers are so deficient in every requisite, that at the appearance of a Deshayes or a Vestris, they must "hide their diminished heads," and appear only to present the contrast between excellence and deficiency.

This certainly can be accounted for in no other way than by the *want of talent in the community*; for it is reasonable to suppose, that among a thousand good Dancers, some would be excellent, some would be admirable; but where nearly all are bad, some few may be tolerable, but none excellent.

Painting was as inferior in this country as Dancing is now: every nobleman, if he wanted pictures, sent to the Continent for some foreign painter. Now, on the contrary, since the establishment of the Royal Academy by our present gracious Sovereign, that divine art has arrived to a degree of perfection unparalleled in England: our annual exhibitions are the wonder and delight of the connoisseur at home, and when the blessings of peace permit foreigners to view them, they must excite the admiration of the world.

A stimulation is only wanting to place the English Dancers on a footing with the English Painters; but Dancing being only an amusement, perhaps is not likely to be promoted by its professors, not being formed into a corporate body as the Painters are. .....

As, unfortunately, there is no Royal Academy for DANCING, Mr. Wilson proceeds to inform the public, that,

Its advancement therefore must depend on those who teach it. With this view I present the British Public with the Treasures of Terpsichore, for which I claim no other merit than the first idea of doing it, being sensible how many *gentlemen* there are of my *profession* who could have done it in a way equal, if not superior, to myself.

.....

My future exertions, I flatter myself, will be such as, if properly seconded by PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, will completely reform *the present deplorable state of country dancing*; which circumstance alone will cause the *superior departments* to advance in proportion: we may then perhaps have the satisfaction to hear of an Englishman blending all the powers of attraction, drawing down the reiterated plaudits of approbation from the Parisians, to the credit of himself and his country.

Remarks on Theatres; and on the Propriety of Vaulting them with Brick and Stone: with Observations on the Construction of Domes, and the Vaults of the Free and Accepted Masons. By the Author of A Treatise of the Properties of Arches and their Abutment Piers. pp. 75. 3 Plates, Price 7s. J. Taylor, London: 1809.

It costs very little more, generally speaking, to do a thing right, than to do it wrong: that greater expense or labour may be demanded in the first instance is true, but a proper lapse of time convinces the ingenuous that the additional trouble taken at first is afterwards amply compensated. That the attention of architects should be called by late events, in which the ravages of fire were truly awful, to consider the best means for providing against such calamities, is no more than natural. The skill necessary to give example of the practicability of the plans suggested with such intent, would be very laudably employed. Every attempt to impart security to the place where a multitude assembles, deserves attention: the hints of the many will be improved to efficiency by the few. Mr. Ware has been struck with the empire assumed by the element fire, over theatrical structures; and he calculates that about half the original cost of such buildings, put out at compound interest at 3 *per cent.* would be just sufficient to re-produce the capital sunk, at the period when a theatre may be expected to be destroyed by fire. Within twenty years previous to 1782, when the calculation was made, fire had consumed the theatres of Vienna, Milan, Stockholm, Venice, Bologna, Lyons, Paris, Mantua, Amsterdam, and Saragossa, with other minor erections. The theatres of Amsterdam and Saragossa were burnt during the performances; on which occasions multitudes perished.

Mr. W. gives the periods in which the following were consumed by fire:

Opera House	1704	85 years
Drury Lane	1662	10
Do 2d time	1794	15
Covent Garden	1733	75
Pantheon	1772	20
Astley's Amphit.	1750	44
Do. 2d time	1794	9
Royal Circus	1778	27

It appears by our author's tables that the average duration of theatres is not great: it does not amount to forty years.

Who, after this enumeration will refuse to acknowledge, that it is the duty of those who invite company to behold their performances, to take every precaution against the danger which surrounds them? Whether buildings of such hazardous character should be tolerated? may become a question among politicians; but that they ought to be most anxiously constructed for safety, can be no question among architects. Our author, who has lately been examining with laudable attention the principles on which those cathedrals which we term Gothic, extant among us, are constructed, was led to infer, that if so great a proportion of stone and brick, incombustible matters, were used in them, and so little of timber, that these might afford us a lesson on construction, which might be applicable as well to theatres as to churches. He is right; but, to what he suggests must be added other gothic maxims: narrow doors and windows, in solid walls ranging in continued lengths from end to end of buildings; divisions into apartments, properly to be called *boxes*; whereby if an accident happen in one its effects may be confined to that alone.

Mr. W. pays most attention to the roof; this, though important, we think should not monopolize attention: for though we admit, that "if the roof be preserved, the walls will [*may*] remain uninjured," yet we apprehend that fire seldom begins in the roof. If the roof of a cathedral be vaulted with stone, that the roof of a theatre of the same or smaller dimensions, may be vaulted with stone, also, is the postulate enforced by our author; and its truth must be admitted.

To render it more evident he annexes a table of the heights and widths of the principal theatres in Europe; for the purpose of comparison with the same dimensions of several of our churches, of which the roofs are covered with stone. We deem this comparison interesting.

The theatres at Florence and Bologna have ceilings of brick and stone; those at Turin, Naples, and many others, have their lobbies, corridores, and staircases, of the same materials.

Heights and Widths of the principal Theatres in Europe, taken from various Publications on Theatres, &c.—The first column denotes the widths between the backs of the boxes; the second, the heights from the pit floor to the ceiling.

Parma	102 : 0	0 : 0
San Carlo, Naples*	89 : 0	70 : 0
Argentino, Rome	68 : 0	46 : 0
Bologna	72 : 0	63 : 6
Milan	78 : 0	69 : 0
Turin	66 : 0	55 : 0
San Benedetto, Venice	77 : 0	0 : 0
Imola	54 : 0	42 : 0
Manheim	49 : 0	56 : 0
Bourdeaux	64 : 0	0 : 0
Berlin	52 : 0	0 : 0
Ancien Théâtre de l'Opéra, Paris	51 : 0	42 : 0
New Salle de l'Opéra, Paris	68 : 0	0 : 0
Théâtre Italian, Paris	52 : 0	0 : 0
Théâtre de la Nation, Paris	64 : 0	52 : 0
Salle des Machines du château des Thuileries	46 : 0	46 : 0
Covent Garden, London	53 : 0	31 : 6
Late Opera House, London	55 : 0	44 : 0
Present Opera House, London	83 : 0	55 : 0
Drury Lane, London	67 : 0	0 : 0
New Theatre, St. Petersburgh	66 : 0	46 : 0

Heights and widths of some of the naves of the Gothic cathedrals which have stone roofs.—The first column denotes the widths between pillars of the nave; the second, the heights between the floor and the vertex of the vaulting.

Lincoln Cathedral	39 : 0	82 : 0
Ely Catherdal	34 : 0	73 : 0
Salisbury Cathedral	34 : 6	84 : 0
Westminster Abbey	33 : 0	103 : 4
Trinity Church, Ely	43 : 0	56 : 1
King's College Chapel	39 : 3	80 : 6

Mr. W. thinks that this was the great secret of the free masons: we can only say, that we wish, then, the brotherhood had preserved it.

Mr. W. proceeds to consider the doctrine of sounds as applicable to theatres; and he distinguishes between the intention of an Opera House, in which *sound* alone is thought of, and that of a Theatre which should also combine *sense*. We wish he had extended his researches for the benefit of other edifices intended for public speaking. He also favours us with a plan and section of a theatre; but we think that he has not sufficiently reflected on the necessity that every spectator should command a full sight of the stage, without getting a creek in his neck. The form Mr. W. has adopted is very injurious to the side boxes.

Sounds not sense, are the requisite objects in an opera house. Here the music is the principal, the drama subordinate; the latter is the vehicle, by which the former is introduced.

The desiderata in the construction of a theatre appear to be of a character directly the reverse. Here the materials, of which the building should be constructed, ought to be of the description best adapted to propagate a sound, so that the idea, of which it is a type, may be communicated to the mind; and it is of little importance, whether the sound itself be soft and pleasing to the sense, so that what it expresses may be understood.

It is true, that the speaking voices of actors are important in theatres; but merely in this respect, that a man or woman may speak in a tone consistent with the character each may assume, and that there may be nothing uncommon to attract the attention from the sense to the sound.

On the whole, we think there are as many good hints in this little tract, as might be expected in an article run up in haste: and we recommend it, not only to those who have theatres to construct, but to all who have the charge of erecting edifices in which great numbers of their fellow citizens are expected to assemble.

Poëme sur l'Astronomie; avec des Cartes nouvelles et exactes, contenant le Nombre des Etoiles qui composent chaque Constellation, leur Ascension droite et leur Déclinaison. D'après les Astronomes les plus célèbres du Siècle. Par P. Villemer, Maître de l'Académie, No. 63, Stanhope-street, Clare-market. 8vo. Pp. 41, Price 2s. 6d. Londres: Dulau et Co. 1808.

Of all desperate undertakings in literature we should have thought the Principles of Astronomy *in verse* the most desperate. The necessary calculations, required by the subject, are so repulsive to

* The manager of this theatre relies on St. Anthony to protect it from fire: a black statue of whom he keeps behind the scenes for that purpose. Horace might have relied with reason on Faunus.

versification, and so ungrateful when forced into measure and jingle, that the attempt seems to us to approach either to ridicule or barbarism. The plates, happily, are the same, either in prose or verse, and by these the explanation may be explained.

The Physician's Vade-Mecum: containing the Symptons, Causes, Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment of Diseases. Accompanied by a select Collection of Formulæ, and a Glossary of Terms. By Robert Hooper, M. D. Sm. 8vo. pp. 270. Price 6s. London, John Murray, 1809.

The following concise account of the several diseases that fall under the province of the Physician has been committed to the press, with the hope of its proving useful to students, and those practitioners in medicine who, from their professional occupations, or other circumstances, may not have it in their power to consult the more voluminous works that have contributed so much to the improvement of medicine.

It has been the author's object to compress, within a smaller compass than has hitherto been done, consistently with utility, every thing which more especially deserves attention with a view to the treatment of diseases. In pursuing this, he has discarded all theory, and retained only those leading facts which it is absolutely necessary for a practitioner to be acquainted with when he approaches the bedside of his patient. He has arranged under distinct heads,

1. The characteristic symptoms by which diseases are known.

2. The causes from which they most frequently have their origin.

3. The circumstances that more especially point out the difference between diseases which resemble one another.

4. The signs which influence the judgement in forming a prognosis of their event.

5. That mode of treatment, which, in the present improved state of medicine, is deemed most appropriate, and which experience has sanctioned.

Works of this comprehensive nature are of indisputable utility; as they contribute to the establishment of an orderly system of science in the minds of practitioners. They will not, indeed, please every body; as some would incline to arrange a disease under a division different from that in which another places it.

These imperfections, or others similar to them, will constantly attend a science in which much depends on opinion: and they will be attributed also to every compendium which treats of that scince. Nevertheless, we consider the general view which they present as well entitled to attention; and as to particulars we leave individuals to the exercise of their own judgments, or the enjoyment of their own opinions. If the patient be relieved, no matter under what class his disease be arranged in the system of his physician.

The New Whole Duty of Prayer; containing fifty-six Family Prayers, suitable for Morning and Evening for every Day in the Week, and a Variety of other Devotions and Thanksgivings for particular Persons, Circumstances, and Occasions. 12mo. Pp. 400, Price 4s. 6d. London: Scatcherd and Letterman; 1809.

Forms of Prayer may be useful or otherwise, as they are applied. They have this disadvantage, that when they are too particular and solicit *certain* things, which may be very proper and necessary at one time, they continue to solicit the same things, though circumstances may have rendered them improper and unnecessary. For this reason, they should comprise *general* petitions only; and this has been well understood by the composers of our public prayers: there is in them a *simplicity* and sobriety highly estimable. We believe that direct addresses to the Deity, intercessions, and fervent prayers, are best expressed in the most modest language; and that as little mixture of indirect ideas as possible is to be preferred. In short, a sense of great wants is the best "Guide to Prayer." We do not object to this, or other collections of the kind, for the use of those to whom they may be suitable: but, we think, the author often puts cause for effect, and prays for the result of grace, when he should pray for the principle. As critics, also, we object to the form of the verb, used by the writer, frequently: "*May* we be—*May* we do." —Yet this is better than some incautious expressions which occasionally escape very pious lips: "We beseech thee to grant "that we *may* be—that we *may* do." &c.

Perhaps we are somewhat prejudiced, in favour of our old writers, by reason of the solemnity which time has attached to their language.

A History of France, from the Commencement of the Reign of Clovis, in 481, to the Peace of Campo Formio, in October, 1797: after the manner of the History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son. pp. 444, Price 5s. 6. Darton and Harvey, London, 1809.

THE History of France forms a kind of counterpart to the History of England; and is in some degree necessary to be understood by those who wish properly to estimate the events that have taken place in their own country. It is, certainly, very difficult for a Frenchman to write the history of his nation, without evincing that partiality which to the soberminded, is little short of disgusting; and it is, perhaps, no less difficult for a British writer to avoid imparting to facts a colouring favourable to his *island* prejudices. English writers naturally read more of their compatriot authors and historians, than of any other: and they are most familiar with statements which proceed on British principles. This writer intermingles many more English ideas and English events in his History of France than a Frenchman would have done; and the latter part of it is extracted almost wholly from English authorities. The work, however, is useful. Henault is the author chiefly followed; though some other French historians have been consulted.

Those who have traced the influence of the politics of cabinets on the welfare of States, are apt to wish that these were more commonly considered as the *roots* of historical events. Whether the period is arrived when the secrets of courts may be revealed in what concerns the revolution in France, is doubtful; but if it were, we should not be justified in expecting much advantage to be taken of it, in a work which professes to contain only the more obvious historical facts; and to draw only those inferences, which are naturally deduced from facts of this description. As a specimen of the writer's mode of thinking we extract his reflections on the character of the reign of Louis XV. given at the close of that reign.

Few reigns have proved more fertile of events, or productive of more important consequences to mankind.

A general spirit of irreligion and disregard for establishments, spread amongst the people; while the writings of Voltaire, d'Alembert, Diderot, Rousseau, and others, excited superficial thinking, and directed the public hopes to wish for extensive changes in both the church and the state.

At the same time, the conduct of the court tended to encourage, instead of to suppress, this dangerous temper. By disregarding her guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction, and by wantonly invading Corsica, the French monarch proclaimed his contempt of the national faith. By inspecting the monasteries, and banishing the Jesuits, innovation in the church was introduced and invited. The schemes of Law, the measures of Silhouette, and other financial projects, destroyed all confidence in the national credit. The load of taxes oppressed and harrassed the people. The seven years' war relaxed the discipline of the troops; and the naval defeats of both the wars carried on by this prince, destroyed the spirit of marine enterprise. The formation of societies, under pretence of promoting the arts and agriculture, helped to embody and cherish the public discontents: while, to crown all, the attempts of the different parliaments to correspond and combine under the name of classes, and the subsequent new modelling of those judicial assemblies, broke the bands of public affection, destroyed the magic influence of long-revered institutions, and arrayed the throne and the nation against each other; destitute of confidence, and irritated by various acts of hostility, without any mediator or third power, to balance their pretensions, and accommodate their disputes.

While this was the general character of this unsettled and restless reign, some measures were adopted, and some laws passed, which merit praise. Amongst these were the formation of a national militia; the law of mortmain; a poor law; the corn laws; and the establishment of military, surgical, and veterinary schools.

The consequence of this character was the Revolution under Louis XVI. and the most conspicuous proofs of it, were the causes that led to the issuing of assignats: their effects are certainly still felt in France; their immediate evils our author thus describes.

The inducement of the court to call the meeting of the States-general in 1789, was the embarrassed state of the finances, and the events of the revolution increased the public expences, while on the other hand

many taxes were abolished, and those which were continued were ill-paid at the best, and often wholly withheld. It became therefore necessary to discover some means for supplying the wants of the state; and, whether the expedient of an enormous paper-currency was the suggestion of wisdom, or the offspring of chance, it enabled the revolutionary government to call forth into action all the resources of the state.

Indifferent to the destruction of commerce, and the annihilation of manufacturing industry, the destroyers of the old government readily adopted a measure which so completely served their views of avarice and ambition. The property of the church and of the emigrants put an immense fund of fixed property into the hands of the revolutionary rulers; and the emission of assignats enabled them to put it into circulation: and when the impulse was given, it was not difficult to continue the system, even after the national fund, on security of which the assignats were issued, was exhausted. According to the prophetic description of Sir James Stewart, France was divided into but two classes; soldiers, and those who supplied them. By the law of Maximum, private property was annihilated: men and goods were equally at the command of the government. The stock of farms was taken, and the farmer was at once compelled to sell at a fixed price in assignats, and to continue the cultivation of his land. By these means taxes became unnecessary, as the depreciated price of assignats formed the general tax, to which all proprietors were indiscriminately subjected: and when we observe that an emission of eleven thousand millions of paper in assignats was made, and that the depreciation was as about ten thousand to one, it follows, that, in about six years, France had been taxed to the amount of nearly two thousand millions, or about eighty-three millions sterling, a year, independent of the sale of national property and compulsory labour. But to what value these amounted, it is impossible to form an estimate, nor yet of the immense sums the French armies levied on conquered countries; but it seems probable that the expences of the revolutionary government greatly exceeded those of all the governments of Europe put together. M. Necker, indeed, estimates the expences of the French rulers, during this period, at thirteen hundred millions a year. Though this enormous quantity of paper embarrassed the government, the warlike resources of France were not perceptibly diminished: the land remained, its cultivation went on; and the conscription filled the ranks of the army. The novelty of this new order of things deceived mere financiers; but statesmen and political economists were apprised of its nature and dreaded its effects.

The people, however, were not the less miserable because the government was strong and the armies victorious, and the general discontent was directed against the assignats, by which their rulers had been able to plunder them of their wealth. To appease this clamour, and give a show of popularity to the new constitution, the plate whence the assignats were printed was broken. (19th February) but a new emission of paper followed, under the name of mandats.

Our author concludes his picture of revolutionized France, (and his volume) by these observations.

If, then, success and aggrandisement are alone to form the objects of government, and claim the meed of glory, never was France so elevated; but when the means of these wondrous changes are enquired into, the gorgeous picture shows the vanity of worthless ambition. A discontented and impoverished people, with a government, hated for its cruelty, despised for its meanness, and disgraced by bad faith, checks the folly of premature admiration, and excites emotions of disgust. The history of no nation, nor of any period, can show such an accumulation of crimes; and, while the mind is lost in the immensity of their number, it is bewildered in the diversity of their character. Adieu.

The origin and rise of the present ruler of France is not explicitly stated in this volume. Buonaparte is mentioned only incidentally; and as the volume closes before his *most* illustrious exploits and assumptions had occurred, the author has contrived to avoid marking his character. This will be thought by many a defect, in a work published in 1809. It might be thought unreasonable to expect that his full character should be drawn already, since we know not what further it may disclose: but this need not restrain the observation, how severely the falsehood and wickedness of Louis the Fifteenth's conduct towards Corsica has been avenged on his successors by the present Gallo-Corsican despot.

The propriety of instructing the rising generation in the opening of those events of which it may be their lot to witness the further progress and conclusion, is evident; and the lessons which they may derive from the perusal of history, should be such as may enable them to form a modest and correct judgement on passing events; free from rancour and animosity, yet decided, manly, and patriotic.

The Elements of Astronomy, according to the Newtonian Principles, illustrated by several New and Interesting Diagrams, and adapted, as far as the Science will admit, to the Plainest Capacities. Intended solely for the Instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen. By George Reynolds. 8vo. pp. 143. Price 4*s*. 6*d*. Sherwood, Neeley, and Jones, London, 1809.

Astronomy is a science which cannot be too frequently passed in review, nor treated in too familiar a style, for the use of younger readers. The leading principles of it are the same now as ever they were, yet there are from time to time, new discoveries made, or improvements on old discoveries, which it is desirable should be rendered familiar to the public. The latest work, therefore, with due diligence, may be the most interesting. So far as we perceive, the tract under inspection is founded on the principles commonly accepted as the most satisfactory. But, we find in it, no mention of those lesser planets, or asteroids, which recent observation has ascertained: and which are of consequence in this science, because their courses are *not* coincident with those of the planets. Their elements have been calculated by observers on the Continent as well as at home. Perhaps, also, an easier style of language would have been worth studying: and if the diagrams had been kept more distinct, so that those drawn on different scales had not appeared on the same plate, we should have been better pleased with this performance.

An Account of the European Settlements in America. Published as, The Works of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke. Vol. V. Qto. Price £1. 1*s*. J. J. Stockdale, London, 1808.

We merely mention this volume, for the satisfaction of those who think proper to add it to their copies of Mr. Burke's Works, as published by his editor in 4 vols. An advertisement prefixed, affirms that Edmund Burke was certainly the real author of it: and the writer says, that "he saw the receipt for the copy money in Mr. Burke's hand writing." The consideration was fifty guineas.

It may sometimes be worth while to look back and see what were the opinions and judgements, formed by men of talents at certain periods of time, and to compare them with the events: and in this view the sentiments of Mr. Burke, if he were the writer of this volume may deserve attention.

Variety; or, Selections and Essays, consisting of Anecdotes, Curious Facts, Interesting Narratives, with occasional Reflections. By Priscilla Wakefield. Sm. 8vo. pp. 243. Price 4*s*. Darton and Harvey, London, 1809.

This title explains itself. In the course of general reading many curious articles will strike the observant eye: these collected will form a pleasing volume. The merit of such compilations depends on the talent of the compiler; anecdotes strike some as interesting which appear to others frivolous.

Our authoress mingles her own remarks with the stories she introduces; and often succeeds in producing a pleasing impression on the mind. We give a short specimen of the work.

When M. Barthelemy was sent, with several others, into banishment to Cayenne, his servant, Le Tellier, came running up, as he was getting into the carriage, with an order from the Directory, permitting him to accompany his master. He delivered it to Augereau, who, having read it, said: "You are determined, then, to share the fate of these men, who are lost for ever. Whatever events await them, be assured they will never return." "My mind is made up," answered Le Tellier; "I shall be but too happy to share the misfortunes of my master." "Well, then," replied Augereau, "go, fanatic, and perish with him:" at the same time adding: "soldiers, let this man be watched as closely as these miscreants."

Le Tellier threw himself on his knees before his master, who felt exquisite pleasure at this awful moment, to press so affectionate a friend to his bosom. This worthy fellow continued to show the same courage and attachment during the voyage, and after they arrived at Cayenne; and was treated as an equal and companion, not by his master only, but by the companions of his exile.

. . . . . .

Domestic enjoyment is often blasted by an intermixture of foibles with virtues of a superior kind. The want of a certain polish of manner, towards near relations and those

with whom we live on a very familiar footing, is apt to destroy the value of essential good qualities. A wife may drudge all day, in taking care of the main chance; may superintend the affairs of her family with unwearied zeal, and relinquish every indulgence for its welfare; whilst she deprives herself of the love and esteem of those who depend upon her, by ill-humour and petulance. Brothers and sisters have generally a tender affection for each other, which they evince upon extraordinary occasions; but how often do they corrode the mutual enjoyment of the domestic circle, by inattention to the mild graces of gentleness, and an endeavour to please. The same fatal mistake occurs frequently amongst other near connexions. The restraint that is felt in the company of strangers, banishes, for a time, that rudeness that interrupts the peace of families; and which, like our best clothes, is too apt to be worn only occasionally.

The importance of cultivating true gentleness, as a habit, must be acknowledged by every one who has suffered from the neglect of it. And who is there that has not been stung by the contempt of the proud, the sarcasms of the ill-natured, the sallies of the petulant, and the inconsideration of the selfish?

* * * * * *

An anecdote is related, upon the best authority, that reflects high credit upon the national character of our English soldiers. During the late attack on Copenhagen, a party of our countrymen had taken possession of the villa of a gentleman of condition, about five miles from the city. The owner was obliged to fly with so much precipitation, that he left the plate on the table where he was dining. The love of life supersedes all other considerations: he abandoned his possessions, and gave them up for lost; but when the attack was over, private property was restored, and, in confidence of that permission, this gentleman returned to his house, and finding it guarded with soldiers, demanded an entrance, declaring that he was the rightful owner of the house, and every thing belonging to it.

The centinel replied, that he had no authority to admit him or any other person; that his orders were to keep a vigilant guard upon the property; and that, unless he brought the permission in form from his commanding officer, he should resolutely oppose his entering the gate. The gentleman persisted in asserting his right, till the centinel threatened to shoot him on the spot if he did not retire.

Thus repulsed, he had no resource but to go to Copenhagen in search of the colonel, when, having procured a formal order from him, he returned, expecting to find his house plundered of all such valuables as were portable. The centinel, on seeing the note, instantly admitted him, when, to his astonishment, he found every thing exactly as he had left it—not a spoon or salver was missing. He admired the honesty and discipline of the English troops, though enemies; and acknowledged the propriety of the centinel's conduct, which at first had so greatly offended him.

* * * * * *

Nothing can be more absurd, than a contest for superiority where no rivalship subsists. A man, perfect in the qualities of body and mind, could his sex be exchanged, would make an odious woman; whilst the exquisite feeling, delicacy, gentleness, and forbearance of female excellence, would not only render a man ridiculous, but unfit him for the duties of citizen, husband, and father.

Sensibility is a most striking trait in the characters of women, and peculiarly adapted to enable them to fulfil the whole circle of tender offices that domestic connexions require. The rearing of children from the cradle to maturity; the attendance of the sick; the soothing the cares of a husband, and rendering his fire-side cheerful—cannot be effectually performed without this enchanting quality, which throws a charm upon the most trifling actions, and cements that friendship between husband and wife, that can only be enjoyed where each is more desirous of expressing their own wish of pleasing their companion, than of exacting to themselves the same attention.

The Duke de Rochefoucault, in his exile, speaks most feelingly of the delights of female friendship. I quote his remarks. "He who has never experienced the friendship of a woman, knows not half the charms and delights of friendship. Men, undoubtedly, are capable of making great sacrifices; but, while a woman is capable of the same attachment and sacrifices—while a female friend will cheerfully meet the same dangers as men—she possesses, besides, the art of embellishing and brightening the saddest moments of our life, by unutterable sweetness of temper, constant care, and unwearied attendance on her friend. She can sympathize in his sufferings, mingle with his pleasures, and comprehend and divine all his projects. She can pour balm on his wounded sensibility, raise his dejected spirits, unburden him of the load of sorrrow, and thus reconcile him to himself. Well can she soften the harshness of advice, which she has the courage to offer at a seasonable interval; and can inspire a boundless confidence, without creating pain or causing exertion. She bids defiance to obstacles; is discouraged by no accidents. not even by absence itself. In short, female friendship is a divine feeling, and the sweetest charm and comforter of life."

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama *Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

Antiquities.

Mr. James Johnson, of Lancaster, is preparing for publication, in a quarto volume, the History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Lonsdale, including the stations of Lancaster and Overborough.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.

Mr. Marshall will shortly publish a Review of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture from the Western Department of England.

The Gardener's Kalendar, or Monthly Directory of Operations in every Branch of Horticulture, by Walter Nicol, author of the Villa Garden Directory, The Forcing Fruit or Kitchen Gardener, The Practical Planter, &c. will soon be published in 8vo. The Kalendar will be preceded by a dissertation on the situations proper for gardens and orchards; on soils, and how to improve them; on manures, and their application; and on the rotation of crops. It will exhibit the newest and most improved methods of cultivating all kinds of culinary vegetables, fruits, shrubs, and flowers; the management of hothouses of every description, hot walls, flued pits, and hotbeds, the greenhouse, and the conservatory, so as to form a complete assistant to the operative gardener, and to the scientific horticulturist.

In the press, Pursuits of Agriculture. A satirical poem with notes. Canto III. Price 2s. 6d.

A Report of the Agriculture of Siberia. By Mr. Macfarlane, 1 vol. 8vo. with plates, will soon appear.

Classical Literature.

The Rev. Edward Berwick has nearly ready for publication, an entire Translation of the Life of Apollonius of Tyana, from the Greek of Philostratus.

A new edition of Ernesti's Cicero is printing at Oxford. The Clavis to be sold separately if wanted.

Education.

An Italian work, with a French translation, for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of those languages, is in the press. It is entitled "Il Modo di Piacere in Compagnia," and consists of conversations on a variety of subjects, expressly written for the instruction of youth of both sexes in the art of pleasing in company, on their introduction into the world.

Dr. Carey has in the press a sequel to his English Prosody and Versification, entitled Poetic Reading made easy, containing a selection of poetry for schools, with directions for the proper utterance of each line.

Genealogy.

In the press, The Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland, from the origin of that illustrious house to the year 1630, with the history of the northern parts of Scotland during that period, by Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun, bart. continued to the year 1651, by Gilbert Gordon, of Sallagh. Published from the original manuscript in the possession of the Marchioness of Stafford. Handsomely printed in folio. This is said to be not only an accurate genealogical history of the ancient house of Sutherland, but also a minute detail of the principal transactions which occurred during a period of near 600 years, particularly in the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, and the Highlands of Scotland in general. The history of these parts, it is presumed, will receive more elucidation from this work than from any which the public is at present possessed of. The whole has been carefully transcribed, by the kind permission of the Marchioness of Stafford, from the original manuscript preserved at Dunrobin Castle. An appendix will be added, containing an inventory of writs of the Earldom, and the work will be illustrated by several engravings.

Miscellanies.

The Works of Gawin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, with historical and critical dissertations on his life and writings, notes, and a glossary, by the Rt. Hon. Sylvester (Douglas) Lord Glenbervie, will soon appear in 4 vols. 8vo. The whole works of Gawin Douglas, consisting of his translation of Virgil's Æneid, the Palace of Honour, and King Hart, are now for the first time collected into one edition. Two dissertations, the one on the family of Douglas, the other on the poet's life and writings, will be prefixed, and copious notes added, the text of Ruddiman's edition of the Æneid has been collated with the following five manuscripts, viz. two in the library of the University of Edinburgh, one in that of the Faculty of Advocates, a fourth in the possession of the Marquis of Bath at Longleet, and the fifth at Lambeth Palace. The excellent glossary of Ruddiman is made the basis of that in the present work, but considerably enlarged and extended to the other poems.

Mr. Faulkner, of Chelsea, is preparing for the press a historical, topographical, and statistical description of Chelsea and its environs, which will be dedicated, by permission, to the Bishop of Winchester.

The seventh edition of Mr. Kett's Elements of useful Knowledge, will appear next month.

Navigation.

A new edition, with improvements, of tables for Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, by Joseph de Mendoza Rioz, Esq. will shortly be published.

Novels and Romances.

Mr. William Lindley has a novel in the press, entitled Ralph Reybridge.

Miss Jane Porter, author of Thaddeus of Warsaw, has a romance in the press under the title of The Scottish Chief.

A new Romance from the pen of Mrs. Norris, author of Julia of England, will shortly be published; it is entitled Euphronia.

The author of The Young Mother, or Albinia, has in the press Rosa in London, and other Tales, in four volumes.

Retribution, or The Sicilian Vespers, a Romance of the Thirteenth Century, not inapplicable to the Nineteenth, will soon be published in 3 vols. 12mo.

Sacred Literature.

The Rev. H. H. Baber, of the British Museum, will soon publish in a quarto volume, an edition of Wickliffe's Version of the New Testament; with a Life of that celebrated Reformer, and an Essay on the Anglo-Saxon and English Translations of the Scriptures previous to the Fifteenth Century.

The Rev. James Parsons has undertaken to publish the remaining Collections of the Septuagint, prepared by the late Dr. Holmes.

Topography.

Mr. Robert Clutterbuck of Walford, is engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a History of Hertfordshire, taking Chauncey for his guide.

The Second Volume of Manning's History of Surrey, is expected to appear in the course of next month.

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MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.

The Art of Improving the Breeds of Domestic Animals, in a letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. K.B. By Sir John Saunders Sebright, M.P. Price 2s. 6d.

Commerce.

Tables of Interest, accurately cast at 5 per Cent. from 1 to 3000l. from 1 to 98 days, and 1 month to 12.—Tables of Commission, from 1-8th to 5 per Cent. on 1 to 3000l.—Tables for the Payment of any given Sum of Money, per Year, Month, Week, or Day, &c. By Thomas Mitchell, a London Accomptant. 12mo. 3s.

Fine Arts.

A Print, representing the principal Front of the New Theatre, Covent Garden, engraved by William Daniell, A.R.A. who has been favoured with correct measurements and other authentic materials, expressly for that purpose. The size of the Print is 23 inches by 15 inches, and coloured. Price 1l. 1s.

Geography.

The Island of Walcheren, on a Scale of an Inch and a Half to an English Mile: from an original survey. With a General Map of the Province of Zealand, shewing the Course of the Scheldt to Antwerp. Printed on one large sheet of Atlas paper. Price 5s. coloured, or on cloth to fold in a case, 7s. 6d.

Geology.

New Theory of the Formation of Veins; with its Application to the Art of Working Mines. By Abraham Gottlob Werner, Counsellor of the Mines of Saxony, Professor of Mineralogy, and of the Art of Working Mines at Freyberg, &c. Translated from the German. To which is added an Appendix, containing Notes illustrative of the Subject, by Charles Anderson, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Member of the Chirurgical Society, of the Wernerian Natural History Society, &c. 8vo. 9s.

History.

An Abridgement of Universal History, adapted to the Use of Families and Schools, being divided into Portion

calculated for each Day's Learning, to which are annexed appropriate Questions for the Instructor. By the Rev. M. J. Knapp, 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound.

Mathematics.

Leybourn's Mathematical Repository, No. IX. which completes the Second Volume, containing Solutions to Thirty New Questions, and other Disquisitions in various Branches of the Mathematics, 2s. 6d.

Medicine and Chirurgery.

Observations on Fungus Hæmatoides, or Soft Cancer, in several of the most important Organs of the Human Body; containing also a comparative View of the structure of Fungus Hæmatoides and Cancer, with Cases and Dissections. By James Wardrop, F.R.S.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and one of the Surgeons of the Public Dispensary of Edinburgh; 8vo. 12s. boards. A few copies are printed on royal paper, with the plates coloured. Price 1l. 1s. boards.

Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis, MDCCCIX. 4to. 1l. 4s.

The Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, 1809; translated into English with Notes, &c. by Richard Powell, Fellow of the College, and Physician to St. Bartholomew and the Magdalen Hospitals, 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. Also on pasteboard, Two Tables, exhibiting at one View, the Relations of the last and present Pharmacopœia, price 3s. 6d.

Poetry.

Brighton, a Poem; descriptive of the Place and Parts adjacent: and other Poems. By Mary Lloydd, embellished with engravings, 12mo. 7s.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——Homo sum:
Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

ANIMALS' FRIEND.

"Where tender feelings are wanting, genuine Christianity will never be found. Cruelty to dumb animals, in spite of all those high pretensions to civilisation we boast, is, it is to be feared, one of the crying sins of this nation. Cruelty to dumb animals betrays an unfeeling heart and a depraved mind, and should never pass without punishment. When the Creator subjected the beasts of the field to man's use, he never intended to render them the objects of man's cruelty!"

Archdeacon Dawbeney's Sermon on Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—When I addressed you some time ago* on the subject of the ANIMALS' FRIEND SOCIETY, I ventured to anticipate the propriety of commencing that institution immediately, as the most appropriate prelude to Lord Erskine's humane bill, not only as evincing the public feeling on a subject of such importance, but also as a practical illustration of the advantage and necessity of the measure, and as collecting daily proofs of the atrocious offences, which demand so imperiously the restraining hand of exemplary justice. The event of that noble lord's merciful bill, has abundantly evinced the advantages that might have been derived from having begun the society, and the facility which in every instance I have experienced from the magistrates†, in their zealous co-operation to punish cruelty, leaves no room to doubt of the success which would have attended its establishment and promotion for the furtherance of its views.

I would, therefore, now most zealously call upon those friends of humanity who signified their intention to join the general cause, and were willing to aid in the formation of the ANIMALS' FRIEND SOCIETY, whenever it was begun. We have waited sufficiently long, without gaining any advantage from the delay, and at the certain loss of what might have been done in the meantime; and I am the more anxious for this beginning to be made now, because in a company, not many days since, I heard it asserted, with general satisfaction, that the ANIMALS' FRIEND was began. Surely, then, there can want no encouragement in the public mind, and surely none in the minds of philanthropic individuals who have already volunteered their services for this highly exalted purpose. Never should it be said with impunity, that the English nation is wanting in its grand characteristic mark of humanity, when such an opportunity is afforded them to exemplify it so fully; unless we prefer to fix the stigma of Rousseau, who says, "the ENGLISH BARBARITY *is well known!*" and ironically adds, that "no person calls us humane, but—*ourselves!*"* I cannot better enforce the necessity for an immediate formation of this society, than by stating, in conclusion, a case of cruelty which has recently occurred, and being one of those which, upon the only ground of plausible pretence, was urged against the necessity for the bill, as what "could not even be supposed to happen"* (though it occurs every day), and

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* In a letter announcing the notice of Lord Erskine's bill, Panorama, Vol. V. p. 1150.

† Acknowledgements are due to all those magistrates who have so readily lent their aid in punishing cruelty to animals, but especially to Alderman Newnham, who was not only pleased to express himself obliged by the opportunity to punish the crime, but wished to join the society whenever it was begun.

* Emilius, vol. i, p. 286, and note.

† One of the members said: "it was impossible to know the extent of a man's benevolence." Of some men, this surely cannot be doubted. "That it must depend on feelings; and that if individuals were left to themselves, there was reason to suppose they would be as humane as if a law was passed to compel them to be so." One would think only a blind man could say this, and that indeed he must be deaf and dumb also, not to know better from some other source. But we may ask, why are laws necessary to compel persons to be honest, but because they are not so without? And are they more humane? "The effect of the bill would be endless prosecutions." So it was intended, against all such as deserved it. "It was beneath the dignity of Parliament to legislate on such subjects." A statesman should know, that other parliaments and kingdoms both thought

which "had a remedy already afforded by the laws;" although the want of such law was the only reason why the bill was proposed, will most amply prove the wisdom and humanity of the objection!

Not more than three weeks ago, the attention of the passengers in Thames-street was arrested by the cruelty of a man endeavouring to force two poor, lean, emaciated horses, in a cart (on which was written, *Samuel Quinton, White's Grounds*, to draw a very heavy load up St. Mary's Hill. The poor animals laboured in vain, exerted all the little strength of their weakness, fell, arose, and tried again, endured the punishment of their brutal young driver, repeated their falls, useless efforts, and endurance, &c. to no purpose. The surrounding passengers interceded, and implored for pity on the sufferers; and were answered, as usual, with (punishable) imprecations on them and the cattle. The surrounding carmen of Thames-street joined in these intreaties, declaring that such horses were unable to draw up the load, which was stated to be (as the driver acknowledged) above 14 hundred weight! They offered to lend him their horses; told him he deserved to be put in their places, and to be treated as he was treating them; all this was of no avail; and when the person who saw this, unable to witness such unpunished atrocity, was leaving the spot, they inquired whether such a barbarian could not be punished, as he deserved? The carmen—the Thames-street carmen themselves—replied, d—n—g it, the more was the pity he could not be punished, for they belonged to him. Was he then the master's son? —believe it who can!!—This, therefore, Mr. Editor, is one of those cases which the objecting M. P. thought "could not happen"—a man to ill use his own cattle; or, if it did, that the law provided a remedy for others doing so. Both these cases are here combined; and what remedy is there? What remedy does it not require? Do not such hellish deeds, as they truly are, call for the most prompt and exemplary one? What must we think of such a young man? Is he not an hopeful member of society!!—a fit companion for the M. P. alluded to? Would they not be a fit pair to take the place of the suffering animals. Who would regret to see them there?—who would refuse to drive them?—What must we think of a father who permits his son to act thus? Ought not such men to be excluded, by general consent, from the common concerns of men, as they exclude the common feelings of humanity? What English merchant, with the feelings of his native country, would willingly encourage such men, by employing them, when others can be had? If such principles are to be encouraged, as they are by want of punishment, at what atrocity will they stop? For these things, indeed, we may well say the land mourns, and cries for vengeance, for, as it is stated by an author, alike remarkable for his elegance and humanity, "If the enjoining to man humanity towards animals be a part of the merciful and benevolent dispensation of Providence, on the fulfilling of that injunction

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and acted otherwise. Is it beneath a parliament to do its duty—to imitate the paramount authority of God? who does legislate for animals, and commands us to do so, placing much of our duty in this obedience.—"Besides, if men did treat animals in a cruel manner, there were remedies already afforded by the laws."—Where? which of them are sufficient? Was not their insufficiency the very cause of the present bill?—"It was not to be supposed that the owner of any beast, who had an interest in its preservation, would inflict any heavy injury on such animal."—This, one would think, could only be asserted by some man unfortunately deprived of his faculties, especially those of sight, speech, and hearing; for his eyes must behold it every day, and every hour of the day. His speech, if "the individual" had "any feeling," would let his "natural humanity" ask, why such things were? or his hearing would be informed by some other humane individual, that all these things disgraced our country (emphatically called the *hell of horses)*, because there were no adequate laws to punish such demons;—"and if servants injured them (animals), the masters had a remedy against the servants." What! whether they know it or not? This is excellent logic! Who does not know the villainies of cruel, malicious, or drunken servants to their masters' cattle? The objection is too foolish to be answered; it is self-refuted! See *The News*, for June 18, 1809. "Cruelty to Animals." But to all such very humane objections, "the extent of whose benevolence" it does not, indeed, "seem possible to know," as Mr. Windham truly says, Lord Erskine has given this very admirable, cutting, and unanswerable reply, on the tendency of cruelty to animals:—"As to the tendency of barbarous sports of any kind or description whatever, to nourish the national characteristics of manliness and courage, the only shadow of argument I ever heard upon such occasions, all I can say is this: that from the mercenary battles of the lowest of beasts (viz. human boxers), up to those of the highest and noblest that are tormented by man, for his degrading pastime, I enter this public protest against it. I never knew a man remarkable for heroic bravery, whose very aspect was not lighted up by gentleness and humanity; nor a kill-him-and-eat-him countenance, that did not cover the heart of a bully and a poltroon!"—See Lord Erskine's Speech, p. 11, published by Phillips.

depends a part of the righteousness which is imputed to man for the exercise of that Christian virtue, mercy; and without fulfilling it, our mercifulness will be found wanting, and our charity be left imperfect."*—As a contrast to the above case (where the expression of the countenance by no means gives the lie to Lavater's theory), I will mention the conduct of a gentleman, whom I know, towards his horses. He had used a pair of them in his carriage for some years: when advanced in age, he had them kept in the stable, with a man employed on purpose to take care of them; they had no other employment than to eat, drink, sleep, and be exercised in fine weather, to keep them in health. A noble friend of this humane master offered him the use of his park for his infirm servants: the gentleman thanked him, but replied, no; "they never have yet been exposed to the weather, and they shall not now they are old; they have always had a good stable, and now they shall have their own as long as they live." These animals thus lived happy pensioners on their master's bounty many years! They died regretted by him, and he always rejoices in the recollection of having thus compensated their services, and performed his duty, by following the natural dictates of his heart † Shall we not rejoice in the retrospect of every act of mercy, when that day approaches, in which every act of mercy will be remembered! when even the crumbs that would have fallen from our table, having been given to the birds of the air, will plead for us, with him who is the Father of Mercies, and whose Son, our merciful Saviour, has enjoined us to shew mercy to others (in every part of his creation), as we desire, and shall need it ourselves!

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

New Kent-road, P.
Aug. 1809.

*** We beg leave to add to the instances of humanity adduced by our benevolent correspondent, that we know several masters of stage-coaches, particularly on the Essex road, who, when their stage horses are past labour, let them run in the pastures, or frequent the stables, as they had been used to do when in service: they come regularly to see the others set out on their journey, and when they are off, they return to their straw yards. We remember some such instances living for years in that condition, and others after having received incurable hurts. If any doubt this humanity, let them enquire of CRACKLIN of Brentwood.

* An Essay on Humanity to Animals, by Thomas Young, A. M., abridged by permission of the author, Arch and Hatchard, p. 9.

† The same practice was followed by the late excellent Jonas Hanway, Esq.

DIDASCALIA.

ON THE OPERA, ITALIAN AND ENGLISH.—THE STAGE, AND STAGE-PLAYERS.—LYCEUM, AND COVENT-GARDEN.

Safe and Sound, an Opera, in three Acts Performed at the Lyceum Theatre, London; written by Theodore Edward Hook, Esq. pp. 70. Price 2s. 6d. Tipper, London, 1809.

"There is in general in the Italian Opera an insipidity, mixed with a buffoonery too low to be called farcical, which would make the representation insupportable in England, *were the language understood,* or attended to in any other view than as the introduction and display of exquisite music.....From the time the Beggar's Opera appeared, we find pieces in prose, with songs interspersed, so approaching to regular comedy in plot, incident, and preservation of character, as to make them a distinct species from any thing we find abroad; and is it too much to add, that the *wit, sense,* and *humour* to be found in some of them are *sterling English marks* by which we may claim the species as our own?.....In a representation which is to hold "a mirror up to nature," and which *ought* to draw its chief applause from *reason,* vocal music should be confined to express the feelings of the passions, but never to express the exercise of them. Song, in any action in which reason tells us it would be unnatural to sing, must be preposterous. To fight a duel, to cudgel a poltroon in cadence, may be borne in a burletta, upon the same principle that in the serious opera we see heroes fight lions and monsters, and sometimes utter their last struggles for life in song, and die in strict time and tune..... To return to the application of vocal music upon the English theatre: it must not only be restrained from having part in the exercise or action of the passions, care must be also taken that it does not interrupt or delay events for the issue of which the mind is become eager. It should always be the *accessary* and not the *principal* subject of the drama; but at the same time spring out of it in such a manner that the difference can hardly be discerned, and that it should seem neither the one nor the other could be spared."

Such were the sentiments of common sense, expressed by General Burgoyne, about thirty years ago. Alas! how things are altered! So very depraved is the Stage become, that to criticize a modern English Opera *now* is as silly an undertaking as to break a butterfly on the wheel; yet we have the vanity to think that our strictures have not been without effect, though not immediately acknowledged by these incorrigible flourishers of the pen

who have written such theatrical insipidities. In proportion to the prostitution of their muse, and the barrenness of their genius, they continue to adulate managers and players; and we should not be surprized to see authors like those who have latterly wrote for the stage, enshrine them as paragons of virtue and modesty to be adored by an admiring age. Who can sit with any degree of self-possession to hear the wretched dialogue, and more wretched poetry, of these parasites to actors, dealt out to us, with the utmost contempt of our understanding, by certain human parrots, who conceive themselves as fully entitled to the applause of mankind as though they were really useful to society, or as propitious to their country's fame as the glorious Nelson! —Such is their consummate vanity! The disgraceful practice of allowing a few of them salaries* equal, in many instances, to the revenue of some of the noblest and best families in the state,—while many a brave worn out veteran, with a limb lost,† and perhaps with a numerous family, is starving upon half-pay—has brought them to such a pitch of egotism, that they seem to forget the relative situation in which they stand to society, and in comparison with useful and worthy members of the public body. Perhaps, too, the peerage glittering with some of their tinsell'd ornaments, (though we know "all that glitters is not gold,") may have contributed to increase their vanity and egotism.—Be that as it may, it has been the office of the PANORAMA to give a few seasonable hints to these people, and their parasites, who abuse the noble name of literature to eulogise—what?—a Stage-Player. Merciful Heaven! as our English-German dramatists would say—Merciful Heaven! oh, ye gods! eulogize stage-players! Let us hear what Rousseau says of these *great* personages, who in the present moment of popular phrenzy occupy so much of the attention of the public.

"What is the talent of the Player? The art of counterfeiting, or of assuming a different character from his own; of appearing a different person from what he is; of being in a passion in cool blood; of saying things contrary to what he believes to be true, as naturally as if he really believed them; and, in short of forgetting his own situation, by continually putting himself in that of others.

"What is the profession of the Player?—*A trade, in which he shews himself for money; submits to the disgrace of affronts, the right of giving which the people purchase with their money; and puts his person up to public sale.* I put it to the breast of every honest man, whether he feels not somewhat at the bottom of his soul, which tells him, that in this traffic of one's self, there is something servile and despicable? For you, who are of another character, ye Philosophers, who pretend that ye are so far above prejudices, would ye not die with shame if, basely disguised like kings, ye were obliged to go and play in the eyes of the public another part than your own, and expose *your majesties* to the hisses of the populace?

"What then are the qualities which the Player acquires by hise mployment? A mixture of baseness, dissimulation, ridiculous pride, and a littleness, which fits him to represent every kind of personage, except the noblest of all, that of Man, which he forsakes.

"I know that the acting of a Player is not that of a cheat, who endeavours to impose; neither do I accuse him of being altogether a cheat; *but of cultivating no trade, but of deceiving men, and of exercising himself in customs that can only be innocent on the stage, and are of no use any where else, but to make him act wrong.* Those men that are so well drest, so well versed in the arts of gallantry, and the accents of passion, will they never make use of this art to seduce young people? Will not those pickpocket valets, who are so dextrous with their hands on the theatre, in some exigency, occasioned by following a more expensive than lucrative trade, find their advantage in absence of mind? Will they never seize the purse of a prodigal son, or an avaricious father, instead of that belonging to characters they play with? The temptation of doing wrong always increases with the facility; *Players must be more virtuous than other men, if they are not more corrupt.*

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* During the conflicts at Covent Garden Theatre an account has appeared in the newspapers, asserting that Mrs. Siddons receives 50 guineas per night for playing. If this be true (for we cannot verify it, having, thank our stars! no connection with managers) with what reflexions does it not overpower the mind!—*Fifty guineas a night to a Stage Player!* whose abilities, be they ever so great,

No fix'd effect, no model leaves behind .....
Unvouch'd by proof, to substance unally'd!
.....
All perishable!.... like th'electric fire,
But strike the frame, and as they strike expire:
Incense too pure a bodied flame to bear,
Its fragrance charms the sense, and blends with air!

† How often have we seen, when on duty as Panoramists, most splendid equipages, bearing actors attired in disgusting pomp, rattle by a gallant captain, a major, a general, or an admiral, (some of whom have been rendered cripples in the service of their country) and spot their honourable livery, THAT OF THE NATION, with the filth and mud jerk'd from their chariot wheels!!!

" A Player on the Stage, displaying sentiments different from his own; repeating only what he is bid; often representing only an ideal character, annihilates himself, in one sense, with his hero; and in this forgetfulness of the man, if there remain the least of himself, it only becomes the sport of the spectators. What shall I say of those people who seem to think they possess too much worth, and who degrade themselves so much, as to represent characters which they would be very sorry to resemble? It is a great misfortune, undoubtedly, to see so many villains in the world play the parts of good men; but is there any thing more odious, more shocking, more shameful, than a good man, in a play, acting the part of a villain, and employing all his talents to make those criminal maxims esteemed, at which he himself shudders?

" If, in all these circumstances, we see nothing in the profession of an actor, more than that it is not very creditable, we should likewise view it as a source of bad morals, *in the dissoluteness of the Actresses*, which involves that of the actors. But why is this dissipation inevitable? Ah, why? In any period but this, we should have no need to ask: but in an age, where prejudices and error reign, with such irresistible sway, under the name of philosophy, men, stupified by their vain knowledge, have shut their understanding against the voice of reason, and their heart against that of nature.

" How can such a profession as that of an actress, whose whole business it is to shew themselves to the public, and what is still worse, to shew themselves for money, be proper for virtuous women, or compatible with modesty and good morals? Is there any occasion even to enter into a dispute concerning the moral distinctions of the sexes, to feel how difficult it must be for her who shews herself for money, in a fictitious character, not very soon to become venal in her own person, and never suffer herself to be tempted to satisfy those desires which she takes so much pains to excite; when, notwithstanding a thousand timid precautions, a virtuous and discreet woman, exposed to little danger, finds it very difficult to preserve her heart, when temptations arise? Can those young, audacious people, without any other education than a system of coquetry, and for ever playing amorous parts, in a very immodest dress, continually surrounded with ardent and rash young men, in the midst of the soft voice of love and pleasure; will they, at their age, resist the feelings of their hearts; the objects which surround them, the conversations that are held to them, opportunities that are for ever occurring, and the gold to which they are beforehand half sold? *We must possess the simplicity of children, to be deceived in this matter.*

" A comedian, who possesses *modesty*, morality, and virtue, is doubly estimable; since it is a proof, that in him the love of virtue subdues his passions; and the influence of his profession. The only fault which can be imputed to him, is the having embraced it; but a *wrong step in youth often decides the fate of the remainder of life*; and, when we feel ourselves possessed of great talents, who can resist their attraction? Great actors make their own apology: it is the bad ones that we should despise."

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So much at present (as we shall recur to this subject again) for actors and actresses. For our poets, and modern playwrights, we have little room left; but that little will happily allow us space to quote from a good old book, an apt sentence, or two, which without any ceremony we dedicate to their edification:

" Poetry should be rather like a coranto,
" short and nimbly lofty; than a dull lesson,
" of a day long. Nor can it but be flat, if
" distended; when it is good, it concen-
" trates the powers of the mind, and seizes
" on the spirit of things. Foolish poetry is,
" of all writing, the most ridiculous. When
" a goose dances, and a fool versifies, there is
" sport alike. He is twice an ass, who is a
" rhiming one; and he is something the
" less unwise, who is unwise in prose!!!"

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Craving our readers' pardon, as well as Mr. Hook's, for this long delay, proceed we now to the new opera entitled *Safe and Sound*, which is a misnomer; by this light, a misnomer! It is neither *safe* nor *sound*; it is a most rotten piece of literary imbecility. Gently strike it with the wand of criticism, and it crumbles to atoms, and " leaves not a rack behind "—The wit, if any one can so denominate it, is like the music,—stolen; though certainly the latter is pretty, thanks to the original authors; while the former, from having been worn threadbare, is a fiftieth edition of poor Joe Miller—in distress. We *treat* our readers with a specimen.

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Jaumbert.—If I were to die to-morrow, dam'me if I think they could find an undertaker to bury me.

.....

Peter.—I'll be mute as a mackerel.

.....

Peter.—I'll be damn'd if it wasn't a man.

.....

Lindor.—I mean, are you one of the *suite*—the set of domestics?

Peter.—I am, sir—and a damned *sweet* set we are too.

.....

Peter. (aside).—Now's your time, go and be cursed miserable—you happy dog.

.....

Jaumbert.—What are you doing, Miss?
Jeannetta.—I—Sir—I—nothing, Sir.
Jaumbert.—And what are you doing, Sir?
Peter.—Helping her, Sir.

.....

Jaumbert.—Hark ye—why do you suffer Peter to be talking to you in *this* way?
Jeannetta.—He hasn't been talking in *that* way, Sir, to me.

.....

Lindor.—Noble man!
Peter.—My master? he is a *nobleman* indeed: he was made so by his majesty about four years ago.

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Now, readers, take three specimens of the poetry; the first is from the beginning of the opera, the second from the third act, and the latter from the finale.

Come ye lads and lasses *gay*,
Merry, happy, trip *away*,
Mirth and pleasure ringing *round*,
To the pipe and tabor's *sound*.

....

How weak is expression with truth to dis*close*,
The heart that with grateful sensations o'er*flows*,
Twangdillo, twangdillo, *twangdillo*,
No more shall love pining sit under the *willow*.

As the sailor who shipwreck'd revisits his *shore*,
Enervated's our joy, by the toils that are o'*er*,
Twangdillo, twangdillo, *twangdillo*,
No more shall love pining * sit under the *willow*.

.....

To the tabor's cheering *sound*,
Merrily beat the echoing *ground*;
Now in mirth, the hours *employ*—
Sing of pastime—sing of *joy*.

How our readers may relish this worse than pulling of ropes at a country fair to produce bell-ringing,—this "twangdillo" and "willow,"—we know not; but it reminds us of the "drowsy tinkling of the distant fold" in a stormy night, or the creaking of an old rusty signpost, vibrating to and fro as impelled by the wind, which, like the author's muse, wants oiling and cleaning.

But let the author speak for himself.

"I have somewhere heard an opera called a "*String to hang Ballads upon*;" the following is but a *flimsy* [very flimsy, indeed!] *thread*—let me hope that some allowance will be made, when it is considered that it was written in less than a week:—to introduce the music from the pen of my dear father, was my object. I sought no reputation from a piece which entirely depended upon him; and the admirable mode in which he has composed it, prevents the possibility of my gaining any:—for whatever applause *Safe and Sound* has met with, to him and the performers I am indebted.

To Mr. Dowton, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Horn, Mr. Penson, Mr. Oxberry, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Wewitzer, I am much obliged for their exertions; and to Mrs. Mountain, as well as Mrs. Orger, I return my sincere thanks for their ability and will to serve the piece. Miss E. Bolton claims my thanks.—I cannot conclude without offering my acknowledgements to Mr. Arnold, for his suggestions as a *friend*, and his liberality as *proprietor*.—T. E. H."

And so, Mr. Theodore Edward Hook, you have the modesty to think that because you wrote this play in *less than a week*—the public *must* make allowances for it? Why, man, when we attended the representation we could not suppose that it took thee twenty-four hours—but now we have read it, and, as Dryden says, discovered "that *trashy stuff*, whose glittering deceived us in the action," we are ashamed of ourselves for having allowed thee half so much time; Lopez de Vega, had he been alive, would have written something better deserving the name of Safe and Sound in less time than your worthless opera was performing:—and yet, because it was *done* in less than a week, some allowance is to be made, is it?—what for? For insulting the audience, by admitting that any thing was good enough for them? that however carelessly it was done, it must be overlooked, because forsooth it has introduced, what you call, *admirable music* from your father?

One would have thought that a week or two more might have been spared, at least, if it had been only to try whether the author could not have produced something worthier of his sire—if he had failed, after greater attention, it would have been more honourable to his feelings. Our readers will remark that the public stand for nothing, in this business—they are of no consequence; the players, Mr. Hook and his papa, and Mr. Arnold the proprietor, are all that need consultation.

The piece was occasionally received with disapprobation; but the audience after giving it a decent hearing, grew so exasperated that at the end of the third act it was sent, to the shades below. Notwithstanding this, the

* We are glad to hear that "love shall no longer sit pining under the willow."—but surely such poetry as this is enough to make any lady or gentleman *pine*, if either have any *love* for the muses!

managers and author knowing that any thing will do now-a-days, provided it is assisted by a dozen of puff paragraphs in the newspapers! have endeavoured to blow it into resuscitation merely for an ephemeral existence: for which purpose it has been compressed—but if the author was to compress all the merit into a nut shell, it would not be filled; however it pleased us better in that shape; as, (to deal in that kind of wit in which Mr. H. is a trader, we mean poor Joe Miller), "of two evils we wish to choose the least."

Sept. 19, the Lyceum closed the season, with the following address:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—This evening's performance will close the first season of the English Opera. The difficulties which the proprietors have had to encounter, in establishing an Opera, where *native talent alone* was to be employed, have been great, but they have been rewarded in an eminent degree, not only by your flattering approbation, but by your constant and liberal patronage. Their efforts have been so successful, as to prove that *our Native Muses* have *native* troops* in abundance, able and willing to fight their battles, WITHOUT CALLING IN THE AID OF FOREIGN AUXILIARIES. When a little time shall have matured their plans for your more extended amusement, the remembrance of your kindness will give vigour to their exertions, and enable them, at a future period, to render the English Opera worthy the protection of the English nation.—In the name of the proprietors, Ladies and Gentlemen, and of the performers in general (many of whom, but for this establishment, might never perhaps have had an opportunity of being honoured with your fostering applause), I have to offer you the grateful tribute of their sincere and heartfelt thanks. For them, therefore, and by their desire, I respectfully bid you farewell."

Consummate prevaricators!

"Mark, how a plain tale shall put you down."

It is notorious to all the town that *they had foreign auxiliaries*;—a band of *French Dancers*: and it was daily advertised in their bills, "FROM THE GRAND OPERA AT PARIS"!!!! Perhaps the lesson just given by the public has convinced them of this impropriety; and perhaps they have received a hint from a quarter that must be attended to; we hope they have; and we likewise hope, that we shall hear no more of Buonaparte's myrmidons pocketing John Bull's money, and singing on their road to Paris, with light hearts and heavy pockets *Ah! ah! c'est un barbare! En vérité! Ah! oui! c'est un bête, aussi, Mons. John Bull!*

.....

There be three degrees of comparison, saith our Eton Grammar, *apud J. Pote*; the primitive—the comparative—and the superlative;—and then the learned grammarian proceeds to tell us, by way of example, that, although not strictly regular, *malus*, is bad; *pejor*, is worse; and *pessimus*, is worst, these, by a comical concatenation of circumstances, happen to describe the commencement, progress, and termination of the Lyceum productions for the first season; *viz. Up all Night*, MALUS;—*The Russian Impostor*, PEJOR—*Safe and Sound*, PESSIMUS!—We have been troubled about the gender of these *things*, but finding them to be real non-descripts, we have adhered to the linguist's text, as describing their general demerits.

Thus has concluded the introductory labour of this boasted "*English* Opera, with "*French* Dancers, under the authority of "the Lord Chamberlain"—an institution which was to have conferred dignity on literature, and to have heightened the taste and splendour of dramatic representations; instead of which, such is the fallacy of mundane affairs (as Francis Moore, the Physician and Almanack-maker, would say), it has disgraced the former, and rendered the latter thoroughly contemptible. For ourselves, whose hard duty* to the Panorama, has obliged us to witness, with heartfelt emotion, this lamentable degradation, we bid adieu to Messrs. Arnold and Co. for the present, hoping, for the sake of their credit, that next season will present something better than a mere repetition of such exhibitions; which have made others, as well as ourselves, "as melancholy as a gib cat, or a lugg'd "bear, or an old lion, or a lover's lute, or "the drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe."

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*** For a description of the new theatre of Covent Garden, and an account of its opening, see page 120 *et seq.*

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* As for *native talent*, and *native muses*, and *native troops*, we boldly affirm, that there existed more wit, more of the stamina, and real character of the country, at the late Bartholomew Fair, than in the *Lyceum!!!*

* If our readers could be aware how irksome and dispiriting this part of our duty has been, they would, in Christian humanity, pity us. Talk of poor souls, *in purgatorio*, indeed! why, Sirs, they are

"To a better fate design'd,"

and not condemned, like us, to contemplate

"The *dregs* and *rubbish* of mankind."

They are not bound patiently to listen, night after night, to

"Poets in a raging vein,
"E'en to the *dregs* and *squeezing* of the brain."

ROYAL JUBILEE.

COMMEMORATION OF HIS MAJESTY'S ENTRANCE ON THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF HIS REIGN.

Human life has long since been abridged from what were its original limits; and the contracted space which late generations are allowed to occupy, scarcely permits us now to reach that duration which the patriarchs of ancient days would have regarded as maturity. Nevertheless, in our little time we see enough of the vicissitudes of families and connections, of states and empires, to demonstrate the mutability of terrestrial objects. When a child is born into the world, the chance that it will pass through the hazardous period of infancy, the thoughtless exposures of childhood, and the studies of youth preparatory to the meridian of life, are many to one against it. When arrived at full powers the chances that it should reach old age, are not less unfavourable. But, whatever be the hazards and the toils to which men in ordinary life are exposed, they are nothing to the labours and anxieties of those who are called to occupy superior stations, and to study the welfare of realms and communities. High station is a mark for the ribbald and the rash, which they bespatter with what they think wit, however impertinent:—it is an object of virulence to the ungrateful, and the inconsiderate who fancy miseries where the intelligent would find blessings. Yet the solicitude of Royalty extends to the ribbald and the rash, it includes the ungrateful, and inconsiderate; and for these, as forming a part of the general mass, the King must care, whether or not they care for themselves. Whatever tends to shorten life, imperfection of bodily constitution, or "evil that flesh is heir to," attaches no less to a king than to his subjects; while many other causes contribute to diminish his strength, and to accelerate premature old age. For, it will be recollected, that the abilities mental or personal of an individual do not enlarge with the enlarged sphere of activity in which he is placed; nor do his powers increase with the increased magnitude of the concerns that press on his attention. The station of Head over a *great* community is not a primary appointment of nature; and *extensive* empires are anomalies in the moral and natural constitution of things. In fact, man is a feeble being: but there is a kind of infinitude in the rational powers bestowed on him, which enables him to achieve what much exceeds his original destination.

The human hand possesses but a moderate portion of strength, yet in association it constructs immense castles, and wonderful cathedrals: the human eye is calculated for inspection of the ground immediately around it, and a not very distant horizon naturally bounds its views;—yet we know that under the direction of ingenuity, it penetrates into regions remote from those of this globe, and explores tracts of space of which, by its own powers, only, it could form no conception. Such are the effects of science; and not less surprizing is the result of that application of mental energy to great affairs, which enables a public personage to consult—not the advantage of a part, but the good of the whole;—not the benefit of to-day, but the profits accruing to future years. Extensive blessings must often be purchased with partial detriment; and a small loss comparatively, must be endured by some, in order to insure the prosperity of the whole. But, those who endure this small loss will not easily be persuaded that their sufferings are not those of the community at large; and since they find things go ill with them, they infer, that they certainly go ill with the state.

To this we must be allowed to add, that for purposes unknown to us in the government of the world, Providence often thwarts the best intentions of rulers of nations, and renders the most wisely conducted plans even worse than useless. Let man learn modesty from what his observation will recollect in justification of this assertion; for whoever is so overweening of his own abilities or projects, as to think he could have accomplished that in which others have failed, shews a want of discretion which the cautious will consider as no indication of superior understanding.

In the multifarious concerns of a great and commercial nation, there will always be a difficulty in determining those to which preference is due; but it may be laid down as a general rule, that *home concerns* are of more importance than those which may properly be called *foreign*; and that a nation of which the *interior* is improved, has little cause of complaint though the *exterior* may have sustained injury.

Whoever, in coincidence with these sentiments considers the immense improvements in truly national objects that have taken place during the reign of his present Majesty, will find reason to applaud the patriotic spirit in which they were conceived and executed.

Are the means of general happiness more fully within the ability of the mass of the population? Are the advantages of education more extensive than before? are the number of persons well educated greater than formerly? We apprehend that these questions must be answered in the affirmative. Are the accommodations of life, decent residences, convenient furniture, and equable supplies of the comforts which domestic economy should afford, procurable, and actually enjoyed, by a

greater proportion of the subjects than formerly? We suppose they are. Have the laws been impartially administered? Has the Bench been free from suspicion of bribery, or of corruption for purposes of oppression? Has the Church been marked by morality, and have the dignitaries which have been promoted in it, justified by their virtue the choice which promoted them? These are important benefits. Has Agriculture flourished, and with it the means of labour to many, and of subsistence to all? Have those Manufactures which are natural to the kingdom been maintained, and improved? Has the Population been supported?

We apprehend, that whoever can appreciate justly the state of our Agriculture, Manufactures, and Population, as they stood in the year 1760, and will compare them with their present state, will find, not *merely* that they are equal to what they then were, but that they greatly surpass their then condition. The number of our people is certainly increased, and happily we have not been visited with a pestilence whereby they should be reduced. This may serve as some kind of test for the calculation of proper answers to the other questions. Could our Agriculture fifty years ago, have supported our present population?—We believe it could not. Did our Manufactures give employment to an equal number of persons as that to which they now give employment? Certainly they did not: for at that time, whatever was *French* was so much in vogue, that no opposition could controul it. French cloths, French silks, French laces, French cambrics, French hoops, and French *têtes*, were worn at court, not merely without shame, but with feelings of pride. French looking-glasses, French prints, French snuff-boxes, French buttons and buckles, were *every thing* in the estimation of the bucks and bloods of the day: and even of no small portion of the more sedate part of the public: nay, so far was this degrading custom popular, that the late Matthew Bolton sent over to France some of his most ingenious contrivances, that they might be smuggled into England with the reputation of French workmanship attached to them. Who checked this *rage* at court?—The King, who observed to the Earl of Carlisle that he should be happy to see *him* at court, but not his *French* suit. Our nobility took the hint; and presently British ingenuity triumphed.

And if we bring our public morals to the test of comparison, we find ourselves much beholden to his present Majesty. It is well known that those *focuses* of intrigue, masquerades, were fashionable and *frequent*, before his Majesty's accession: after that event many years passed without one; there has been none at court: and those which now and then are offered to the public, are barren both of praise and profit. The court drawing-room was held in an evening, till the King ordered it in open day-light—open day-light is not favourable to intrigue:—nor was it seldom that a royal mistress had presided either publicly or covertly over the court assembled on such occasions. His Majesty has never insulted public decency by the installation of a mistress: no French prostitute has obtained the secrets of state from the lips of royalty, and betrayed them to the enemy of Britain and mankind. Nor let it be forgot that his Majesty found the custom of card-playing, with other games, at routs, &c. on Sundays, so inveterately established among his nobles, that nothing less than his own personal example and authoritative injunctions could have restrained and reformed it. It ought to be known, that his Majesty commissioned his brother, the then Duke of York, to visit a certain lady of the highest rank, who held assemblies on a Sunday evening; under the express command of the King *not to play*; and when the cards were offered to the Duke, and parties were forming for him, he announced the *Orders of the Sovereign, as to himself:* the inference was easily understood by the company, and the Duke did not see the Orders of the Sovereign disobeyed.———

In short, if morals be the strength and prosperity of a people which principle we hold to be undeniable, then has his Majesty during his reign contributed essentially to invigorate and aggrandize Britain. His exemplary behaviour in his family; his punctuality and piety at public worship, his orderly attendance on the institutions of religion, have distinguished him as a prince. Would to God, there were no worse husband, father, master, landlord, neighbour, in his dominions than George the Third!———

And be it remembered, that to these moral qualities Britain owes her existence at this moment, as an independent state. French intrigue would, to a certainty, have succeeded in embroiling this country in civil war, had not our King been a man in whose integrity the nation might confide. Had he been one of those characters of which too many disgrace the higher ranks, we had been a *Department* of France: or, those determined to be free had fled to the fastnesses of the mountains; and here and there, at awful intervals of distance, had the British banner waved.—Those who can endure the thought may pursue it to the conception of what might have been: for us, the mere idea is too painful.

If, then, our present freedom from the every where galling yoke of the inveterate Napoleon,—if the honours due to integrity, piety and morals, in high station,—if correct conduct as a man, and polished manners as a gentleman,—if the spirit of encouragement

to national manufactures—and of agricultural pursuits, as benefits to the country, if attention to the welfare of the public at large,—if the utmost care for the honour of the greater departments of the administration which most immediately come in contact with the people, and for the purity of the religious establishment of the country, may claim our gratitude to the King, that gratitude will be withheld by no true Briton: that gratitude is due for benefits received by this nation, from the personal conduct of its Sovereign.

And to those who may censure, with apparent reason, the misadventures that have attended certain efforts of Britain in *foreign* affairs, we remark, that those were at any rate of *secondary* concern? that they were never understood to be completely under our individual control as a nation; that we cannot be responsible *in foro conscientiæ* for the misconduct or imbecilities of others; that they have been compensated by advantages in other quarters; that on the whole the strength of Britain has comparatively suffered no diminution; and that those who leave out of their consideration the dispensations of Providence, as overruling human affairs, have yet much to learn on the subject of the welfare, prosperity, duration and happiness of empires.

* * * * *

Thoughts on the Averages of the Reign of Kings.

We have dropped a hint in the foregoing pages on the probability that the lives of kings should generally be shorter than those of men in humble stations of life; we shall pursue the speculation so far as to annex the remarks of Sir Isaac Newton on this subject, as stated in his Chronology of the Greeks.

"The Greek chronologers, who follow Timæus and Eratosthenes, have made the kings of their several cities who lived before the time of the Persian empire to reign about 35 or 40 years apiece, one with another; which is a length *so much beyond the course of nature as is not to be credited.* For by the ordinary course of nature kings reign one with another *about eighteen* or *twenty years* apiece: and if in some instances they reign one with another five or six years longer, in others they reign as much shorter: *eighteen* or *twenty* years is a medium. So the eighteen kings of Judah who succeeded Solomon, reigned 390 years; which is, one with another, 22 years apiece. The fifteen kings of Israel after Solomon, reigned 259 years which is 17¼ years apiece. The eighteen kings of Babylon, Nabonassar, &c. reigned 209 years; which is above 11 years apiece. The ten kings of Persia after Cyrus, Cambyses, &c reigned 208 years; which is almost 21 years apiece. The sixteen successors of Alexander the Great, and of his brother and son in Syria, Seleucus, Antiochus Soter, &c. reigned 244 years after the breaking of that monarchy into various kingdoms, which is 15¼ years apiece. The eleven kings of Egypt, Ptolomæus Lagi, &c. reigned 277 years, counted from the same period; which is 25 years apiece. The eight in Macedonia, Cassander, &c. reigned 138 years, which is 17¼ years apiece. The thirty kings of England, William the conqueror, William Rufus, &c. reigned 648 years; which is 21½ years apiece. The first twenty-four kings of France, Pharamundus, &c. reigned 458 years; which is 19 years apiece. The next twenty-four kings of France, Ludowic Balbus, &c. 451 years; which is 18¾ years apiece. The next fifteen, Philip Valesius, &c. 315 years; which is 21 years apiece: and all the sixty kings of France, 1224 years which is 19½ years apiece. Generations from father to son may be reckoned, one with another, at about 33 or 34 years apiece; or about three generations to an hundred years: but, if the reckoning proceed by the *eldest* sons, they are shorter; so that three of them may be reckoned at about 75 or 80 years: and the reigns of kings are still shorter, because kings are succeeded not only by their eldest sons, but sometimes by their brothers, and sometimes they are slain, or deposed, and succeeded by others of an equal or greater age: especially in elective or turbulent kingdoms."

So far our very learned author ———.

If such be the usual limits of Royal lives, then a reign of fifty years is *distinguished*, by Nature and Providence; and it ought to be distinguished by the Community. Since the Conquest, we have had only Henry III. and Edward III. who have reigned *fifty* years Elizabeth exceeded *forty-four* years; but all our other Sovereigns fell short of forty years.

We understand that there are *precedents* for the celebration of a Jubilee on similar occasions; and we frankly acknowledge, that if they authorize the introduction of Roast Beef and Plumb-pudding on the table; with "a health to his Majesty" in a bumper, we shall conform to them:—nay further, if "thanks for past favours" be the toast, our sobriety will admit of a second: certainly "the Queen and Royal Family", will justify a third: and then for "Rule Britannia":—but if any be so unwise as to urge to impropriety—let him know that there is no loyalty in intoxication: that his Majesty, who does not get drunk himself, never desired one of his subjects to drink away his senses to do him *honour!* and that, we shall give no credit to those for their loyalty, who do not unite the fear of God with the honour of their King: in other words, HONEST BRITONS WILL BE

MERRY AND WISE.

INCOMPARABLES COMPARED:

OR,

PHRASIFICATION *versus* FALSIFICATION.

" Certainly, the French are the most complimentary nation on the face of the earth."—We doubt it. " Certainly, the adulation they have poured forth on Robespierre and Buonaparte has surpassed all former surpassings :" We doubt it. " Certainly the epithets which they have bestowed on their public functionaries have exceeded whatever has passed current among the sons of men :" We doubt it. The French nation has, indeed, mimicked the oriental style; but as a monkey mimicks a man; the courtiers of Buonaparte have never yet arrived at that easy and flowing strain of hyberbolical—exuberant—entitulation, which marks the *arrêts* of the Sublime Porte, and enriches the public compositions of the Protector of the Faithful. Still less has Buonaparte ever addressed to his minions the honourable characters, which the Grand Seignior bestows, with a prodigal hand, on the officers whom he dignifies by his addresses; and, in truth, whatever public opinion may affect to believe, whatever the partisans of antient establishments, errors, and prejudices may enviously propagate, we deem it our duty to expose in explicit terms the ineffable MODESTY of the Great Man! the Emperor and King! the Chief of the Great Nation! Neither is this the only virtue in which we have discovered—what we must be indulged with permission to call—his excess: —but of that in the proper place; for in the full length character which we have in hand of this Meteor of modern times, we have left, GREAT BLANKS for the insertion and display of his inestimable virtues, which hitherto,—it is a feeling subject—have not had justice done them.

We cannot but indulge in the conception of that delight with which the French nation would receive an edict, dated from St. Cloud, addressed to the Imperial Vizir, " the pillar of glory and happiness!" or to the Minister of Marine, as " the most distinguished of all glorious personages, and idol of the public esteem!"—But not to anticipate: we beg leave to submit an example, by way of prototype, and feel ourselves too happy in an opportunity of submitting a copy of a masterly performance in this way, for the service of the Imperial NAPOLEON LE GRAND!!

Translation of a Hatty Sheriff, or Imperial (Sign Manual) Command, addressed to the Government of Egypt.

" To our honoured minister and illustrious counsellor, *whose prudence, sagacity, and zeal, directs the affairs of the world: who is the pillar of glory and of happiness; distinguished by the protection of the Most High*, our vizir Ismael Pasha. May God perpetuate your splendour!

" To the most upright of judges, and the best of Mussulman Commanders, *source of learning and of perfection; who is an honour to the laws and to justice, adorned by the favour of the Omnipotent*, our Molla of Cairo. May God increase your dignities and your virtues!

" To the powerful and honourable Commanders; *asylum of most illustrious suppliants*; to whom is entrusted the execution of sovereign mandates, the Sheik Bellad, and other ruling Beys of Egypt. May God perpetuate your felicity!

" *To the most distinguished of all glorious personages, idol of the public esteem*; our co-operator and commissioner, sent by our Sublime Porte, the Capigee Bachi, Mustafa Tahir Aga. May God perpetuate your glory!

" To the most venerable Doctors. To the Sheriffs Vefagé and Bekryé. To the Chiefs of the four sects; and to the doctors of the Azhar. May your virtue be augmented!

To the Superiors of their Equals, the captains, and renowned officers of the seven agiaks of Cairo. May your power be increased."

We fear, that this phrase " to the superiors of their equals," may be thought to partake rather of a western than of an eastern origin: but, *n'importe*: we can safely affirm that it has a meaning; and so, perhaps, has the wish that the *virtues* of the parties addressed may be *increased*: to this we heartily add our *Amen!*—But what says the Sultan himself?

" All those who dare transgress this command, will find their punishment in this world, *and in the world to come*. It is for the most important affair of state, and of religion, that this express and irrevocable command is issued. Conform to it with zeal and with activity, FOR SUCH IS OUR ROYAL WILL.

" *May God confound those in this world, and punish them in the next with an eternal punishment*, who oppose this order.

" Conform, therefore, exactly to our command, and let our voice inspire you with a due fear,—if not—*by God we swear*, that you will incur our indignation, and the severest punishments shall be the fruits of it. You who are enlightened by the Mussulman religion: you who are profound in history and the study of books, applaud these our orders —and if your counsel for their execution prevail not—inform the Sublime Porte of the cause and consequence!!!"

But if we are obliged to yield the palm of *phrasification* to the Ottomans, we adjudge the laurel of *falsification* (which is much the same thing), to the nation that has kindly

undertaken to enlighten the world;—the ungrateful world! which has long yawned over the intentions and pretensions of the most long-suffering Gallo-Corsican *benevolence*. No longer able to obtain a hearing, when promising in its own name what great things it will do, it has lately had recourse to an ingenious novelty, and has contrived to make the King of Great Britain himself a party to the manœuvre. Yes! the French have triumphed over George the Third! and have brought him to a confession—of what nothing but force could reduce him to confess. Never, in the *forty-nine* years of his reign has he been so humbled! Buonaparte has commanded that even his speech should fail him, ere he could attain his fiftieth; and has determined that his own English should not remain the property of the Prince who "was born a Briton." Hail, happy France! whose modesty is so effectually and delicately studied by her governing powers

King's Speech.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The atrocious and unparalleled act of violence and treachery by which the Ruler of France attempted to surprize and to enslave the Spanish nation, while it has excited in Spain a determined and unconquerable resistance against the usurpation and tyranny of the French government, has, at the same time, awakened in other nations of Europe a determination to resist, by a new effort, the continued and increasing encroachments on their safety and independance.

"Although the uncertainty of all human events, and the vicissitudes attendant upon war, forbid too confident an expectation of a satisfactory issue to the present struggle against the common enemy of Europe, *His Majesty commands us to congratulate you upon the splendid and important success which has recently crowned the arms of the Emperor of Austria, under the able and distinguished conduct of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles.* To the efforts of Europe for its own deliverance, His Majesty has directed us to assure you, that he is determined to continue his most strenuous assistance and support, convinced that you will agree with him in considering every exertion for the re-establishment of the independence and security *of other nations*, as no less conducive to the true interests than it is becoming the character and honour of Great Britain."

We merely repeat, in distinct terms, that the paragraph respecting Spain is omitted in the version: for which we are of opinion, that very *tedious* reasons may be given; and we recommend the example to the Lord Mayor, when next commanded to assist in passing resolutions that criminate himself. As to the distinction of COMMON ENEMY OF EUROPE,—it may suit the King of England very well to bestow such a title on Buonaparté; but it does not become Buonaparte to accept such a title from the King of England; and therefore, in our opinion, he has shewn equal modesty and wisdom in waiving it!!!

that Truth, the naked goddess, is not suffered to appear, until clad *à la Parisienne* in a most subtile veil and vesture of French cambric! A modern antique!

Cois tibi pene videre est
Ut nudam———

We are about to record the most signal instance of conscious self-application of a character, that has occurred within memory:—if the parties had not known and felt that the cap fitted them, they would never have inflamed the grimaces of their physiognomy, by the uncommon anxiety with which they have laboured to pull it off.

As a *correct* copy of his Majesty's speech, delivered to Parliament June 21, 1809, may be seen by turning to Vol. VI. p. 798, we shall only insert those paragraphs which are necessary to establish our verdict on the merit of *falsification, à la Française*, as now practised by Messrs. Buonaparte, Barrère, and Co. at their original office, at Paris.

French Version, from Moniteur of Monday July 10, 1809. No. 191. Page 754.

"Mylords et Messieurs,

"L'incertitude des choses humaines, et les vicissitudes qui accompagnent la guerre, ne nous permettent pas de nous livrer avec trop de confiance à l'espérance de voir la lutte présente se terminer heureusement; *car nous avons à lutter contre un ennemi d'un génie actif, à qui tout prospère, et dont tous les desseins, même les plus incroyables, s'accomplissent toujours.* Cependant, S. M. m'ordonne de vous assurer qu'Elle est résolue de continuer d'aider et de soutenir de tout son pouvoir les efforts *que fait l'Autriche*, persuadée que vous pensez avec Elle que toutes les mesures qui tendent au rétablissement de son indépendance, ne sont pas moins utiles aux vrais intérêts de la Grande Bretagne, qu'elles sont convenables à son caractère et à son honneur."

*** *Government has since circulated a correct copy of this Speech, &c. on the Continent.*

ON COARSE FLOUR, BROWN BREAD, AND THE FORCE OF HABIT, AS IT RELATES TO ESCULENTS, BY RICHARD PETERS.

[From Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture; read March 8, 1808. Vol. I. 1808. p. 227, *et seq.*]

The difficulties experienced by our troops, [and especially by the cavalry horses of the British army in Spain,] to obtain that kind of food which they deem both palatable and nutritious, as well as the interesting facts it communicates, have induced us to give the following paper at large. We presume also, that the diseases to which our brave soldiers in the island of Walcheren have been exposed, and will be exposed, may be counteracted much more by dietetic regimen, than by the operation of medicine. The fulness of bread, of wheaten bread, enjoyed in most parts of Britain, is one of the chief causes of our failures on continental expeditions. We could wish that our officers would examine the manner in which the inhabitants live where they are stationed; and not deem below them an inquiry into the properties of "hard fare," when it may preserve the health and save the lives of their men. Let them so far acquiesce in the propriety of what they see before them, as to infer, that experience has dictated a mode of living most congenial with the climate and other circumstances. We venture to predict, that, be the next commander-in-chief who he may, he will do little honour to his country, if when a vessel arrives, purposely sent from London *freighted with an enormous turtle only*, he does not order the precious cargo to be thrown overboard.

"It has always appeared to me, that the preference given to bread made of *superfine flour*," was a mistake in our dietetic system.

Grain consists of mucilage or starch, and animalized matter, called by the French chemists *vegeto-animal*: of the former there are *three*, and of the latter *two-fifths*, in good wheat; and this latter (with resin, and sometimes oil), is contained in the outer coat, or skin; which is called *offal*, by those who, by every means in their power, detach it in the manufacture of fine flour: yet good and well-made bread depends on the admixture of both these substances in due proportions; they exist in the grain in a state of mechanical mixture, and not of chymical union.

This union is accomplished in grain, by the process of germination or malting. The result is, saccharine matter, or sugar, which, until this union, was not possessed perfectly by either of the parts. The operations of fermenting and baking the flour, so as to form it into good and wholesome bread, produce the like union and effect.

By this statement it seems to me, that the more the vegeto-animal part is detached, in refining the flour, the more the necessary proportions are destroyed, and the less nutritive and healthful this esculent becomes. There is the less of the materials necessary to form sugar, which, of itself, is highly nutritious. Crews of ships in distress have been sustained on sugar alone for a great length of time. Nature has provided all the parts of the grain to correct the qualities of each other; all to assist in the uses designed: the finer the flour, the more of the aliment is deficient, and the more must be required of the residuum for sustenance,* after the grade of perhaps the best middlings; all the other, and *extra* manufacture, is to gratify the prejudice of education and habit. The old King of Prussia's soldiers ate, on a campaign, little of any thing farinaceous, except ammunition bread: this was made of the grain triturated or ground, but not bolted, being passed through hand sieves, which detached no great proportion of the coat of the grain. The Dutch sailors were supplied with such bread, and chiefly made of rye.† Since our flour-

* The infusion of bran or offall of grain, is highly nutritive, and the longer it is macerated, so as to avoid acidulating, the better; but sour food is the most grateful and alimentary for swine: one gallon of sour wash goes farther than two of sweet; dry rotten wood should be constantly in the pen, that the hogs, when confined for fattening, may eat it at pleasure: nature points out this absorbent (or whatever it may be) as a remedy, or preventive; they will leave their food to devour rotten wood, when they require it. I have not lost a fatting hog for more than 30 years, when I used it, but have suffered by neglecting it: some of my neighbours met with frequent losses of fatting hogs, till I informed them of my practice, of which I was told by a woman from East Jersey, before our revolutionary war; she said, it was then known and practised there.

† Although the Dutch ship bread is, in appearance, disgusting, yet I risque the disapprobation of those of better taste, by saying, that it is by no means so to the palate, if ate without prejudice, as it is by those for whose use it is made. A ludicrous accident (which I relate *meo periculo*) made this discovery to me some years ago. I was investigating into a controversy brought before me, on the ad-

mills have gained such high perfection in their capacity to manufacture superfine flour, the ship-bread (in my estimation) is by no means so sweet and nutritive as that made of the ship-stuff of former times. The oil and animalized matter of the coat or skin, corrects the costive qualities of the starch or mucilage, and adds to the alimentary properties. Whether more of these are now in fine flour, and, of course, less in the ship-stuff, or whether they are banished from both, I cannot, from any knowledge of the fact, assert.

The late Baron Steuben was educated in his military profession under the eye of the Great Frederick; having been one of his aids, and spent in the Prussian service much of his valuable life, he was singularly well-informed on such subjects. He has often told me, that the peculiar healthfulness of the Prussian soldiers was, in a great measure, to be attributed to their ammunition bread, which was counted the most nutritious and wholesome of their nation. The baron added, with his usual *naiveté*, that "this bread was only good for the health of soldiers, but gentlemen would prefer being sick on better bread." When, during the revolutionary war, I had an anxious, laborious, and often perplexing share, in conducting the war department, I was advised to direct the mixing more of what is called the offall, with the flour, for the troops in a time of great scarcity; but I knew the danger and difficulties in precarious times, (and, indeed, any other), of encountering common prejudices. A wholesome and very considerable supply of smoked herrings, and dried clams, for soup, had been provided in part for flesh: many drums and fifes of the Pensylvania line (on the first and second issue of these articles), were employed by the soldiers in escorting out of camp, under the rogue's march, these parts of the ration, suspended on poles, in grotesque procession;—if the specked flour had been furnished, it would have accompanied them, and possibly the discontents would have reached other lines; yet, many of the Pennsylvania soldiers were Irishmen, to whom, in their own country, a herring would have been a treat, and a clam a curiosity. Though convinced that the measure suggested as to the flour would have been a beneficent and healthy supply, this *gunnery hint* was sufficient to forbid the step. Any other kind of grain, prepared in the customary way, would have less violated the habits of our people. From the commander-in-chief (who never feasted while others suffered, though Indian bread was always provided for him at his table, as he preferred it to any other, through his life) to the lowest follower of the army, *Indian corn*, at one distressing period, was the sole esculent they possessed. The bad roads had interposed difficulties to the transportation, and prevented other supplies arriving at camp; yet no serious evils ensued. A committee of field-officers of one of the state lines, waited on the general, to represent the distress and discontents of their troops. Dinner at head-quarters was nearly ready to serve up; and he, with his usual complacency and politeness, asked them to dine, before they received a final opinion as to their mission; whereof he had been apprized. *Indian corn*, in various preparations, much of it *parched*, and nothing else, composed the banquet for a large company; and the liquor was as humble as the esculent. The committee partook, with cheerfulness and admiration, and never renewed the subject of their mission. The dinner was a sufficient answer; and their report of the occurrence, on their return, silenced every murmur. The *Prussian* discipline and tactics would have created less discontent, than issuing coarse wheat-meal or flour, even under privations of other supplies; to say nothing about serving out *ammunition-bread*.

Habit is, according to the trite adage, a second nature. A singular instance of this, occurred in 1776, when our military systems were unfortunately calculated for temporary expedients; the objections to a permanent

miralty side of the district court, by some American seamen, who complained against their captain, under the act of Congress, giving one day's pay to every mariner unnecessarily put on short allowance during a voyage, which, in this case, was from Amsterdam. The principal allegation was, that of having no bread wholesome or fit for the sustenance of the crew. Specimens were produced by the seamen of Dutch ship-bread, which being such as we are not accustomed to see, looked very forbidding. Curiosity induced me to taste one of those which seemed the best; my attention was engaged in, and my mind occupied by, an argument on the construction of a clause in the law; unconscious to myself of the circumstance, I continued eating the bread, till the small pieces exhibited were consumed, the council intermitted his argument, on perceiving that the testimony, unluckily for his clients' allegation, disappeared. A sailor stepped forward, under the apprehension of a discomfiture, with what he called another witness—another piece of bread, probably selected for the purpose; the mouldy and carbonaceous appearance of this specimen would have gone far to prove the allegation, but having been before satisfied by other circumstances that the whole complaint was vexatious, and that the bread was generally such as was usually supplied to the Dutch seamen, I put an end to the ridicule, as well as the controversy, by dismissing the suit.

army of our own, had nearly brought us and our affairs within the power of that of our enemy. A body of troops, intended to consist of 10,000 men, was formed of a kind of militia, engaged for a few months, composed chiefly of country-people, unaccustomed to a military life, and collected in what was called *the flying camp*, in which they assembled in *New-Jersey*. The police of a camp, including regulations of diet, cooking, and cleanliness, were unknown, or little attended to. Indeed, before the department of inspector-general was created, and placed under the direction of Baron Steuben, more of our troops fell by the filth, originating the diseases of the camp, than by the swords of the enemy. On this part of our army, the mortality was truly destructive. On the return of the remnants of this corps, on their way to their homes (where one half of them never arrived), the roads exhibited frequent and melancholy spectacles of the dying, and dead. They had indulged themselves on green corn; and had been fed on fresh meat, with little or no salt, and wheat flour. Many of them were from the southern states, and not accustomed to this diet: these took the route through Philadelphia, where the hospitals were crowded with the sick. *Diarrhœas*, *dyssenteries*, and *fevers*, carried them off in great numbers. Many died in the streets and in the markets; yet every medical aid, and every possible comfort, were afforded to them. They loathed, and many refused, the soups and provisions offered by the kindness of the citizens, or provided in the hospitals. Gen. Stevens, who had been bred a physician, and resided in Virginia, called at the War-Office, on his way to join the army, and the distressing calamity was detailed to him. He said we did not know how to treat the maladies of Virginians and Marylanders. The director of the military hospital, and the commissary of provisions were sent for, and came. The general desired, and orders were accordingly given, that all the *bacon* and *Indian corn* that could be immediately procured, should be purchased, and the corn ground into meal, *rather coarse*. The troops were at once put on this diet; it operated like magic; and accomplished what the medical art could not effect. Those who loathed every thing else would, if caution had not been used, have greedily and dangerously devoured these articles, which had been, at home, their habitual fare. In a very short time, there was scarcely a dangerous case to be found; those, thus fed, having generally recovered. Many of them told me, that as soon as they smelt the *rashers* and *hoe-cake*, they felt, as they expressed themselves, *quite lively*, and were confident of getting home well; to which, no doubt, this fortunate persuasion, in no small degree, contributed.*

Kiln-dried grain is the least nutritious, probably because the oil and animalized matter are detached, by a degree of combustion, in the operation. This process is said to be indispensable, to fit *Indian corn meal* for exportation; but this does not prove its salubrity. Let swine be fed with Indian corn meal thus prepared, and those who make the experiment will not attempt it again. Any kiln-drying dissipates the oil and vegeto-animal matter, in a greater or less degree; but if carried no farther than merely to destroy its vegetating principles, it is said not to injure its alimentary qualities.

Lord Dundonald recommends *malting* the grain on which *horses* are fed, to form and fix the saccharine quality.

Colonel Kowatch, who in our service commanded the infantry of Pulaski's legion, had been an old partisan officer in the north of Europe, and had commanded a large corps of irregular horse, either Cossacks, Croats, or Pandours. He fled hither, after the troubles of Poland. He told me, that they often *baked* the chopped or ground grain, for their horses, having previously formed it into portable cakes. It was fermented or raised, in an expeditious and simple way, by a kind of *leaven*. With this, they sometimes used *oil-cakes*. He said, *baked* provender went twice as far as raw meal, or grain. The saccharine quality was, no doubt, produced by this process, and its alimentary properties increased. General Pulaski had a favourite charger, to whom he often gave *bread*, which the animal seemed to enjoy far beyond any other food. In Holland it is a common practice to give horses *rye-bread*, or baked provender. The late Sheriff Penrose, who had a fine team of working-horses, was in the habit of buying condemned *ship-bread*, as the most nutritious and cheapest horse-feed. He said others knew, and profited by its advantages."

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The hint contained in the latter part of this paper in reference to the food of horses, may possibly prove of advantage to our cavalry where green food, only, and that in insufficient quantities can be obtained. Dry food in due mixture, though not natural to the horse in his native state, yet suits him well: witness the dried barley on which the Arabs feed their horses constantly; for as to hay, they know not what it is.

* Dr. Rush informs me, that in 1777, while he had the direction of a military hospital at Morris Town, he cured the same diseases by a like change of diet. The rations of fresh meat were exchanged with the farmers for salt pork and bacon.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—WILD CAMELS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—The numerous readers of your valuable miscellany cannot fail to remark, with peculiar satisfaction, your assiduous endeavours to recommend to their notice whatever is, in your opinion, calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of the British empire, the general interest of mankind, and the extension of useful knowledge.

I therefore apprehend you will not be displeased to receive the following brief and authentic narrative of an arduous and adventurous undertaking which has all the above important objects in view.

On the veracity of the following account, which I received about a fortnight ago from the Cape of Good Hope, you may fully depend.

Cape of Good Hope, May 21, 1809.

"About ten months ago a Lieutenant "Donovan of the 83d regiment, an assist- "ant surgeon Cowan, and twelve Hotten- "tots, left this Cape with the intention of "travelling (if possible) as far as Mosam- "bique. This undertaking, if it be accom- "plished, will far exceed any African tra- "vels that have hitherto been made, as the "regions through which they must pass are "utterly unknown to any European. Last "week, letters, dated about two months ago, "were received from these gentlemen, at "which time they had penetrated twice as "far as any former traveller; their letter "being written in lat. 24°. S. long. 28 E. It "appears, by the information they had col- "lected, that, in about twelve or fourteen days "longer travelling to the N. E., they should "arrive at a place to which white people "were in the habit of going from Mosam- "bique; so that there is great reason to "hope this arduous enterprize may be suc- "cessfully achieved. The country they "were then in was fertile; the only disco- "very of material importance they appear "to have made at the time their letters were "written, was, that they found *wild camels*, "animals not before known to be inhabitants "of South Africa. This unexpected discovery "may eventually prove in the highest degree "useful to this colony, in many parts of "which, for several succeeding days, a tra- "veller cannot meet with water; and, from "the burdens which camels are capable of "bearing, they may probably supersede, in a "great degree, the use of waggons, each of "which require from eight or ten to sixteen "or eighteen bullocks, to drag them through "the sandy and stony roads in the vicinity "of the Cape. What other beneficial con- "sequences may result from this expedition "must probably remain for some time un- "known. It is however a bold and extra- "ordinary undertaking; and the gentlemen "who had the fortitude and patriotism to "engage in it ought surely to be handsomely "rewarded."

It will appear, from the above extract, that the travellers had proceeded on a diagonal line, and in a north-easterly direction, from 34° S. lat. and 23° E. long. (the situation of the Cape) to 24° S. lat. and 28° E. long., i. e. 10° to the northward, and 5° to the eastward; and that as the Mosambique isles are situated in 40° E. long.; and 15° S. lat, they had still to traverse 9° S. lat. and 13° E. long. so that their journey was not then nearly half completed; 15° of lat. and long. only being passed, 22° still remaining.

Another circumstance worthy of notice is, that though these adventurers had been ten months on their journey when the letters from them were received at the Cape, these letters appear from their date to have been only two months on their passage. It is therefore reasonable to believe, either that the travellers met with various and considerable difficulties in the prosecution of their journey, from which their messengers were relieved on their return, or that a very great portion of their time was spent in exploring the several hitherto unknown regions through which they passed.* Should this last conjecture prove to be well-founded, it cannot fail to reflect a still greater degree of lustre and glory on their gallant enterprize, since it will incontestably prove, that to fortitude, perseverance, and endurance of hardships and privations, they united what may be emphatically (and I trust not improperly) denominated the great desideratum and essence of travelling—philosophical research. For this, and indeed for the important discovery of the wild camels alone, were no other benefit to accrue from their wonderful attempt, they are surely entitled to the gratitude and remuneration of the most liberal and enlightened nation on the globe.

Should I receive from my correspondent and near relation at the Cape of Good Hope any farther account of these travellers, I will take the earliest opportunity of communicating it.

I remain, Sir,

Yours, &c.

BRITANNICUS.

London, September 26, 1809.

* Or in procuring information and preparing for their reception in unknown regions. *Editor.*

PROSPECT OF TOLERATION ON THE CONTINENT.

—Fas est et ab hoste doceri.

When we take a view of the occurrences of late and present times, we must, I think, be convinced that Providence has a great work in hand in the affairs of mankind, and that HE best knows the proper means and instruments to effect this work there cannot be a doubt. Whatever may be the moral character of individuals, of men who by great talents and high attainments in arts or science obtain a distinguished influence in the affairs of the world, it is HIS prerogative to educe good from evil, and to give to the efforts of men, actuated even by selfish or malevolent passions, by ambition or avarice, the effect of promoting his benevolent purposes in regard to the human race. It may then be justly presumed that the eventful period in which we live, will terminate in a state of things highly beneficial to the real interests of mankind, although it may be through great suffering to a large proportion of the present generation. A just notion of the attributes of the Divine Being, the benevolent Creator, warrants a confidence in such a result of the appalling occurrences of the times. To the mind that feels such a confidence and that is earnestly looking for the moral and intellectual improvement of man, it is a matter of very trifling concern whether the family of Bourbon or of Buonaparte occupy the throne of France. Of the former the world has had ample trial. Of the latter trial is in progress. To both pre-eminently belong the character of ambition, which is indeed the national character of the French, and has long been the scourge of Europe, so says an Englishman, and truly he says right. What says the Frenchman? whom we must hear with candour and patience: That the avarice, the commercial avarice of England has been a scourge to the human race, in the other three quarters of the globe. Thus the ambition of France and the avarice of England disturb the world and interrupt the peace and happiness of mankind. They are now at dreadful issue, and fast approaches the awful moment of decision.

But together with the calamitous occurrences of war, history will coolly and impartially recognize the political regulations of these troublous times, some indeed highly honourable to both parties. The abolition of the African Slave Trade on the part of England, holds up a bright example to other nations, and will add lustre to the page of history. To Buonaparte with all his demerits let justice also be done. Both hemispheres have for ages been darkened by the ignorance, superstition and intolerance of popery. Buonaparte has not immediately and directly abolished ~~pop~~ery, but he has expressly laid open a free access to that light, which must sooner or later have the effect of dissipating the clouds of popish darkness; he has granted *Universal Toleration*; and in so doing, he has perhaps done an act of more political importance to the world than any man of his age has done. In answer to the address of the Protestant Consistory at Paris, in August 1807, he says, "conscience is not within the jurisdiction "of human laws. I guarantee to you, for "myself and my successors, not only the inde-"pendance, but also the perfect freedom and "inviolability of your worship." This is *universal toleration*. In May 1809 he divests the head of the popish religion of all temporal power and jurisdiction:— a stupendous act of reform in the Christian world! after having told the bigots of Spain at Madrid in December 1808, that "priests may guide "the minds of men, but must exercise no "temporal or corporal jurisdiction over the "citizens." Which amounts to an absolute suppression of the Inquisition.

The friend of mankind cannot be justly denounced as an enemy to his country, whether that country be England or any other portion of the globe, who dares to assign due merit to such sentiments and decrees, though coming from the mouth of a Buonaparte; sentiments which will doubtless be influential in proportion to the power and authority with which they are accompanied. This influence has already had an operation in Germany, as may be exemplified by the speech of Jerome Buonaparte, the new king of Westphalia, in answer to an address from a deputation of the Jews of that country, in February 1808, in which he expresses himself thus, "That article of the consti-"tution of my kingdom which establishes "the equality of all religions is in perfect "unison with the feelings of my heart. "The law ought to interrupt no man in the "exercise of his worship. Each subject "is as much at liberty to observe the rules "of his faith, as the king is to follow his "religion. The duties of the citizen are "the only objects which the laws of the "government can regulate." Here again is *universal toleration*, than which there cannot be an act of higher political importance, or of closer conformity to the genuine principles of Christianity, a religion which, in its gospel purity, totally rejects all coercion by penalties or punishments, and refers to the prerogative of heaven the sovereignty of faith and opinions, whilst it leaves to the magistrate the controul and regulation of the civil duties of life. H.

*** Buonaparte's promise to the Spaniards, and his stipulations with the Archbishop of Goa, *exclusively* to maintain the catholic religion, we consider as exceptions from his usual policy.—*Edit.*

ILLUSTRATION OF A PASSAGE IN SHAKESPEARE.

We are obliged to a correspondent, who proposes to read the following passage in Cymbeline, which has hitherto proved a stumbling-stone to commentators, very much in the spirit in which another friend explained it, Panorama, Vol. I. p. 356. The coincidence of ideas strikes us as deserving notice.

> " You do not meet a man, but frowns: our bloods
> No more obey the heavens, than our courtiers',
> Still seem as does the king's."——*Act I. Scene I.*

The alteration suggested is as follows:—

> " You do not meet a man but frowns: our bloods
> No more obey the heavens, than our courtiers';
> *But* still seem as does the king." *

Signifying, that " our bloods (temper, countenance, or disposition) no more obey the heavens (because, by appearing discontented, we arraign the justice of heaven) than our courtiers' (who are not remarkable for religion or morality); *but* still seem as does the king." The whole sense of the passage is, that one general feeling of discontent animated the minds both of king and people, and therefore their countenances both carried the same expression. Z.

ON THE SPONTANEOUS IGNITION OF CHARCOAL.

Mr. Robin, commissary of the powder mills of Essonne, has given an account in the Annales de Chimie, No. 35, p. 93, of the spontaneous inflammation of charcoal from the black berry bearing alder, that took place the 23d of May, 1801, in the box of the bolter, into which it had been sifted. This charcoal, made two days before, had been ground in the mill without shewing any signs of ignition. The coarse powder, that remained in the bolter, experienced no alteration. The light undulating flame, unextinguishable by water, that appeared on the surface of the sifted charcoal, was of the nature of inflammable gas, which is equally unextinguishable.

The moisture of the atmosphere, of which fresh made charcoal is very greedy, appears to me to have concurred in the developement of the inflammable gas, and the combustion of the charcoal.

It has been observed, that charcoal, powdered and laid in large heaps, heats strongly.

Alder charcoal has been seen to take fire in the warehouses, in which it has been stored.

About thirty years ago I saw the roof of one of the low wings of the Mint set on fire by the spontaneous combustion of a large quantity of charcoal, that had been laid in the garrets.

Mr. Malet, commissary of gunpowder at Pontailler, near Dijon, has seen charcoal take fire under the pestle.

Experience has shown, that brimstone is not essential to the preparation of gunpowder; but that which is made without it falls to powder in the air, and will not bear carriage. There is reason to believe, that the brimstone forms a coat on the surface of the powder, and prevents the charcoal from attracting the moisture of the air.

The goodness of the powder depends on the excellence of the charcoal; and there is but one mode of obtaining this in perfection, which is distillation in close vessels, as practised by the English.

A MERMAID SEEN ON THE COAST OF CAITHNESS.

It was without any reference to the fact of modern observation of the Mermaid, that we lately hinted at the possibility of discovering some marine animal corresponding so far with the popular notions of that creature's form and manners as to justify the rumour. Since that number was published the following has appeared in the London newspapers: and on that authority, it rests entirely. We have not, ourselves, received any direct communication on the subject.

Letter from Miss Mackay, daughter of the Rev. David Mackay, minister of Reay, to Miss Innis Dowager, of Sandside.

Reay Manse, May 25, 1809.

MADAM;—To establish the truth of what has hitherto been considered improbable and fabulous must be at all times a difficult task, and I have not the vanity to think that my testimony alone would be sufficient for this purpose; but when to this is added that of four others, I hope it will have some effect in removing the doubts of those who may suppose that the wonderful appearance I reported having seen in the sea on the 12th of January, was not a Mermaid, but some other uncommon, though less remarkable inhabitant of the deep. As I would willingly contribute to remove the doubt of the sceptical on this subject, I beg leave to state to you the following accounts, after promising that my cousin, whose name is affixed along with mine, was one of the four witnesses

* I remember having seen it thus printed in an edition of Shakespeare published by Tonson.

who beheld with me this uncommon spectacle.

While she and I were walking by the sea shore, on the 12th of January about noon, our attention was attracted by seeing three people who were on a rock at some distance, shewing signs of terror and astonishment at something they saw in the water; on approaching them, we distinguished that the object of their wonder was a face resembling the human countenance, which appeared floating on the waves; at that time nothing but the face was visible; it may not be improper to observe before I proceed further, that the face, throat, and arms, are all I can attempt to describe, all our endeavours to discover the appearance and position of the body being unavailing. The sea at that time ran very high, and as the waves advanced, the Mermaid gently sunk under them and afterwards re-appeared. The face seemed plump and round, the eyes and nose were small; the former were of a light grey colour, and the mouth was large, and from the shape of the jawbone, which seemed straight, the face looked short: as to the inside of the mouth I can say nothing, not having attended to it, though sometimes open. The forehead, nose, and chin were white, the whole side face of a bright pink colour. The head was exceedingly round, the hair thick and long, of a green oily cast, and appeared troublesome to it, the waves generally throwing it down over the face, it seemed [illegible] the annoyance, and as the wave retreated, with both its hands frequently threw back the hair and rubbed its throat, as if to remove any soiling it might have received from it. The throat was slender, smooth, and white; we did not think of observing whether it had elbows, but from the manner in which it used its arms, I must conclude that it had. The arms were very long and slender, as were the hands and fingers, the latter were not webbed. The arms, one of them at least, was frequently extended over its head as if to frighten a bird that hovered over it, and seemed to distress it much; when that had no effect, it sometimes turned quite round several times successively. At a little distance we observed a seal. It sometimes laid its right hand under its cheek, and in this position floated for some time. We saw nothing like hair or scales on any part of it, indeed the smoothness of the skin particularly caught our attention.—The time it was discernible to us was about an hour. The sun was shining clearly at the time; it was distant from us a few yards only. These are the few observations made by us during the appearance of this strange phenomenon.

If they afford you any satisfaction I shall be particularly happy; I have stated nothing but what I clearly recollect. As my cousin and I had frequently previous to this period, combated an assertion which is very common among the lower class here, that Mermaids had been frequently seen on this coast, our evidence cannot be thought biassed by any former prejudice in favour of the existence of this wonderful creature.

To contribute in any degree to your pleasure or amusement, will add to the happiness of, Madam, your greatly obliged,

(Signed) Eliz. Mackay,
C. Mackenzie.

COVENT-GARDEN NEW THEATRE.

It will certainly be expected from us, that we should communicate some description of that new edifice, which has lately started up among us, Covent-Garden Theatre. This we should do with greater satisfaction, if we were so well persuaded as we wished to have been, that the hints we dropped as necessary to be attended to in the construction of public edifices, where great numbers of people assemble, had been complied with as far as possible. The thoughts we suggested were not the mere cursory flittings of the moment, but the result of repeated consideration of the subject, and of remarks made on examination of some of the most celebrated theatres in Europe.

It had not escaped our recollection, that Paris, as well as London, had seen several of her most considerable and frequented theatres consumed by fire; and that other public buildings, in a country where so great a quantity of timber is used in construction, are liable to the same calamity. A cathedral, which is mostly built of stone, is to a certain degree proof against fire: although few of our cathedrals can compare with the Abbot's Kitchen at Glastonbury, from which every thing combustible was excluded, in order to provide against a threat of a neighbouring nobleman, that he would burn it down. Many of our parish churches, also, are substantially built; and brick and stone enter into their composition in considerable quantities. There is nevertheless, a great proportion of assembly rooms, chapels, meetings, and other places of public resort, in which no other care appears to have been taken to guard against accidents, than in our ordinary dwellings. This we think censurable: in *new* buildings we even think it criminal: and this opinion we shall not cease to maintain, as occasion serves, till the public enter fully into a subject which so nearly concerns them.

We must confess, however, that our report on this newly erected theatre will not be so complete as to equal our wishes; for the confusions which it witnessed during the

week in which it was open, were any thing but favourable to consideration and reflection. What we have seen of the plan has *not* our hearty approbation; but we would not be understood to speak of it decisively, as our intimacy with it is but partial. For these reasons, we shall commence our description of the building from the exterior.

In the first place, we approve highly of the extensive (and additional) space occupied by the theatre. The former building we always considered as cooped up in a corner; and far enough from giving any idea of its nature or intention. It was no *public* structure.

We presume, indeed, that scarcely any of our theatres were considered as public structures, when they were erected. They were rather the private adventures of Messrs. A. and B. and Co. at whose risque they were instituted, than really national concerns. The extremely injurious fluctuations which some of them had experienced, the ruinous speculations they had proved to those who undertook to conduct them, had caused them to be considered as property of the most precarious description. On the sudden decision of an hour, depended the fate of thousands of pounds, hazarded in preparing an entertainment for the public; and to say that the public never was capricious would be equally unjust to the manager, as to say that the manager never was inconsistent in his conduct would be unjust to the public. Whatever censure may be due to Mr. Rich for his pantomimes, mummery, and tricks, (many of which were contrived, and made *to produce effect*, by the well known Jack Ellys: properly John Ellys, Esq. M. P. for Orford, where he had an estate) yet it must be acknowledged, that he contributed greatly towards rendering the theatre a settled and stable property. After his decease, Mr. Beard, who married one of his daughters, followed the track which he had seen attended with success, and by his own vocal talents, with the novelties of the comic opera,* he transmitted his office as manager, with his property as owner, in a much more established state than it had (sometimes) formerly been transferred from a proprietor to his successors. It must be remarked, however, that the value of the concern was not at that time what it has lately become; it increased in value under Mr. Colman, and, since his day, it has acquired much additional value.

These considerations comprize causes why situations less conspicuous might formerly be proper, though now reprehensible. We must remember also, that from the increased population of the metropolis, the audiences at the theatres might be expected to increase also. Increased audiences demanded accommodations on a proportionate scale; and the magnitude was understood to be of necessity conformed to this enlarged establishment.

The late theatre at Covent-Garden had been repeatedly enlarged, in conformity with these ideas: the last time was under the direction of Mr. Richards, the scene-painter, who did all that was possible to be done in the given space: it is understood that he added room for above a hundred persons. But this enlargement in the *upper parts* of the house, added nothing to the strength of the *lower* parts; and the general opinion is, that had not the house been burnt, it must in a very few years, have been taken down: ——it was fast advancing toward a state of *unsafety*. It may here be allowable to digress, so far as to observe, that the late theatre in Drury-Lane, though *new*, was daily becoming less and less fit for containing a large audience. It passes among the architects of this city for a fact, that the dry rot had got into the timbers; and that at some moment, when very heavily laden, it *might* have presented ruins, to be contemplated with much more awful feelings, than those we now behold.

The present theatre in Covent-Garden, is in many respects a great improvement on the former; though confined, for powerful reasons, to the scite of its predecessor, yet it certainly has now the appearance of a public building. Unhappily, however, it is so situated, that no direct view of it can be obtained: no avenue leads straight down on its front; so that it is always seen in perspective; for the direct view of it allowed by a street so narrow as Bow-Street, is contemptible. This is no imputation on the architect, nor on the proprietors: on the contrary, the public is beholden to the latter for having purchased a number of houses in Bow-Street, and bringing this front into open day. This is the first great improvement. The building is now conspicuous; and the access is easy and *visible*. A very convenient court-yard is also obtained in Hart-Street; and more direct lines of communication with the surrounding approaches.

In contemplating this structure, we ought to weigh well the difficulty of composing and adjusting the parts of a front, of considerable extent, of which from its nature, a great part must be a total blank, a mere *dead wall*. It was not susceptible of being lightened in its general effect by the introduction of windows, or other marks of being inhabited. The adjustment and proportion of the parts to each other, was the only resource (the

* Respecting the Comic Opera of former days, see page 88 of present number; as it ought not by any means to be confounded with the trash which now bears that name: we know that those were the sentiments of the late Gen. Burgoyne.

choice of those parts excepted) in the power of the architect; and this we take a pleasure in saying he has well understood. Each part has that dimension allotted to it, which corresponds with its office; and where no open part could be allowed, the basso-relievos and the niches fill up the space extremely well.

The centre is marked by a portico, supported by four Doric pillars, of large dimensions, projecting so far into the street as to accommodate the company that come in coaches. We confess that we had at first strong objections to the Doric order, as unsuitable to a modern theatre: our judgement preferred the Ionic; but, submitting our opinion to that of Mr. Smirke, (or rather, as is rumoured, to that of an elder artist who was consulted on this front) we reasoned, that these massy columns would afford a more ample protection to a number of persons, against the vicissitudes of our incessantly changing climate, than others of more slender proportions. They are of the Athenian character; very solid and firm; fluted with the (sharp) flutings proper to the order: and certainly have much of a Grecian appearance. Nevertheless, we know not how to shake off entirely our old prejudice; and to fancy, that as they are imitated from a temple, they have a something temple-*ish* connected with them. The windows (nine) in this front of course are not Grecian; but as they do not extend along the whole front, they leave ample space for projections (wings) at either end of it. In these projections are niches, which vary the forms to advantage, and serve to lighten the masses, respectively. Above the windows, in the spaces between the portico and the projections at the ends, are the *long* basso-relievos, a description of which is annexed to this article. These diversify the surface, not only with great propriety, but with considerable effect, and much relief to the eye.

The whole of this front is covered with composition in imitation of stone; the merit of which can only be determined by duration. It seems to be a good hard stucco, and it may last; but the changes in our atmosphere are so sudden, and sometimes so violent, that we doubt whether any stucco is competent to sustain them for any great length of time. The climate of Italy is different: in that some of Palladio's stuccoes have maintained themselves for two hundred years in a respectable condition.

Inasmuch then, as distinction is desirable for a building of this description, this building is completely distinguished from all others in the City of London. It is the most uniform and complete example of its kind: and does honour to the judgment of the architect.

We next direct our attention to the labours of the sculptor, by which it is adorned. We are sorry to confess, that at the first inspection we mistook Tragedy for Comedy, and Comedy for Tragedy. This want of strongly marked character (we do not mean by this, *caricatura*) left an impression of distaste on our minds; of which we acknowledge the consciousness, even while writing this article. It imports nothing, whatever grace a figure may possess, if it be deficient in expression; and this especially where it is to be exposed to the inspection of the public at large. The members of the more numerous classes of citizens cannot be supposed to have acquired that portion of information which is necessary to understand the refined branches of art; yet these are judges in their place; and they can decide as correctly on much that strikes the eye, as the cobler could on the sandal of Apelles. The remarks we heard from persons of this description, on the spot, and those which we have gathered from our well-informed friends in conversation since, have confirmed our sentiments.

The effect of the basso relievos, as to the place they occupy, we have already approved: the first remark made on them as works of art is that they have not sufficient relief. Opinions differ as to the propriety of their being *cut in*, hollowed into the stone; of this we approve, but think that a greater variety of relief would have been more favourable to their general appearance. They want boldness in some parts. This perhaps is the opinion which will be formed on all the sculptures. To avoid extravagance, the artists have preserved a sedateness, which does not properly belong to a theatre. In the saloon of a nobleman's mansion, these *steady* figures might suit well enough; but they give no indication of an edifice dedicated to the exhibition of powerful passions to move the heart, either to pity, or to ridicule. They excite neither weeping nor laughter: they rouze no sympathy: they tell no tale. They ornament the places they occupy, and fill up their respective niches well: they are handsome, but they are not expressive.

We proceed to the interior of the house.

The Grand Entrance to the boxes, is under the portico in Bow-street.

Turning to the left from the *Vestibule*, we ascend the *Grand Staircase*, which with its landing, forms the central third part of a hall, divided lengthwise by two rows of insulated Ionic columns in porphyry. Thence we enter the *ante-room*, with its porphyry pilasters, in which the bard of Avon is placed on a pedestal. The doors on the right open into the Grand Saloon (box lobby), which is ornamented in a similar style, and assumes something of the air of an antique temple.

There is another handsome but inferior entrance from Covent-garden, by a staircase with a double flight of stairs.

The Royal Entrance is by the open court from Hart-street, which will admit the royal carriages to the door of the private staircase to the apartments provided for Majesty.

On the space next Hart-street, the Treasurer's Office with other accommodations, is erected.

It was intended originally, to crown the centre of the edifice with a cupola, but that was given up.

The interior of the Theatre is somewhat larger than the late house. The form is different from those hitherto built: it approaches nearly to the circle.

The circles of boxes are three in number with a row of side boxes on each side above them, on a level with the two shilling gallery. These upper side boxes are without roof or canopy. Immediately behind them rise the slips, their fronts forming a perpendicular line with the back of the upper side boxes. The one shilling gallery, in the centre, ranges with the fronts of the slips; the whole assuming the circular form, and upholding a range of moderately sized arches, which support the circular cieling. By this means, the great disfigurement is avoided, which occurs in our theatres from the very awkward appearance occasioned by the deeply recessed upper galleries, which spoil the symmetry of the theatres. Here, the gallery becomes an ornamental part of the design. It is divided into separate compartments of seats adapted to the arches, through which this elevated portion of the audience must see the play.

The third circle of boxes, (that under the two shilling gallery) twenty-eight in number, is exclusively devoted to private Subscribers, who have a private entrance and staircase. These boxes are separated by close partitions as at the Opera; and are entered from the corridor though a close square ante-chamber, one belonging to each private box, somewhat less than the box itself in depth. The doors of these ante-chambers, and of all the boxes throughout, are of mahogany. The saloon attached to this circle, is in the same style as the public saloon, but finished with a beautiful light kind of verd antique instead of porphyry.

The cieling is painted to resemble a cupola, in square compartments, in a light relief; the ornamented pannels are of a greyish ground, with wreaths of honey-suckles, &c. in gold. The box fronts are not inclined, as those at Drury-Lane were; nor bowed out, like the last at Covent-garden: but are perpendicular, as at the Opera. The ornaments are painted on canvas and fixed on the fronts. Each circle is supported by slender reeded pillars, in burnished gold. The seats are covered with light blue.

The stage, in height, breadth, and especially in depth, appears to be of admirable dimensions. No boxes, except those over the side-doors, are suffered to intrude upon the proscenium; a proper departure from the common practice. On each side of the proscenium, are two lofty pilasters in scaliogla, with light gilt capitals between, which are the stage-doors and Manager's boxes, &c. These support an arch (the segment of a circle) the soffit painted in light relief, from which decends the crimson drapery, over the curtain. Above, is a bold and simple entablature, with the royal arms (the supporters *couchant*) resting on its centre. In each spandrel of the arch is an emblematical antique celestial figure, holding the wreath, torch, &c. excellently executed in relief. The enfablature, devices, and the whole frontispiece, are in the same light relievo as the cupola.

The whole is lighted by patent lamps, and elegant chandeliers.

It may be expected from us to state our sentiments on the interior of this theatre as to other purposes for which it should be adapted; but, to say truth, we have yet many things to learn on this subject. The theatre was opened on Monday evening, September 18, but the discords and dissonances which took place on that occasion, and continued throughout the week, required stronger nerves than those which we possess, to leave the mind at ease for contemplation.

We believe, however, that we may answer the question, whether the audience can *see* the stage and actors?—in the affirmative. We know nothing to the contrary. But the question, whether the actors can be *heard?* it is impossible that we should answer. It approaches towards a *bull* to say "the *audience* only *heard* themselves," yet such is the fact. Each night a variety of bills were circulated, placards were posted up, in sundry parts of the house, cat-calls, whistles, squeaking trumpets, bugle horns, and watchmen's rattles were *played off*, with most astonishing spirit and perseverance. The actors were so many apparitions; they "had their *exits* and their *entrances*;" but whether they were all dead or all married at the end of the piece, not a soul cared enough to inquire. At some periods, as if by word of command, the spectators in the pit rose up and turned their backs on certain *principals*;—at other periods they hissed, halloed, and hooted with all their power of lungs. The managers had magistrates in attendance; these appeared on the stage, but produced no effect; and as no *act* of violence was committed, the Riot Act was inapplicable. Some individuals, nevertheless, were apprehended, and were the next morning obliged to find bail to answer accusations. —However the opposition, riot and confusion, continued throughout the week, and during every night's performance, by the *ci-devant*

audience, not one word could be heard from the regular players—a vast number of placards and satirical allusions, printed on large sheets of paper, were exhibited every evening, and distributed in all parts of the theatre.

The causes of complaint stated by the audience were the rise of prices, and the intended employment of *foreign singers* in the pieces to be performed at this theatre. The rise of price is, to the boxes from 6s. to 7s.: to the pit from 3s 6d. to 4s. The necessity for this rise has been stated by the manager to be, the very moderate return for the capital employed in this establishment, for several years past: not above *six per cent.* This too small profit, with the necessity of purchasing a number of houses in Bow Street, in order to enlarge the theatre, and render access to it commodious, with the contingent expences of a wardrobe, scenes, and every other accompaniment of a theatre, *entirely new*, occasioned so great an increase of capital, that it was necessary to meet the expences by an increase of price. On the other hand, various calculations have been published, shewing that the emoluments derived by the manager and his family, as actors, &c. were the causes of the non-profit to the concern at large: and many complaints have been made of the disposal of a complete row of boxes to *annual subscribers*, to the exclusion of the general public. This has been attributed to the advance, &c. &c. At length this cause of dispute has been compromised; by agreeing to refer the accounts of the theatre to a number of respectable gentlemen, who shall examine them, and report. The treasurer and sub-treasurer have since abstracted the particulars, and verified the correctness of their abstract by their oaths before the Lord Mayor. In the meanwhile the theatre is shut up. These particulars Mr. Kemble promised should be printed for the satisfaction of the public.

As to the second cause of complaint, the engaging of Madame Catalani, it is due to truth for us to say, that *we know* that this engagement was relinquished on the part of that lady, by her husband, Monsieur Vallebrague, on the morning of the Monday, *before the theatre opened.* He observed, that he perceived a disinclination in the British public to admit his wife's singing at *that* theatre; and therefore he declined enforcing the contract:—desiring that the affair might be amicably settled. We understand, that the whole is since cancelled, by mutual agreement, without any penalty. We presume, that this will be deemed handsome in the parties. It was not, however, *till the Saturday*, when the theatre was about to be closed, that Mr. Kemble communicated the fact that Madame Catalani was no longer engaged.

Thus is suspended, for the present, one of the most strongly contested oppositions that has happened within memory. It would not be becoming in us to repeat a hundredth part of the rumours, and reports, and affirmations, and resolutions, and contradictions, to which this incident has given occasion. We suppose, that will be done as last, which might, with a much better grace, have been done at first; and that, if a proper and reasonable satisfaction had been offered to the town before the season began, either one side or the other would have been convinced by the arguments consequent upon it.

.....

Occasional Address, on the Opening of the New Theatre Royal, in Covent-Garden, September 18, 1809. *Spoken by Mr. Kemble.*

In early Greece, and in a barb'rous age,
A wretched tumbrel was the Actor's Stage:
The Muse, with cheek reclin'd in pensive shame,
Blush'd for her wand'rers from the path to fame.

Æschylus sprung—and storm'd, as he arose,
His country's passions, like his country's foes,
Rough from the battle, train'd to vanquish men,
E'en as his sword he wielded, so his pen,
He smote the heart, the trembling sense oppress'd,
And gave no quarter to the human breast.

Yet, stage improvement mark'd the soldier's sway,
And ting'd with taste the captives to his lay.
Then first (the cart of Thespis overthrown),
Form'd by rude planks, a Theatre was known,
Cop'd by the Heavens, it overspread the lawn,
And light on scenic dress appear'd to dawn.

But, all divine, when Sophocles appear'd,
'Twas then the Drama's Majesty was rear'd.
Builders and decorators came;—their boast
Was, who could grace the lofty Poet most:—
The lofty Poet lack'd not brains to know
That Dramatists require the Drama's shew.
Nature's perfection springs from various parts;
And "*Nature's Mirror*" needs the Sister Arts.

Hence grew the splendour of the scene—and hence
The hand-maids that embellish eloquence:—
Dance, music, painting, pageantry, parade—
All that give zest, or yield allusion aid.
Rome caught the sparks from Greece; improv'd the plan;
At last the flame through modern Europe ran.
Our scene now decks, in an illumin'd age,
The Bards who first gave vigour to our Stage:—
Thus Shakespear's fire burns brighter than of yore;
And may the Stage that boasts him burn no more!

For this our Fabrick—banish we to-night,
Figures worn threadbare, metaphors grown trite.
No phœnix from her ashes shall arise—
Stale to our thoughts as sparrows to our eyes!
No naked truism be cloak'd anew,
To tell that fire which cheers—consumes us too;
No—let a Briton now to Britons speak,
His cause is strong, although his language weak;
We feel, with glory, all to Britain due,
And British artists rais'd this pile for you;
While, zealous as our patrons, here we stand,
To guard the staple genius of our land.
Solid our Building, heavy our expence;
We rest our claim on your munificence:—
What ardour plans a nation's taste to raise,
A nation's liberality repays.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCULPTURE ON THE FRONT OF COVENT-GARDEN NEW THEATRE.

This side executed by ROSSI.

TRAGEDY.

Ariel.
Macbeth.
Lady Macbeth.
Hecate in a Car.
Duncan.

SHAKSPEARE.
Caliban.
Prince Ferdinand.
Miranda.
Prospero.

MILTON.
Urania.
Sampson Agonistes chained.
Two Brothers.
Three Bacchanals.
Comus.
Enchanted Lady.
Two Tigers.

THE MODERN DRAMA.

In the centre, (looking from the Portico) SHAKSPEARE is sitting; the Comic and Tragic Masks, with the Lyre, are about his seat; his right hand is raised, expressive of calling up the following Characters in the Tempest;——First, *Caliban*, laden with wood; next *Ferdinand*, sheathing his sword; then *Miranda*, intreating *Prospero* in behalf of her Lover; they are led on by *Ariel* above, playing on a lyre.—This part of the composition is terminated by *Hecate* (the three-formed Goddess) in her car, drawn by oxen, descending. She is attended by *Lady Macbeth*, with the daggers in her hands, followed by *Macbeth*, turning in horror from the body of *Duncan* behind him.

In the centre (looking towards the Portico) is MILTON, seated, contemplating *Urania*, according to his own description in the Paradise Lost. Urania is seated facing him above; at his feet is *Sampson Agonistes* chained. The remaining figures represent the *Masque of Comus*; the *Two Brothers* drive out three Bacchanals with their staggering leader, *Comus*. The *Enchanted Lady* is seated in the chair, and the series is ended by two tigers, representing the transformations of Comus's devotees.

This side executed by FLAXMAN.

COMEDY.

Pegasus.
Three Nymphs.
Terpsichore.
Clio.
Euterpe.
Polyhymnia.
Thalia.

ARISTOPHANES.
MENANDER.

ÆSCHYLUS.
Bacchus leaning on his Faun.
Minerva.
Melpomene.
Two Furies.
Orestes.
Apollo in his Chariot.

THE ANCIENT DRAMA.

In the centre, three Greek Poets are sitting: the two looking towards the Portico are ARISTOPHANES, representing the Old Comedy, and (nearest to the spectator) MENANDER, representing the New Comedy. Before them *Thalia* presents herself with her crook and comic mask, as the object of their imitation. She is followed by *Polyhymnia* playing on the greater lyre, *Euterpe* on the lesser lyre, *Clio*, with the long pipes, and *Terpsichore*, the Muse of Action or Pantomime. These are succeeded by three Nymphs, crowned with the leaves of the pine, and in succinct tunics, representing the Hours or Seasons, governing and attending the winged horse *Pegasus*.

The third sitting figure in the centre, looking from the Portico, is ÆSCHYLUS, the Father of Tragedy. He holds a scroll open on his knee; his attention is fixed on *Wisdom* or *Minerva*, seated opposite to the Poet. She is distinguished by her helmet and shield. Between Æschylus and Minerva, *Bacchus* stands, leaning on his *Faun*, because the Greeks represented Tragedies in honour of Bacchus. Behind Minerva stands *Melpomene* or *Tragedy*, holding a sword and mask; then follow two *Furies*, with snakes and torches, pursuing *Orestes*, who stretches out his hands to supplicate *Apollo* for protection. Apollo is represented in the quadriga, or four-horsed chariot of the Sun. The last-described figures relate to part of Æschylus's Tragedy of Orestes.

THE GATHERER.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—WOTTON.

No. XIII.

Poetry by Henry VI.

The following verses are attributed to the pen of King Henry VI. They shew the taste of our language at the time, as well as his majesty's talent for poetry. The sentiments they contain are not peculiar to the experience of that sovereign: many who are not sovereigns may agree with them.

Kingdomes are but cares:
State ys devoyd of staie:
Ryches are redy snares,
And hastene to decaie:
Pleasure ys a pryvie prycke,
Wich vyce doth styll provoke:
Pompe unprompt, and fame a flayme;
Powre a smouldrying smoke.
Who meenethe to remoove the rocke
Owte of the slymie mudde,
Shall myre hymselfe, and hardlie scape
The swellynge of the floode.

"Patyence ys the armore and conqueste of the godlie: thys merytythe mercie when cawselesse ys suffered sorrowe."

"Nougte els ys warre bote furie and madnesse, whereyn ys not advyse bote rashnesse; not ryghte bote rage rulethe and raignethe."

.....

Guide over Cader Idris in Wales.

The following ought to have appeared in an earlier number of our work;—but as it is not yet too late for those who intend to avail themselves of the pleasures attending a tour in Wales, after the sultry heats of summer are abated, we recommend to their consideration the claims and pretensions of a very useful companion, the conductor over the mountain of Cader Idris; whose services are thus described in a handbill that has been circulated:—

ROBERT EDWARDS,

Second son of the celebrated tanner, William Edwards ap Thomas, ap William, ap David, ap Owen: great great great grandson of Cadwgan; a lineal descendant of Bleddin ap Cynfin, Prince of Powis.—Since his nativity the sun hath eighty times travelled to its summer solstice: fifty years was he host of the Hen and Chickens alehouse, Pen-y-bont. Twenty of which he was apparitor to the late right reverend father in God John, Lord Bishop of Bangor, and his predecessor; by genius a fly-dresser and angler; *is now*, by Divine assistance, conductor to and over the most tremendous mountain Cader Idris, to the stupendous cataract of Cain and Mowdach, and to the enchanting cascades of Dol-yn-Mellyn-llyn with all its beautiful romantic scenery; guide general and grand expounder of all the curiosities of North Wales:

Born March, 1723.

.....

Special Pleading! Bear Baiting.

Bear-baiting made one of the amusements of the romantic age of Queen Elizabeth. It was introduced among the princely pleasures of Kenilworth, in 1575; where the droll author of the account introduces the bear and dogs, deciding their ancient grudge by way of duel. "Well Syr, (says he) the bearz wear brought foorth intoo coourt, the dogs set too them, too argu the points eeven face to face, they had learnd coounsel allso a both parts: what may they be coounted parciall that are retaind but a to syde, I ween. No wery feers both ton and toother eager in argument: if the dog in pleadyng woold pluk the bear by the throte, the bear with trauers woould claw him again by the skaip, confess & a list; but a voyd a coold not that waz bound too the bar: and hiz counsell tolld him that it coold bee too him no policcy in pleading. Thearfore thus with fending and proouing, with plucking and tugging, skratting & byting, by plain tooth and nayll, a to side & toother, such erspes of blood and leather waz thear between them, az a moonths licking I ween wyl not recoouer, and yet remain az far oout az euer they wear. It waz a sport very pleazaunt of theez beastz: to see the bear with hiz pink nyez leering after hiz enmiez approch, the nimblnesz & wayt of ye dog too take hiz auauntage, & the foss & experiens of the bear agayn to anoyd the assauts: if he wear bitten in one place, hoow he woold pynch in an oother too get free; that if he wear taken onez, then what shyft with byting, with clawyng, with roring, tossing and tumbling, hd woold work to wynde hymself from them, and when he was lose, to shake hiz earz twyse or thryse wyth the blud and the slaver aboout hiz fiznamy waz a matter of a goodly releef."

Stow, in describing the Bear-Garden, says, "Herein, were kept beares, bulls, and other beasts to be bayted, as also mastives in several kenels, nourished to bayt them. These beares and other beasts are there kept in plots of ground scaffolded about for the beholders to stand safe."—Queen Elizabeth caused the French ambassadors to be carried to this theatre, to divert them with these bloody spectacles.

.....

British Navigation and Settlements: the Earth more habitable than the Ancients believed it to be.

The ancients had a most diminutive notion of the kindness of nature, and the accommodating powers of man. They held that the central parts of Africa were uninhabitable, because of their insupportable heat; yet Mr. Jackson has lately given us reasons to believe that the very empire of China is not more populous than the banks of the interior Nile, and the lake into which it passes. The heights of the mountains, too, in this sultry climate, are cool, and the inhabitants of the ardent plains attribute almost all their disorders to having "taken cold," at a degree of heat scarcely tolerable to Europeans. Such is the torrid zone. But the ancients were no less ill-informed respecting the population of the North. It was of countries on the southern shore of the Baltic (or, probably, not so far north), that they reported, as Herodotus informs us, that "they could not be passed, neither yet discerned by the eye, by reason of the feathers which are continually falling; with these both the earth and air are so filled, that the view is effectually obstructed." In another passage that author explains these *feathers*, as being, in his opinion, snow: but this, he says, falls as well in summer as in winter, though in smaller quantities; these regions, therefore, are uninhabitable from the unremitting severity of the climate. Modern times, however, know well, that not only the severity of the climate remits, but that the sun has sufficient power, aided by favourable circumstances, to set on fire the woods, and to produce extensive conflagrations, which spread from the dryness, or the parchedness, of every thing around. Such is the polar extreme of our globe.

What would Herodotus have thought, or what credence would his countrymen have bestowed on him, had he described to them a nation which visited the most torrid regions of the globe, in spite of their heats,—to procure materials for food and clothing; and regions incredibly further north than those which he deemed impassable, in search of oil to be burned in the lamps—the *glass* lamps, which they placed by thousands to enlighten their streets every night. They would have deemed this wonder of all wonders the most wonderful: and would have forbad the reading of such incredibilities to their youth, lest they should have corrupted their morals and their fancies, by stating the thing that is not.

.....

Imperfections of Language, and Difficulty of communicating new Ideas.

What shall we assign as the origin of language, by which things daily before the eyes of the speakers are to be described?—This question, at first sight simple enough, has baffled, and will continue to baffle, the ingenuity of the learned; for, what natural power is there in the letters B, G, G, to denote an *egg*, rather than in the letters F, I, S, H, that could determine the *first* choice of a certain sound to describe a certain object, and no other? But if this be a difficulty in relation to objects under daily observation, and actually present, what shall we say to the still greater difficulty of describing by words to an auditor a subject which that auditor never saw! or any thing allied to it, in nature and appearance, and of which, consequently, he can form no conception? When Mahine, a native of the Society Islands, was taken by Captain Cook, on board the Resolution, to the high southern latitudes which that intrepid navigator explored, he expressed in strong terms the sense he entertained of the difficulty which he should experience in endeavouring to describe to his countrymen what he had beheld. How could he enable them to conceive of falling rain of a stony hardness? (hail) that, he said, he would call *white stones*; for how could they understand *stone-rain?* Snow he would call *white rain*, for it was not *stone-rain*; ice he would call *white land*; for it was not water, since it was solid, and could be walked upon. He should also have to recount the wonder of *perpetual day:* how could he expect belief among his hearers, who saw the sun set daily, when he told them that it never set where he had been; while in this very country, perpetually exposed to the solar rays, rain was a stone, water was a solid block, and showers were white and hard, not transparent and liquid as water.

.....

Custom-House Produce, London, 1268.—About the year 1559, the loss to the revenue, by collecting it in different parts of the city, being discovered, an act passed to compel people to land their goods in such places as were appointed by the commissioners of the revenue; a custom-house was erected, which, being destroyed by the great fire, was rebuilt by Charles II. Before the custom-house was established here, the principal place for receiving the duties was at Billingsgate. In 1268, the half year's customs, for foreign merchandize in the city of London, was 75l. 6s 10d.; the annual produce of the customs, in the same port, is now almost fifty thousand times that sum.

.....

Richard Nevil, the great Earl of Warwick.

Stow mentions his coming to London in the famous convention of 1458, "with 600 men, all in red jackets imbrodered, with ragged staves, before and behind, and was lodged in Warwick-lane; in whose house there was often six oxen eaten at breakfast, and every taverne was full of his meate, for hee that

had any acquaintance in that house, might have there so much of sodden and rost meate, as he could pricke and carry upon a long dagger."

.....

Jane Shore.

Before Paul's Cross, in 1483, was brought, divested of all her splendour, Jane Shore, the charitable, the merry concubine of Edward IV. and, after his death, of his favourite, the unfortunate Lord Hastings. After the loss of her protectors, she fell a victim to the malice of crook-backed Richard. He was disappointed (by her excellent defence) of convicting her of witchcraft, and confederating with her lover to destroy him. He then attacked her on the weak side of frailty. This was undeniable. He consigned her to the severity of the church: she was carried to the bishop's palace, cloathed in a white sheet, with a taper in her hand, and from thence conducted to the cathedral, and the cross, before which she made a confession of her only fault. Every other virtue bloomed in this ill-fated fair with the fullest vigour. She could not resist the solicitations of a youthful monarch, the handsomest man of his time. On his death, she was reduced to necessity, scorned by the world, and cast off by her husband, with whom she was paired in her childish years, and forced to fling herself into the arms of Hastings. "In her penance she went," says Holinshed, "in countenance and pase demure, so "womanlie, that, albeit she were out of "all araie, save hir kirtle onlie, yet went "she so faire and lovelie, namelie, while "the woondering of the people cast a "comelie rud in hir cheeks, (of whiche she "before had most misse) that hir greate "shame wan hir much praise among those "that were more amorous of hir bodie than "curious of hir soule. And manie good "folkes that hated hir living, (and glad were "to see sin corrected) yet pitied they more "hir penance, than rejoised therein, when "they considered that the Protector pro-"cured it more of a corrupt intent, than anie "virtuous affection."

The tale of her being denied all sustenance, and of her perishing with hunger, was not fact. She lived to a great age, but in great distress and miserable poverty; deserted even by those to whom she had, during prosperity, done the most essential services. She dragged a wretched life, even to the time of Sir Thomas More, who introduces her story into his life of Edward V. The beauty of her person is spoken of in high terms: "Proper she was, and faire: nothing in "hir bodie that you would have changed; "but you would have wished her somewhat "higher."

.....

Four Kings entertained by the Lord Mayor of London.

Sir Henry Picard, vintner, lord mayor in 1356, in one day, did sumptuously feast Edward king of England, John king of France, the king of Cipres (then arrived in England), David king of Scots, Edward prince of Wales, with many noblemen, and others: and after, the sayd Henry Picard kept his hall against all commers whosoeuer, that were willing to play at dice and hazard. In like manner the lady Margaret, his wife, did also keepe her chamber to the same intent. The king of Cipres, playing with Henry Picard, in his hall, did winne of him fifty markes; but Henry, beeing very skilfull in that art, altering his hand, did after winne of the same king the same fifty markes, and fifty markes more; which when the same king began to take in ill part, although hee dissembled the same, Henry said unto him, "my lord and king, be not agreened, I court not your gold, but your play, for I have not bidd you hither that I might grieue you, but that amongst other things I might see your play;" and gave him his money againe, plentifully bestowing of his owne amongst the retinue.

ON THE MOTION OF LIQUIDS IN TREES: AND ITS ANALOGY IN ANIMALS.

The following observations on the structure of the bark of trees, are by the same ingenious lady, Mrs. Ibbetson, who favoured the public with remarks on the supposed perspiration of plants, extracts from which with additional hints, we gave in Vol. VI. p. 1139.

"The bark is *generally* green, the inner bark white, yellow, or green. The former consists of vessels crossing each other; the latter of bundles of vessels of two sizes, the large ones being formed in a very peculiar manner. They consist of broad cylinders, having a bottom with a hole in it, through which the liquid passes, though not with perfect ease. On exposing several pieces of the inner bark to the solar microscope, the moment I turned the light on the specimen, the juice of which had before proceeded up the pipes rather slowly, it was suddenly propelled forward with a force truly astonishing. When I increased the heat and light by pointing the full focus of the rays on the vessels, the power of the heat was too strong, and broke through the side divisions, inundating the specimen: but when I merely kept up a proper degree of light and heat, it was curious to observe the liquid pass from pipe to pipe, in one regular and easy flow; making a little stop as it issued through the straitened apertures at the bottom of the vessels. I have often stood more than an hour watching the current, (which passed however much slower

than the sap does) nor could I perceive, that it required (while the heat and light were on it) any additional expedient to hasten it; but in the night, when both are wanting, the pressure Mr. Knight mentions from the bastard grain is (I should suppose) very likely to assist or quicken its flow; and as at night it is pressed against the cylinders, it is at this time (I should conceive) it would have its effect.

If much magnified, and cut longitudinally, it is truly wonderful to see the effect of light and heat on the wood vessels; how immediately on turning the light on the glass, the flow of sap is accelerated, and with what perfect ease it runs up vessels so diminutive, that to measure them is almost impossible. Is it not most wonderful to consider the force necessary to carry up this sap, when the vessels are formed of a substance *so thin, so transparent,* that it would appear impossible to confine a liquid within it; and yet that, without being worn out by *friction*, it will bear this force exerted against it, for eighty years together, without showing any signs of decay, a term which many trees will sustain? This indeed proclaims its author, and should make the atheist fall down and worship."

We beg leave to add our suspicion that had Mrs. Ibbetson been acquainted with anatomy she would have found a similitude between these "straitened apertures" through which the circulating liquid flowed with difficulty, and those contractions in the course of the arteries which anatomists call *valves*. The intention of these in the human body appears to be, to prevent the refluence of blood, which would not only cause a stagnation, but even an overflow. If the human body which assumes various inclinations needs this preservative, a tree, which is erect, must more greatly need it. We therefore submit the question, whether these "straitened apertures" do not answer the purpose we have hinted at? to the inquiries of physiologists. We should suppose also, that pressure of the parts by night, would act as a kind of constriction to prevent the descent of the liquid; in the perpendicular pipes, especially: but, in all, to prevent the retardation and revulsion of that which had already proceeded according to the course and order of nature.

The effect of light and heat in stimulating and promoting the actions of the fluids, &c. may afford support to the theory of the effect of cold on animals that annually sleep: and indeed, on our nightly slumbers; for the coolness of night is unquestionably favourable to our repose.

The subject appears to us interesting; and we willingly allude to analogies which we may without offence conjecture have not occurred to this ingenious lady.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PERUVIAN BARK,

THE PRODUCE OF OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Early in the course of our work * we were favoured by Ferdinand Smyth Stuart, M. D. with a history of the cure of a case of consumption, by the eating of currants; to that we refer our readers in proof of the writer's ingenuity. We have now to report, that the same gentleman has discovered a remedy, which experience has proved to be a substitute for the Peruvian Bark, in the cases in which that medicine has hitherto been administered. He deems it also efficacious in scorbutic cases; so that those prevalent disorders among our population, the ague with its concomitants, and the scurvy, with its malignant affections, it may now be hoped, will be counteracted by a remedy the basis of which is abundant in our own country, and may be administered at one fourth part of the cost of the Bark, not including that of the wine, with which that medicine should be combined; an expence which in many instances has prevented many even of the middling classes from receiving benefit from it, and has almost totally debarred the lower classes from its use.

To judge of the importance of this discovery, it should be recollected, that the amount of the Bark annually imported into this country is about £800,000; of which to the value of £400,000 is purchased by government, for the use of the army and navy: the remainder is consumed, in the nation, or exported to the continent of Europe. If the difference of value between these two articles were calculated, for ten years only, what an immense sum of money (several millions) would the adoption of it have saved to the nation!

When reporting on the Gas Lights, not long ago, we hinted that † Mr. Winsor was *not* the author of that advertisement which stated the want of "Ten Thousand Pounds" for the establishment of a concern that would produce from £10,000 to 20,000 per annum. We learn that Dr. F. Smyth Stuart inserted that address; and that he has had upwards of £120,000 offered to support his undertaking.

It is thought that the powers on the continent would purchase this secret, were it for sale, at great prices; as no less than *ten* processes are now in operation, in France alone, to obtain a substitute for Peruvian bark.

For ourselves, we rejoice in every discovery by which the sufferings of humanity may be alleviated; especially on this, on which Voltaire vented his scarcasm against Providence, "that it was a pity the ague and fever were "found in one country; and the *quinquina* "in another, distant half across the globe."

* Pan. Vol. I. p. 573.—† Pan. Vol. VI. p. 895.

SEA-ANIMALS, REPTILES, MAMMOTHS.

A very remarkable species of animals is that gelatinous class to which Linnæus gave the name of *Medusa*. They are more numerous than have hitherto been supposed, and the peculiarities of their structure have lately been well expressed (to the French National Institute) by M. Péron, who collected a great number in his voyage to the south, and has increased this family to more than a hundred and fifty species. The following is his account of their singularities. "Their substance seems to be merely a coagulated water, yet the most important functions of life are exercised in it. Their multiplication is prodigious, yet we know nothing of the peculiar mode in which it is effected. They are capable of attaining several feet in diameter, and fifty or sixty pounds in weight, yet their nutritive system escapes our eyes. They execute the most rapid and long continued movements, yet the details of their muscular system are imperceptible. They have a very active species of respiration, the true seat of which is a mystery. They appear extremely feeble, yet fish of considerable size form their daily prey, and dissolve in a few moments in their stomach. Many species of them shine amid the darkness of night like balls of fire: and some sting or benumb the hand that touches them: yet the principles and agents of both these properties remain to be discovered."

All the Medusas have a gelatinous body, nearly resembling the cap of a mushroom, which Mr P., after the example of Spallanzani, names *umbrella*; but they differ in wanting or in having a mouth; in the mouth being simple or multiplicious; in the presence or absence of a production resembling a pedicle; and in the edges of this pedicle, or of the mouth itself, being furnished with tentacula, or filaments more or less numerous. From these characters Mr. P. forms divisions and subdivisions, under which every possible kind of Medusa may be arranged. Some of these animals exhibit beautiful colours.

To this examination of their external characters, Mr. P. has added very interesting remarks on the interior structure of these animals; and in particular of that genus, which Mr. Cuvier named *rhizostome*, because he supposed, that the filaments bordering its tentacula were so many *suckers*; and that the nourishment drawn in by them was received into a central cavity, whence it was distributed to the whole body by an infinite number of vessels disposed with great regularity, and particularly numerous about the edges of the umbrella. The four apertures at the sides of the base of the pedicle appeared to Mr. Cuvier to be the organs of respiration. Mr. P. on the contrary, having seen many living *rhizostomes* take in small animals by these four apertures, and digest them in the four cavities to which they lead, presumes that they are four mouths, and as many stomachs; while the great vascular apparatus, that fills the pedicle and the borders of the umbrella, is more probably appropriated to respiration, as it is almost always found full of air.

Fossil Reptiles.

To the same Society, at one of its sittings, M. Cuvier read a paper on certain reptiles, the skeletons of which are found in the strata of our globe. These had all been taken for crocodiles, and even for the species common in the Ganges, the *gavial*; but the *lacerta monitor* is also among them, and those that most resemble the *gavial* have striking characteristics which distinguish them. All of them are found in strata much deeper, and consequently more ancient, than those that contain bones of land quadrupeds. The environs of Maestricht conceal the bones of a large animal of this family, which some have taken for a crocodile, others for a fish. Mr. C. attempted to show, that this also was a *lacerta monitor*, but it is the giant of its kind. It measures in length upward of 26 feet. Its tail, much shorter in proportion, but broader, than that of other species, formed a powerful oar; and every thing renders it probable, that it had sufficient strength, and was so good a swimmer, as to live amid the waves of the ocean. Its bones too are found with those of large sea turtle, and among thousands of sea shells.

Mammoths.

Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States, has sent the class a fine collection of fossil bones dug up on the banks of the Ohio. The greater number belong to the large animal improperly called mammoth by the Americans, and to which M. Cuvier has given the name of *Mastodonte*: but there are likewise some belonging to the true Mammoth of the Russians, or the other large animal, much resembling the Indian elephant, the remains of which are so common in Siberia. These two gigantic creatures therefore formerly inhabited together all the northern parts of our globe. The destruction of these enormous races, and of so many others, victims of the same catastrophe, cannot be explained, till we are well acquainted with the strata in which they are buried, as well as their nature and succession.

The skeleton of a Mammoth in high preservation (being the second) was lately found on the coast of the White Sea, at the mouth of the river Tana.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AFRICA.

Sierra Leone.—New Town founded.

April 10, 1809.—The governor and council, with a party of the militia and a numerous body of the inhabitants, proceeded to the banks of a stream, known from the number of wild boars in its neighbourhood by the title of the Hog-Brook, and laid the first stone of a town or settlement to be in that place established under the name of Kingston in Africa.

The situation fixed upon, to which a road has already been cut, is about five miles from the present settlement, directly inland, and appears to be favourable for a settlement on account of the quality of the land in its neighbourhood; its circumstances, with respect to water, being an angle formed by the largest stream of fresh water known to exist within the colony, and the apparent impossibility of conducting an invading force thither without great loss.

A number of natives of Africa, principally Bamharrans, who were employed in cutting the road, having built houses and collected a number of live stock at the foot of Leicester mountain, about half way between the old and new settlements, they have been encouraged to establish themselves in the position they have chosen, which, from its situation, has received the name of Leicester. Many of the former inhabitants of the colony, naturally fond of being covered by an out-post, have in consequence returned to the cultivation of their farms, which had been in a great measure abandoned since the attack of the natives in 1802.

Slave Trade.

On the 5th of this month, the natives of Africa *sold within this colony were claimed in the name of the King, for the purpose of instituting a prosecution, under the abolition act, against the sellers* on the arrival of the judge of the court of vice-admiralty.

Introduction of Dromedaries;—Oxen.

Information has been received from Goree, that a male and female dromedary with a young one have been procured from the main land opposite to the island, and are now in readiness to be transported to this colony by the first conveyance. For this service the colony is indebted to John Heddle, Esq. surgeon to the forces at Goree. Although the dromedary may not be found to be suited to the present cultivated districts of this colony, the possession of this animal may hereafter prove of incalculable utility in the promotion of the knowledge and commerce of the interior. At the same time the possibility of introducing the ox as a beast of burthen continues to be kept in view, from a persuasion that in the absence of the dromedary the ox may be usefully employed in Africa for the purposes of commercial communication with the interior.—The success which has attended the introduction of oxen into the public works has sufficiently demonstrated the practicability of this important economical improvement.

A number of horses has lately been imported from Goree and its neighbourhood.

Miniature Blockade, à la Buonaparte:—Certificates of Property.

A few weeks since, some of the natives in the neighbourhood of this colony in displeasure at the high prices of European goods determined to lay an embargo on their ports, and by way of enforcing it dispatched a fleet of ten canoes to lie off Leopard's island for the purpose of intercepting any of their canoes that should break the order. The African admiral, in all probability exceeding his orders, seized on a boat belonging to an inhabitant of this colony, and after plundering and plentifully beating the owner, dispatched him home to say, "that he was come to stop all boats, except they were going to the governor's," in which case, if the governor would pass his word that they were his, the boats should be allowed to pass.

African Military School.

Some progress has been made in the establishment of a school of cadets, in which it is proposed to educate a number of African boys who may hereafter form the officers of an African army, and one of the schoolmasters sent out by the British government has been appropriated to that purpose. It is proposed that the cadets shall receive the uniforms given to the militia and a daily ration, that they shall be instructed in reading and writing, and in progress of time in mathematics, the Arabic language, and English literature, and that they shall be in every possible manner trained to the habits of obedience and discipline.

A barrack in Fort Thornton has been appropriated to the use of the cadets, and, in addition to the schoolmaster, an experienced serjeant of the royal African corps has been appointed to their superintendence.

Artillery.

Two pieces of artillery on travelling carriages are nearly completed. The difficulty of making wheels having been at length surmounted, the colony will probably have the advantage of the employment of carriages for domestic as well as for military purposes.

The haven, being in need of repair, is at present undergoing considerable alteration at Sierra Leone. It is expected, that it will be found practicable to extend it to nearly four times the original size.

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Extracts from the Journal of a Missionary, from October 1807, *to January* 1808.

[Published by the Society for Missions to Africa and the East.]

Oct. 15th, I left Sierra Leone, and sailed in a company's ship for the Rio Pongas.

Oct. 18th, about ten o'clock in the evening, I came to Fantimani's place, and was very affectionately received by him and his people.

Mode of obtaining a Settlement, in Africa: no Freeholds in Land.

Oct. 20th. I asked Fantimani, if there was no place to be bought here on which we could establish our settlement. He answered as follows: "The chiefs of this country sell no *land*; but, when a white person wishes to live here, he may choose a place, in such a situation as pleases him best. He then appoints a day, on which he invites the chiefs from all the adjacent towns and villages, to repair to the plot of ground which he has chosen. When the chiefs come together, the white must kill an ox, and divide it amongst them: together with this he must give each of the chiefs a certain portion of gunpowder, tobacco, and rum. These expenses together may amount to about 90 dollars; and the inhabitants call this a *Dantika*. When the white has paid this, the chiefs give him possession of the ground; to live there as long as he pleases, and to do with the place what he will. If, after awhile, he chooses to leave, *he may then sell the place which he has built on the ground, but not the* [*ground*] *itself*." I asked Fantimani farther, if I could not immediately pay such a Dantika, for me and my brethren: or, if it was necessary, that each should pay it? he answered, that I might immediately pay a Dantika, and then the place would belong to me; but, when my brethren were come, each of them must do the same. He, therefore, thought it advisable that I should wait until my brethren came, and then we might give a Dantika together, which would not cost much more than what I must pay for myself alone.

Oct. 31st. To-day I visited Mongè Packe, who has here the supreme authority. He resides two miles from hence, quite in the woods, like a hermit: his house is not large, but yet it looks clean inside. Fantimani was my interpreter. I said to Mongè Packe, that I, and perhaps three other persons, would come into his country, and wished to live there; not to trade in slaves, but in such articles as we might please, and which would contribute, by their proceeds, to supply us with necessaries. A principal object with us, likewise, was the attainment of the Susoo language, that we might be able, in time, to instruct the children in the European manner. He shewed his satisfaction, and said, we might live uninterrupted in his country. ——It appears, ridiculous to some, and to others very strange and almost inconceivable, that we should learn the Susoo, and instruct the people after the English manner: but some of them acknowledge that it would be of advantage to have their children instructed, and manifest joy at our arrival.

Female Sex untaught.

The female sex here are not brought up to a variety of occupations. In a hundred we scarcely find one who can sew: this they leave to the male sex. Fantimani said lately, he wished that we would bring women with us too, who could not but be very useful to their own sex as examples. I said, I was entirely of the same opinion; but we men must first be convinced that we can live in this country in safety, and then it may be advisable to bring European women.

Slave Dealers unprosperous.

Many slave-dealers have dissipated the little property which they brought with them into this country. Indeed, most of them die in debt, and often leave children in their minority, the offspring of illicit connections, who then are brought up as heathens, having no opportunity of acquiring any other education.

Offering and Prayer, Mode of.

Nov. 14th. To-day Fantimani made an offering. I was astonished at the superstition which he manifested. In this offering he took two goats' horns, and laid them in a tin dish, went down on his knees before them, laid his hands on the goats' horns, and spake with himself. I was gone out a little before, and came home during the ceremony. I asked him what he was about. He replied, "I pray to God, and make an offering for one of my people, who lies sick some miles from hence."

Religious Sect and Seclusion; Free-Mason-like Secrecy maintained inviolate.

Dec. 10th. Five of Fantimani's people ran away to the Seema.

The Seema are a kind of sect, of which the chiefs of the countries are commonly the leaders. Usually, in the month of October (but yet not every year, sometimes one or two years are passed over), some leader of this sect collects some young people (but only of the male sex), and gives them many holidays, on which they dance and jump: he likewise entertains them with rice, and sometimes kills an ox for them, which must very naturally please these young people. During these holidays, they sometimes go into their villages, dance and jump there, and by these means endeavour to enlist more people; and,

as I hear, more than two hundred young people are gone to the Seema, out of this country, in this year.

What the Seema properly is, no one knows except those who have formerly belonged to them. Some presume that it is a kind of food, which is given to the new members to eat; but this, as I have said before, is only supposition. As soon as the Seema is formed, these fresh men are conducted by their leaders into the woods; which happened, as I hear, a few days ago. There they must remain three months. Food is provided for them there, usually by their parents or masters: no other person is allowed to bring it to them, but one of those who have formerly been with them; none other being suffered to approach them. Should it happen, that during their abode in the wood they should see a woman, she would instantly be killed. Should a man approach them, he must either pay them well, or he would be beat by them most pitilessly. After a lapse of three months, they sometimes leave the woods, and travel from one village to another. But they are obliged to make a great noise on the road with their drums, to warn the travellers that they may get out of the way. The like rule they must also observe when they go through a village, that the inhabitants may be able to creep into their houses before they come: for this wandering sect has no liberty to enter the houses. But should any one be seen by them, either on the road, or out of the village, they use him very hardly, especially if it is a woman. They only are free, who have formerly belonged to the Seema But the whites they would not dare to use ill, as they know beforehand that they cannot be acquainted with the custom of the country. A little time before the rainy season, this wandering sect separate, and each of them returns to his own house. After their return, they do not speak for some weeks with the female sex, and are very temperate in eating, and wash themselves often in the day.

Fantimani told me, that his master, in whose employ he was more than twenty years, once bought a slave, who had been formerly amongst the Seema sect. His master promised him instantly his liberty, if he would tell him really what Seema was, and what he had done in the woods: but the slave, however desirous he might be of his liberty, would not discover this secret to his master. At last the slave was taken away in a boat for sale. His master again asked him, "Wilt thou tell me what this Seema is, and what thou hast done in the woods? Thou shalt then not be sold, but from this moment have thy liberty." The slave replied: "Master, I now see that I shall be sold to a foreign country, and I have a great desire to be free; and I am fully convinced that you would give me my liberty, if I would tell you what Seema is, and what I have done in the woods: but I neither can nor dare tell you" This poor slave, therefore, suffered himself rather to be sold, than to discover the secret.

Mongè Packe was the principal of this Seema sect, who, together with the other chiefs of the country, endeavour to propagate this evil custom.

Female religious Sect and Seclusion.

The female sex has likewise a kind of Seema sect among themselves; but which is not near so rigid as that amongst the men. When a person joins this sect, she must be circumcised by one of those belonging to the sect. She must likewise, as I hear, make a certain Seema; and seclude herself for a time, either in the wood or in a meadow, where she must be circumcised, and where no man approaches. This Seema is not performed every year; sometimes five or six years pass over. Many of the inhabitants are fixed in the opinion, that a person who has been amongst this Seema sect, cannot be unfaithful to her husband; on which account a man has no objection when some of his wives join the Seema.

Danger from Wild Animals. Leopard killed.

April 6th. Before day break Brother Renner heard a noise near our goat-house. He immediately took a light and his gun, went down stairs, and with horror saw a leopard, which was endeavouring to get at a goat, and was so bold, that he was not frightened from his purpose, either by the light or by the coming of Br. Renner, but ran at him. His gun being loaded only with small shot, he had it not in his power to kill the leopard: he therefore retreated slowly; for the leopards usually follow their pursuers fiercely, if not mortally wounded. As Br. Renner returned, the leopard quitted his position, and went to the house which we had given to Wm. Fantimani, for himself and his wives to inhabit: he there pushed the door open and went in. The women immediately heard his fierce snorting, and began to cry out. At last the leopard set off to the woods, without having done any material injury; excepting that one of our goats was a little wounded by him, and one of our dogs was so much hurt, that he scarcely escaped with life. In the afternoon the leopard came again, pretty near to our house. We immediately endeavoured to follow him: Br. Renner shot at him, but missed his aim. We supposed that this leopard must be very hungry, or he would not have dared to come so near the houses in the day-time. The inhabitants here are very much afraid of a leopard, as they have been known to attack men, when impelled by hunger.

April 7th. Last night we and several of our people watched for the leopard. The leopard came before midnight, and attacked one of our dogs which lay at Br. Prasse's feet: the dog set up a frightful howl, at which we all took the alarm. Wm. Fantimani and Br. Prasse fired at the same time; on which he left hold of the dog, and ran away wounded. Soon after, some of the Susoos came out of the neighbouring town to watch with us: one of these, who walked round about our houses where he saw the leopard, fired at him and hit him, so that he fell and gave a roar. Immediately every one ran together, and such as had guns fired at him, until he was quite dead. The satisfaction evident amongst the brethren and the Susoos was very great, that this devouring animal was now destroyed. He was full four feet long, and two feet high: his skin is very beautiful.

Funeral Repast for the Dead.

April 25th. They held a *Kolingi* in the town, to which many people out of the neighbouring towns and villages are usually invited. A kolingi is a kind of feast in memory of some person deceased, held by the next of kin. On such occasions a great quantity of gurgibere (a wine prepared from roots), honey wine, and palm wine, is prepared, which is given to the guests, and by which the natives sometimes get very much intoxicated. For adult persons, three such kolingis are usually held; but none for children.

AMERICA, SOUTH.

Statistical Account of Mexico.—In the third part of their travels, consisting of a Statistical Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain, Messrs. von Humboldt and Bonpland estimate the present population of Mexico at more than six millions. They likewise give the following comparative table of births and deaths in various parts of the world.

	Births.	*Deaths.*
In France	110	100
In England	120	100
In Sweden	130	100
In Finland	160	100
In the Russian Empire	166	100
In Western Prussia	180	100
In the government of Tobolsk	210	100
In several parts of the high plains of Mexico	230	100
In the state of New Jersey, North America	300	100

Famine, however, not unfrequently interferes to check the population of Mexico. In 1784, no less than 300,000 died for want. The mortality among the miners does not appear to be greater than in other classes. The heat of most of these mines is very considerable. At the bottom of that of Valenciana, at the depth of 560 yards, the centigrade thermometer was at 93·2° Fahr., while in the open air, in winter, it is only from 39·2° to 41° F.

*** Allusion was made in our last volume to these observations of Messrs. von Humbold and Bonpland, which want of room obliged us then to defer;— our readers are therefore requested to refer to page 1135, of Vol. VI. to the article entitled, *On the Climate of Russia.*

BOHEMIA.

Extensive Conflagration. — Egra, 13th June. The following are the particulars of the conflagration which took place in this city, on the night between the 6th and 7th instant, and which in less than an hour spread its destructive ravages throughout the town. La Place St. Jean, with the exception of a few houses, totally destroyed; the Vorbourg, and the streets called Dumoulin, Amency, St. Nicholas, the Fluth, the Steingasse, the whole of the Schifgasse, as far as the Domican Convent, and a part of the street called Hinterderschulen; all the streets just mentioned form one complete heap of ruins. The roof, together with the two towers, and the organ of the beautiful church of St. Nicholas, was entirely burnt; and the bells melted. The churches of St. John and St. Michael, the commandery of the Teutonic Order, the hospital, the Asylum for Orphans, the military ovens, the barracks for the recruits, the military hospital, and three of the city gates, fell a prey to the flames; and although eight days are elapsed since this terrible accident occurred, the flames are still perceived, from time to time, rising from the midst of the ruins. One hundred and twenty-six houses have been entirely burnt; and five hundred families are reduced to beggary.— The fire was so excessively rapid and fierce, that it was totally impracticable to save any thing.

CHINA.

*Chinese Chop.**—Translation of the chop, which the Isontoc of Canton addressed to the senior commander, captains, officers, petty-officers, and others, belonging to the English ships at the port of Whampoa, and which was delivered to the said senior commander, Captain Miliken Craig, of the Elphinstone, by the Mandarins deputed by the Isontoc, under a canopy of state, surrounded by Chinese guards, under arms, erected for the occasion, on French island, on the side of a hill, having a Chinese camp on each side, on hills, each about one mile distant, and all in view from the van ships

* The name of any Chinese official document.

of the Honourable Company's fleet, moored in line of battle, within gun-shot of the camps. Other camps were also in sight from the fleet, on the hills of more distant islands. Each camp was attended by a regular establishment of long covered boats, for transporting the troops with their tents, baggage, guns, ammunition, officers, horses, &c. &c. from one island to another, at once. The country ships were moved down the river, clear of the Company's ships.*

"I, the Mandarin Vic, by favour of my Prince, Isontoc of the two provinces of Quang-tong and Quang-si, Member of the Tribunal of War, &c. direct this letter to the captains, officers, passengers, and others belonging to the English ships, to warn you, that being certain that your bad kingdom is situated on an island of the sea, and that you originally employed yourselves in making washes to enable you to pay your taxes; afterwards, by the special and profound goodness of our great emperor, who was desirous of benefiting you, he granted you permission to come to this empire to trade. Behold what exalted and profound virtues belong to him!!! Notwithstanding this, the admiral of your kingdom, regardless of the laws, has brought here, for the first time, foreign soldiers, and without leave, introduced them into Macao; and your chief supra-cargo uniting with him, they are, with one accord, making disturbances. This being the case, I informed the emperor, from whom I have just received a decree, in virtue of which I again send Mandarins deputed to inform them, that if they persist in detaining the soldiers, a great many troops shall be immediately dispatched to destroy and extinguish them, and to terminate this affair; for the consequences of which, the admiral and chief supra-cargo will be responsible. But you, captains, officers, passengers, and other people of the ships, shall be free from all responsibility, if you remain quietly in the observance of the laws; and after the soldiers of your nation shall be entirely withdrawn, I shall feel it my duty to inform the emperor, praying him to have the goodness to permit you to carry on your trade as formerly. But if you, giving ear to, and obeying the admiral and chief supra-cargo, unite yourselves to them to create disturbances, when afterwards our innumerable soldiers shall arrive, who shall destroy and burn, even if you are as hard as stone or jasper; I shall then be unable to use you with any indulgence, or to free you from the net of the law in which you will be ensnared. And in order that you may be obedient and discreet, I direct this chop to you.

"In the 13th year of the Emperor Kia King, on the 17th day of the 10th moon (3d December 1808)."

Mem.—Received on the 4th December, 1808, from the hands of the Mandarins delegated by the Isontoc, who were the military brigadier Mandarin Chang, and the Quangchou-foo (Governor of the city of Canton) *Fu*.

Answer.

To his Excellency the Viceroy of the Provinces of Quang-tong and Quang-si, in the Chinese Empire.—"May it please your Excellency.—We, the undersigned commanders of the Honourable English East-India Company's ships at Whampoa, for ourselves, our officers, and our own men, have the exalted honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's most gracious letter, delivered to us in French island on the 4th December, 1808, by the two Mandarins, whom we are informed it was your condescending pleasure to send for that purpose. Our object of visiting this country is purely for commercial purposes, to continue in the same manner that friendly and usual intercourse which has existed for centuries, and now become, from its magnitude, of the very first importance to both our vast empires.—We are taught in our own country, that obedience to our laws is the first essential to the well-being of the state; the same must apply to all countries; and we are therefore ordered, and endeavour to venerate and obey yours: but such is the nature of our own laws and constitution, that we dare not, even in a foreign country, depart from allegiance to our own country, nor to those who are dignified with its most exalted representation.—We understand that our admiral, who is an officer of high rank, at the request of the Portuguese, landed some troops at Macao, to help them to defend it against attacks from the French. That wicked nation, ever since they murdered their sovereign, have waged war upon all nations within their reach, and, we understand, are now marching, by land, to make war upon the celestial empire, as the British navy prevents them by sea.—We, of course, wish to have no concern with any disturbances in the celestial empire, and we therefore most humbly implore your excellency to order the trade to be opened, that we may find employment in the quiet habits of industry, which we conceive would prevent our services being required for other purposes, but which, if called for, our laws and our honour would compel us to obey whatever might be the consequences.—With sentiments of the most profound veneration, and prayers for your Excellency's welfare and happiness, we beg leave to subscribe our names.—[Here follow fourteen signatures.]

Honourable Company's ship Elphinstone, Whampoa, Dec. 7, 1808."

* The British property at stake, was, *in toto*, upwards of ten millions sterling.

Chinese Mandarin's Reply.

"I, Isontoc, &c. in reply to your letter, have to inform you, that I first thought that you, like your merchants, came to carry on trade, and that you would not have joined with your superiors, I mean the admiral and chief, to create disorders. Under this idea I sent you a chop. But seeing now that you do not think proper to alter your way of thinking, using as a pretence the protection of the Portuguese, I plainly know that you have joined your opinions with those of the above superiors, remaining in the same vain hope. I, the Isontoc, have repeatedly sent my chops, declaring, that as long as there remained a single soldier at Macao, and you would not obey my orders, I absolutely will not consent to your continuing to carry on your trade. If you do not wish to trade, you may take away your ships as you think proper; but if you are desirous of pursuing your mercantile negociations, it is necessary to remain peaceable, and to obey the laws, relying, with certainty, that after your troops shall have entirely evacuated Macao, your trade shall be granted you as formerly. As your letter declares that you must, of course, obey the laws of the imperial dynasty, this shews that you have respect and veneration for them; therefore, I have directed to you this chop, with all the efficacy possible, to open yet a way for you; but after this dispatch, if your admiral and you all will not change your sentiments, and if you send any more letters, I have given orders that they shall not be received.

"In the 13th year of Kia King, 2d day of the 10th moon (7th Dec. 1808.)

FRANCE.

Preservation of Egyptian Mummies.—Grenoble, 18th June.—There are two Egyptian mummies in the museum of this city, they are in high preservation. One of them is inclosed in a sycamore case, handsomely ornamented with figures, descriptive of the ancient Egyptian worship. It is thought, from its appearance, and from its being so extremely costly, that the body contained in it must have been some grand personage of his time. When we consider that this corpse was once animated, perhaps, at the distance of three thousand years back, and that it now reposes at so many thousand miles distance from the place where it once breathed, the imagination loses itself in a crowd of reflexions which occur to the reflecting mind!

Vaccination a Preliminary to Instruction.—Thoulouse, 22d June.—The prefect has just re-organised the vaccine committee: among other regulations, there appears the following strikingly singular one:—"That, from the 1st July next, no pupil shall be capable of being admitted into any public establishment in this department, unless he shall produce a certificate, evincing "that he has been vaccinated, or had taken the small-pox naturally."

Antiquities at Dijon.—24th June.—Whenever any of the old edifices of Dijon have been under repair, or any part of its walls (the construction of which is attributed to Aurelian) have been examined, there has always been found among the heaps of rubbish some remarkable testimony of their antiquity, by the pieces of sculpture discovered. In clearing away one of the thirty-three towers which once formed the inclosure of Dijon, the proprietor of a house in the rue Madeleine, discovered some friezes and architraves, which by their antiquity, and the good taste displayed in the workmanship, merit the attention of the artist, as well as of the antiquarian. Some of these friezes represent children, which are extremely well designed; others contain emblems, such as an oval mirror, an implement for gardening, &c. wrought on both sides, the one exhibiting a drapery finished with great taste; and on the other sides, the letters L. L. I.; at the bottom of which appears an S., and on the reverse the letters I. O. N.; each of them appear perfectly well cut. A basket of fruit and a censer, which adorn the architrave, indicate that these relics date from one of the most flourishing times of architectural science.

Ancient Mosaic Pavement discovered.—Lyons, 24th June.—Mons. Macors has just discovered a new piece of mosaic, about fifty paces from that which he discovered about two years ago, and which represented the Games of Circe.—The newly-discovered piece represents Meleager, at the moment when he returns from the chace, and offers to Atalanta the skin of the wild-boar of Calydon, which she had herself first wounded.

The Paris Theatres.—A French journalist has published a table of all the new dramatic pieces which have appeared in the principal theatres of Paris since the year 1800; the result of which is, that the Comédie Française has represented in 9 years, 27 comedies of one act, and 10 of three; 10 tragedies and 5 comedies of five acts: The Académie Impériale de Musique, 18 operas, and 24 ballets: The Théâtre de Louvois, 380 comedies in five acts, three acts, and one act: The Vaudeville, 340 pieces in one act: The Théâtre Montansier, 300: The Théâtre de la Gaieté, and that of l'Ambigu Comique united, 400 vaudevilles, and 568 melo-dramas.—Thus it seems that the melo-drama has borne the prize from all other literary productions; but if they have been no better than those of that name which have appeared in London, they must have been flimsy indeed, and have added nothing to the solid honour of the classical muse of France.

Comparative State of French Literature for the Years 1807 *and* 1808.

In the course of the years 1807 and 1808, there appeared in France the following works:

	1807.	1808.
Natural History	11	16
Botany	20	19
Mineralogy	1	2
Physics and Chemistry	20	16
Physiology, Medicine, and Surgery	54	58
Mathematical Sciences	18	16
Astronomy	3	—
Weights and Measures	3	—
Arts and Manufactures	16	19
Hydraulic Architecture, Causeways	8	2
Commerce	8	16
Rural and Domestic Economy	27	50
Hunting	2	—
Finances	5	—
Military Art	8	8
History	15	45
Biography	67	18
Voyages	30	24
Geography	10	13
Geographical Maps	16	20
Political Economy, & Statistics	38	28
Legislation, Jurisprudence	55	54
Instruction, Education	19	23
Religion, Worship, and Philosophy	34	23
Fine Arts	66	58
Antiquities	6	7
Bibliography	10	5
French, Foreign, Ancient, and Oriental Literature	52	30
Novels	61	78
Theatrical	49	22
Poetry	57	37
Music	61	24
Miscellanies	37	32
Philology	44	32
Journals and Almanacs	10	8
Total	923	792

Decreased publications in 1808,— 131

GERMANY.

Family of the present Emperor of Germany, &c.—[From a German Journal.]—The Archduke Charles, generalissimo of the Austrian army, was born Sept. 5, 1771; he is the second brother of the present Emperor Francis II. The Archduke Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Wurtzburgh, and Member of the Confederation of the Rhine, the oldest brother of the Emperor, was born May 6, 1769. The Archduke John, who commands the army of Italy, was born Jan. 20, 1782, and is the fifth of this numerous family. Between the latter and the Archduke Charles, is the Archduke Joseph, Palatine and Lieutenant of Hungary, born March 9, 1776, and Anthony, Grand-Master of the Teutonic Order, born Aug. 31, 1778. After the Archduke John, follows the Archduke Rainier, born Sept. 30, 1783, by the Emperor nominated, when he quitted his capital, President of the Council. The Archduke Louis, born Dec. 13th, 1784, who commands the fifth corps of the army, having general Hiller under his orders;—and, lastly, the youngest brother of the Emperor, the Archduke Rodolph, born Jan. 8th, 1788: he does not hold any acknowledged rank in the army.—The Archduke Ferdinand, who is cousin-german to the Emperor, commanding the army in Poland, was born April 25th, 1781; his brother, the Archduke Maximilian, who was made commandant of Vienna, was born July 14th, 1782. The Emperor himself, Francis II, with whom, according to the order of birth, we should have commenced this genealogy, was born Feb. 12th, 1768. He has nine children: four princes, and five princesses.

General Liberty of Conscience.—Augsbourg, June 22, 1809. A royal edict, of a most extensive nature, has been published here, respecting the religion (and religious bodies) of all Bavarian subjects. An absolute liberty of conscience is granted to all the inhabitants of Bavaria; enacting, that every person, after having attained his twentieth year, is at liberty to choose and to exercise whatever religion he may think most proper, without its being prejudicial either to his private or civil rights. This liberty is extended in common to both sexes. Every person is strictly prohibited from making proselytes, either by compulsion or stratagem. If in any marriage contract it shall be agreed, that the children of such marriage shall be educated in any particular persuasion, such contract shall be considered legal, and shall be strictly adhered to; but in default of such agreement, the males shall be educated in the religion of the father, and the females in that of the mother. Foundlings shall be brought up in the religion of those who have the charge of their education.

Earthquakes.—Dusseldorf, July 3.—Yesterday we felt here, and in the neighbourhood, two slight shocks of an earthquake; the first in the morning, about half-past two, and the second about half-past five o'clock. We could not ascertain the duration of the first; but it must have been very strong, as the beasts in the stables were so alarmed, that the country people were awakened by the uncommon noise they made. The second shock lasted about five seconds; and was accompanied by a noise, not unlike the galloping of a number of horses over a stone causeway. This is a very uncommon occurrence in our part of the world. Happily, it has done no mischief; or at least, not in our neighbourhood.

Effects of War.—In the Austrian districts, where the late battles took place, twenty-seven large villages remain deserted. Seventeen of them are wholly ravaged, and the remainder partially so. Many of the inhabitants have taken up their abode in the woods, forests, &c.—Between 2 and 3000 wounded Austrians, who remained in a field of rye after the battle of the 6th July, were burnt to death, in consequence of the rye accidentally taking fire.—The contributions levied on the Austrian provinces by Bonaparte, amount to the enormous sum of 196,240,000 francs.

Corsican Discrimination.—In the circular mandate, addressed by Buonaparte, to the bishops, commanding them to offer up prayers on account of the victories of Enzersdorf and Wagram, he says:—"Though our Lord Jesus Christ sprang from the blood of David, he sought no worldly empire; on the contrary, he required that in concerns of this life, men should obey Cæsar. His great object was, the deliverance and salvation of souls. We, the inheritors of Cæsar's power, are firmly resolved to maintain the independence of our throne, and the inviolability of our rights. We shall persevere in the great work of the restoration of the worship of God: we shall communicate to its ministers that respectability which we alone can give them: we shall listen to their voice in all that concerns spiritual matters and affairs of conscience. We shall not be drawn aside from the great end which we strive to attain, and in which we have hitherto succeeded in part—the restoration of the altars of our divine worship; nor suffer ourselves to be persuaded, that these principles, as Greeks, English, Protestants, and Calvinists affirm, are inconsistent with the independence of thrones and nations. God has enlightened us enough to remove such errors far from us. Our subjects entertain no such fear."

Emigration prevented.—The French papers mention, under a German date, that the Baden government had, by desire of the French minister, issued a circular letter, to prevent individuals from coming across the Rhine without a passport, in order to prevent emigration to the Crimea.

HOLLAND.

Enormous Hail-stones.—Rotterdam, July 6, 1809.—We learn from Zevenhuisen, three leagues from hence, that on the 29th ult. at noon, a violent storm of thunder and lightning arose from the N. W. accompanied by strong wind, and a very heavy fall of hail, or rather pieces of ice, in size equal to a pigeon's egg; which has caused considerable damage to the harvest, and has left the farmers in a most deplorable situation, all their corn being totally destroyed.

New Dutch Bible.—By a royal decree, published at Amsterdam, a new translation of the Bible, from the Hebrew into Dutch, is commanded; it is to supersede all others now used in schools.

Herring Fishery.—The Dutch herring fishery, which usually employed several thousand men, this year only engages three smacks.

INDIES, EAST.

Naval Report.—Calcutta, November, 1808.—As an additional instance of the flourishing state of the ship-building at this presidency, we have the pleasure to announce, that on Monday last the silver nail was driven by the Honourable the Governor, in the presence of a number of respectable spectators, on the occasion of laying down the keel of *a twelve hundred ton ship*, intended for the mercantile service of the Honourable Company. The name bestowed on this new ship is the Charles Grant, and there is no doubt she will do honour to the ascertained abilities of Jemsetjee, the master builder, who is thus carrying on in the same dock-yard the construction of two ships of the largest description, one for the King, and the other for the Company.—A very fine frigate, we understand, is now on the stocks at Penang, and in a state of such forwardness, that it is expected she will be launched early in the ensuing year. She rates 36 guns, and is to be named the Malacca. A 74 is lately launched.

Present Condition of the Dutch Settlements.—Since the restoration of the Moluccas to the Dutch government, at the close of the last war, great exertions have been made, at Amboyna in particular, towards improving the defences of the island. The depot of naval and military stores has been removed from the harbour to the adjacent hill, where it has been strongly fortified; redoubts and batteries have been constructed on various points, particularly at the landing places; and deep trenches have been cut all over the country, and covered over with grass and rubbish, for the purpose of entrapping any invading enemy.—The European portion of the garrison at Amboyna did not, however, exceed 4 or 500 men; and such was the detestation in which the Dutch government was universally held by the natives, that the Buggess troops, which they had embodied and trained with considerable diligence, were considered as worse than inefficient. Indeed, the inhabitants of the neighbouring shores universally asserted, that if any hostile force were to appear, the Dutch government could not subsist for an hour.—The trade carried on from the Moluccas in Dutch bottoms was, as might be expected, early extinct. No spice-ships had sailed for a length of time. The produce of the islands had latterly been taken

off principally by Arab traders. A few ships likewise were in the custom of passing to and fro, with rice and other necessary articles of life, from Celebes. The supply of provisions is said to have been abundant.—The Sultan of Tidore (the natural sovereign of the greater part of the Moluccas) is in a state of great distress and degradation, upon the island of Geby, the easternmost of the Archipelago. He had been lately deprived of all his possessions and authority, both in Tidore and Gilolo, by the Dutch troops from Ternate, and was wandering about, with a few resolute but defenceless adherents, anxious for an opportunity of revenge, but entirely destitute of arms, ammunition, and every other necessary means.—The Dutch in the island of Java have lately been engaged in pretty extensive hostilities with the chiefs of the interior. A strong detachment of Dutch troops from Samarang, which had been sent against the dominions of the king of Sooloo (one of the princes of the island), had been cut off to a man. Since the arrival of general Daendals at Batavia, considerable exertions had been made to recruit the military force of the colony, by levies of native troops.—The chief Bally had just received a requisition from the Dutch government for an aid of 300 men, but he seemed very little disposed to obey it. —With the exception of a large armed brig named the Maudarin (formerly an American), and two smaller brigs attached to the Moluccas, not a single ship of war now bears the flag of Holland in the Indian seas.—Six South-Sea whalers were at the Moluccas. They confined themselves exclusively to the professed business of their voyages, and had found the eastern seas extremely productive. —The French national brig Courier, during her late cruize to the eastward, had touched at Magindanao, where she had delivered to the chief of the island a present from the government of the Mauritius, consisting of 6 pieces of brass ordnance, 50 barrels of gunpowder, and 50 stand of each description of small arms; and she afterwards conveyed a similar present to the king of Sooloo.

Wahabees.—Letters addressed to some of the Arab merchants of Bombay report, that very serious alarms were entertained at Bussorah of an immediate attack from the Wahabees, who threatened that city from the westward, with an immense host.—Their force was estimated at 100,000 men, supported by a naval equipment of 2000 dows, and other smaller vessels.

INDIES, WEST.

Barks for Tanning.—Dr. Anderson, of the Botanical Gardens, at St. Vincent's, has transmitted to this country specimens of the bark of five different kinds of trees, which he conceives may become substitutes for oak bark in tanning. They are all common on that island, and if found to possess the astringent or tanning quality, may be procured at a very low price.

ITALY.

Miraculous Image! and Detection.—Padua, May 26. A great concourse of people assembled yesterday at the church of St. Sophia, where the holy father, Louis Bidan, affirmed that the image of the Holy Virgin opened and shut her eyes. The civil authority, accompanied by a body of soldiers, interfered, and immediately put a stop to this religious imposition. The holy father, on being summoned before the prefect, to answer to the charges alleged against him, acknowledged that he had been deceived, and that his over-zealous imagination had led him to believe this prodigy to be fact, although it had no foundation in truth.

Internal Commotion in Vesuvius.—Naples, 9th May.—Yesterday, at midnight, there arose a violent storm of thunder, accompanied by an unusual fall of hail and rain. At the same time were heard terrific subterraneous noises, the general precursors of an earthquake. These apparently were occasioned by some eruption in the interior of Mount Vesuvius. In fact, but a few minutes before, a violent flame was seen to issue from the mountain, and immediately after that event these extraordinary noises were heard: they were most audible towards the sea. This natural phenomenon is, in some measure, a proof of the general connexion which subsists between the volcano and all the districts in the vicinity of Naples.

Balloon burst.—On the 22d of August 1808, M. Andreoli and M. Brioschi went up with a balloon at Padua. When the mercury had fallen to 12 inches (about the height of 3¼ miles), M. B. began to feel an extraordinary palpitation of the heart, without any painful sensation in breathing. When the mercury was down to 12 (4⅛ miles), he was overpowered with a pleasing sleep, that soon became a real lethargy. The balloon continued ascending, and when the mercury was about 9 inches (near 6 miles), M. A. perceived himself swollen all over, and he could not move his left hand. When the mercury had fallen to 8·5 (about six miles and a quarter high), the balloon burst with a loud explosion, began to descend rapidly with much noise, and M. B. awoke. It fell about 12 miles from Padua, without any injury being received by the aërial travellers.

*** This bursting of the balloon can only refer to the damage sustained by a part of it: for had the whole machine burst completely the consequences would have been fatal. Instances of such an event have occurred: witness that in which our old acquaintance Pilatre du Rozier lost his life; and others since.

RUSSIA.

Russian Commerce between Asia and America.—St. Petersburgh, June 3. According to accounts received from the directors of the Russian American Company, the two ships belonging to that company, namely, the frigate Juno, from the island of Hodjak, and the brigantine Peter and Paul, from the island of Atcha, had safely arrived on the 22d and 24th of Aug. 1808, at the port of St. Peter and Paul, in Kamschatka. They have each brought a considerable cargo of furs. The Juno was dispatched the same year with a quantity of mercantile articles and manufactures; but the brigantine, which stood in need of repairs, wintered there, and will now be dispatched with her cargo to Ochorsk.—The ship Nerva, which, in the year 1806, had been sent off for the second time to Hodjak, after touching at the island of Sitkak, arrived safe in September, 1807, at Hodjak, after a passage of eleven months.

SPAIN.

Spanish Monument to Sir John Moore.—An elegant and appropriate monument has been erected by the Marquis of Romana, to perpetuate the memory of General Sir John Moore. The body of General Moore has been removed from the obscure place in which it was interred, and placed under the monument in a more conspicuous situation. The inscription on the monument is:—

A la Gloria
Del General Ingles Moore,
Y sus Valientes Compatriotas,
La Espana Agradecida.

To the Glory
Of the English General Moore,
And his valiant Countrymen,
Erected by the Gratitude of Spain.

And on the other side:—

Memoria del Dia 16 de Enero, 1809.
In Memory of the Action of 16th January, 1809.

It appears from this proceeding, so creditable to the Marquis de Romana and the Spanish nation, that the boasted magnanimity of Ney and his officers, in erecting a monument to the departed worth of a hero who was their enemy, was altogether without foundation.

Corsican Conciliation.—Joseph Buonaparte has published in Madrid the following decree, which is curious, as an instance of the consistency with which the French proceed in the execution of their monstrous tyranny. This decree can, in fact, answer no other purpose, than to furnish an easy pretext for the most unbounded exactions; and will, doubtless, be understood throughout Spain, as a foretaste of *mild* and *just* government under the new dynasty:—

"All the inhabitants of the towns and villages of Spain, who have sons among the insurgents, are bound to supply as many men to the army of his majesty as they have sons in the hostile army; or pay into the royal treasury a sum of money in proportion to the property of each. These contributors are to be thus classed:—Those who have a revenue of 3000 ducats, shall pay 12,000 reals for each person they ought to furnish; those who possess 2000 ducats, 6000 reals; and those whose income does not exceed 1000 ducats, 3000 reals.—Those whose income is less than 1000 ducats shall be arrested and carried into France, until their sons shall surrender themselves up to the legal authority. Elder brothers and guardians are comprised in the provisions of this decree, which is not applicable to younger brothers."

SWEDEN.

Oath of Allegiance to the new King.—Stockholm, July 3.—Saturday the oath of allegiance to his present majesty was solemnly taken in the square, where the statue of Gustavus III. has been erected. A throne had been raised, for that purpose, in front of the statue, and on both sides galleries were constructed; on the right for the queen and the princess royal, and on the left for the foreign ambassadors. After his majesty was seated on the throne, the states of the nobility, clergy, citizens, and peasants, were called upon by the herald to take the oath; in consequence whereof, they approached, one after another, and swore allegiance to his majesty's reign and person. The land marshal then conducted them to the throne, where they kissed his majesty's hand, and were thereupon dismissed.

Allowance to the late King and Queen.—Stockholm, August 15.—His royal majesty has sent to the diet the following message, relative to the pension which the states are to allow to the late king Gustavus Adolphus, his queen, and children:—"The period is now fast approaching, when a prince, who lately governed Sweden, but whose claim to the Swedish crown has been solemnly cancelled by the unanimous resolution of the states of the realm, must absent himself from his country. His own spontaneous wish agrees on this point with what the public tranquillity and security require. His royal majesty has taken the advice of the secret committee on a subject of so much importance; which, however, the state of public affairs does not yet permit his majesty to communicate to the diet, and he therefore confines himself at present to the question—"What pension or yearly allowance are the states of the realm willing to grant to their late king, his queen, and children?"—This question being answered, another will occur relative to the country, which it will be most

proper to assign for the residence of Gustavus Adolphus and his family.—His majesty does not deem it superfluous to add some observations which the states are to bear in mind in their deliberation on this subject. The states cannot but be aware, that their decision must bear the stamp of dignified generosity which becomes a noble-minded nation; that misfortune craves respect; and that humanity itself commands forgiveness and oblivion of the past. His royal majesty is anxiously desirous that the states of the realm, by dividing the subject under discussion, on these principles, should meet his wishes, and thus give a pledge to Europe of the purity of the motives which induced Sweden to revive her system of government, and renew the structure of the state.—CHARLES."

SWITZERLAND.

Floods and Torrents from melting Snows.—Berne, June 12.—The river Aar has, for some days past, risen to a very extraordinary height for this season of the year; the same has also been the case with a number of lakes and rivers which derive their sources from the mountains. The lakes of Brienz, of Bienne, and of Thou, have overflowed their banks. These risings and inundations are attributed to the melting of the snow, occasioned by the south winds.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

The King's 50th Accession Anniversary.—Sept. 15. This day a special court of Common Council was convened for the purpose of considering the propriety of celebrating the 25th of October next, as the anniversary of his Majesty's entering into the 50th year of his reign.

Alderman Sir Wm. Curtis opened the business; he hoped nothing would disturb the harmony of this court, but trusted to find unanimity on this occasion. He believed that every individual, to whatever party attached, would acknowledge his happiness that his Majesty had so long reigned. He then enumerated many of his Majesty's personal virtues; and moved the resolutions.

Mr. Waithman, in contravention, enlarged on the changes in public affairs, that had occurred during his Majesty's long reign: went over the appointment of Lord Bute, Charles Jenkinson (the late Lord Liverpool), the affairs of Wilkes; and whatever he deemed reprehensible in later transactions—Mr. Reeves—John Bowles—the turtle-eating system of supporting the Spaniards—Lord Castlereagh—Lord Chatham—The Duke of York—jollification—illumination—taxation—thought the corporation should dine with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house—proposed as an amendment, an address to his Majesty, warning him of the evils, &c. &c. of present measures, &c. &c. and desiring reform, &c. &c.

Mr. Dixon and several other members thought that when a compliment was intended to his Majesty personally, extraneous politics ought not to be associated with the consideration of it. After much discussion whether the present was, or was not, a *political* question, the following resolutions were passed *unanimously*:—

FLOWER, Mayor.—At a common council, holden in the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, on Friday, the 15th day of September, 1809.—Resolved unanimously, that this Court will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne of this kingdom, on the 25th day of October next, being the day on which his Majesty will enter the fiftieth year of his reign.—Resolved unanimously, that a committee be appointed, consisting of all the aldermen, and a commoner out of each ward, to consider of the best means of carrying the said resolution into effect, and to report their opinion thereupon to this Court.—WOODTHORPE.

Sept. 26. A Court of Common Council assembled in their council chamber, at Guildhall, to receive the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the best mode of celebrating the anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation, when it was resolved, that the corporation should attend Divine service on the 25th of October; and that an address of congratulation be presented to his Majesty, that the front of Guildhall should be illuminated, and that a public dinner should be given.

Patriotic Fund.—At a general meeting of the subscribers to the Patriotic Fund, held August 24, Sir Thomas Baring, the chairman, stated in a few words, that it was the duty of the committee to present a statement of their accounts (amounting to 400,000l.), and to submit the propriety of a further appeal to the generosity of the public. Besides the cash accounts, as given, Mr. Marryat stated, that many of the gratuities voted had not been applied for; that the balance of 93,221l. stock, if now sold, would produce about 130,000l. which would probably be exhausted by claims for the families of the unfortunate in the battles of Corunna and Talavera:—the war being now carried on more by land than by sea, the committee had endeavoured to meet that circumstance: they had given 40,000l. to the Naval and Military Asylum, for which that society undertook to receive and educate, all the children of either sex, recommended by the committee: he thought the badges to merit (which amounted to 16,000l.) must hereafter yield to distress. The allowances to British prisoners in France were instituted in consequence of Buonaparte having refused permission for an accredited agent for English prisoners to remain in France: many of them were in consequence reduced to great distress: the amount of these allowances was an addition of three halfpence per day to the aged, the sick, and the infirm. At every depôt of prisoners was also an hospital and a school. He thought that hereafter relief would be given to such wounded only as were disabled by their wounds. He vindicated the general purposes of the institution from any interference with legislative enactments.—The following statement of the receipt and expenditure was then laid before the meeting, by Joseph Marryat, Esq. on the part of the committee:—

Amount of subscriptions	£354,677 1 6
Interest and profit on stock resold.	70,155 15 1
Total amount ..	£424,832 16 7

Brought forward....	£424,832	16	7
Gratuities and annuities to 2050 widows, orphans, and relatives of officers and men killed in action with the enemy, and to 7642 officers and men wounded or disabled	£275,186	6	8
For the relief of British prisoners of war in France	16,700	0	0
For honorary rewards.....	16,456	4	4
For advertisements.....	11,187	15	6
For printing reports, circular letters, &c.....	2,421	16	5
Income tax.....	1,459	1	0
Postage, rent, salaries, and various expences.....	8,200	8	3
	331,611	12	2
Balance....	£93,221	4	5

It further appeared by the report of the committee, that they had lists of 3469 men killed, and 6010 men wounded, for whose cases no provision was yet made; and that they estimated these demands upon the fund, on the present system of expenditure, at 129,480l.—Resolved unanimously, that the enlarged scale upon which the military operations of the country are now carrying on, makes it necessary to reconsider the original resolutions under which the committee have hitherto acted; and that in future the donations from this fund be appropriated exclusively to the relief of the widows, orphans, and relatives, who depended for support on those who fall in the cause of their country; to the relief of those whose wounds are attended with loss of limb, or disability from future service; to the annual allowance made towards the aged and infirm British prisoners of war, and to the support of the schools and hospitals established at the different depôts in France.—That an appeal be made to the patriotism and liberality of the public, for new contributions to the Patriotic Fund, that the committee may be provided with the means of continuing the accustomed relief to these meritorious objects.—That a subscription for these laudable purposes be now entered into, and that contributions be received at the bar of Lloyd's Coffee-house, and by all the Bankers in the United Kingdom.—About 20,000l. has since been subscribed in aid of the intentions of this society.

Supplies to the Spanish Army.—An order was given lately, by the Spanish legation, in the name of the Spanish government, for the following articles, to be furnished on their account at the expiration of one month from the date of the order: 50,000 pair of stockings (cotton), 25,000 pair of shoes, 25,000 shirts, 25,000 stocks and cravats, 25,000 haversacks. The house to which this order has been given, has recently furnished warm clothing for 50,000 men (to be paid for by the Spanish government), in order to enable the patriots to keep the field during the ensuing winter.

Increased Rate of Cartage.—Lately, at the adjourned sessions at Guildhall, the petition of the Fellowship of Carmen came on to be considered, when the Court ordered an increase of one-fifth upon the present rates of cartage.

Abolition of Holidays.—By an act passed in the last session of parliament, all holidays are abolished at the Excise Office except the following: Good Friday, King's, Queen's, and Prince of Wales's Birth-days, the Restoration, Coronation, and Christmas-day.

Merino Sheep.—Thirteen hundred Merino sheep were lately landed at Deptford from eight transports, for the use of his Majesty. There were fifty also for Lord Holland, and the same number for Lord Mulgrave; 157 common Spanish sheep were landed for the King; 5,000 more Merinos are on their passage for his Majesty.

White Tiger.—The tiger brought to England by Sir Edward Pellew, is milk white: it has been lodged in the Tower as a present to the King.

Statue of the late Duke of Bedford.—The board having been removed from the grand agricultural bronze statue of the late Duke of Bedford, in Russell-square, it is now exposed to public view. It is allowed, by all who have seen it, to be a striking likeness of the distinguished nobleman to whose memory it has been erected. It is the most magnificent work of the kind which was ever cast in England, and does great honour to the artist, Westmacott, and the country, of which it will remain a national ornament. The figure of the Duke stands on a rock, with the right hand resting on a plough, and the left holding a quantity of corn. At the base of the rock, are four figures of boys, in bronze, as large as life, representing the Seasons: their attributes are elegantly classical. The cornice of the granite pedestal is highly enriched with figures of cattle, and at each corner are heads of oxen also in bronze. On each side of the pedestal is a bas relief in bronze, the subjects of which are the labours of the farm yard and harvest field. The inscription in front is:

FRANCIS,
DUKE OF BEDFORD.
Erected
MDCCCIX.

The figure of the Duke is nine feet in height, and the pedestal sixteen. It certainly may be ranked as one of the most splendid objects of the metropolis.

Scarcity of Gold Coin.—The very extraordinary and general complaints lately made of the scarcity of guineas prove to have been well-founded. Several persons have been employed in collecting, in markets and other places, where the circulation of the current coin of the country most predominates, specie to a large amount, for which they have been accustomed to give a premium of five per cent. in bank notes. This infamous traffic is at length clearly traced to different sources, and it is ascertained, that considerable quantities of guineas have been sent out of the country. A seizure was lately made of cases containing *thirty thousand guineas.*

Infusion of Corn, Drink for Horses.—Some of the innkeepers in Coventry and its vicinity have adopted the practice recommended by a member of the Bath Agricultural Society, of boiling the corn given to horses, and giving them the water to drink. It is most satisfactorily ascertained, that three bushels of oats, barley, &c. so prepared, will keep the horses in better condition for working than double the quantity in a crude state.

State of the Royal Navy.——*At sea*:—91 sail of the line, 15 fifties and forty-fours, 136 frigates, 149 sloops and yachts, 5 bombs and fire-ships, 75 brigs, 10 cutters, 132 schooners; total 529.—*Ships in commission:* 161 sail of the line, 28 fifties and forty-fours, 168 frigates, 172 sloops and yachts, 9 bombs and fire-ships, 14 cutters, 154 schooners; total 301.—*The grand total*, which includes vessels of war of all denominations, repairing for service or building, in port and fitting, in ordinary, &c. &c. amounts to 1057.

Punishment for Desertion from the Army.—Corporeal punishment for desertion has been abolished in the army, excepting in cases of desertion from the depôt in the Isle of Wight, and deserters are now subjected to the severer penalty of incorporation in the condemned regiments. Two prison-ships have been fitted up in the Medina (Isle of Wight), for the reception of deserters, and, we understand, now contains seven hundred, waiting opportunities to be sent out to the regiments to which they are to be attached.

Increase of Methodists.—The annual conference of the Methodists held this year at Manchester, terminated on Thursday Aug. 17:—259 preachers attended.—Actual increase of members during the past year, 14,200,—6,200 in England and Ireland, and 8,000 in America. The number of preachers received at conference, after the four probationary years, exclusive of those in the districts, was 23; and the number of new chapels opened since last conference is stated to be considerable.

Astronomy.—Notice to the Public from William Herschel, LL.D. of Slough, near Windsor. Many of the public papers, for a length of time past, have occasionally ascribed certain predictions of the state of the weather to me; and several of them have lately gone so far as actually to prefix my name to what they have called a Weather Table, in which, according to certain hours of the changes of the moon, wind, rain, snow, frost, &c. &c. are prognosticated. Such a table, by some mistake, has even been very lately inserted in a very respectable philosophical magazine. In justice to myself, therefore, I think it highly necessary that the public should be undeceived by my declaring that the table pretended to be of my construction, as well as every prognostication of the state of the weather that has appeared in the newspapers as ascribed to me, are all gross impositions.—W. Herschell.—Slough, near Windsor, Sept. 16, 1809.

Petrified Tortoise.—Lately, as some men were digging in Swanage rocks, on the island of Purbeck, a petrified land tortoise was discovered, seventy feet deep from the surface, in the highest state of perfection. The Rev. S. Woolmer being in the neighbourhood, the men brought it to him for his inspection, who, being struck with admiration at so great a curiosity, immediately offered them five guineas for it, which they declined accepting, but after exhibiting it about, sold it to a gentleman at Upway for eight guineas; since which £300 has been offered for it, but refused. It was supposed very probable that its mate might be found near, as the male and female are generally together, upon which farther search was made, when after digging some time, another was dug up, but entirely broken in pieces and spoiled.

Reculver Church; or, the Sisters.—The church of Reculver, in contemplation of its fall, has been stripped of its covering of lead; but the lovers of antiquity will learn with pleasure, that the sister spires, with the towers which support them, are likely to be preserved, as we are informed that the Trinity House has at length become sensible of their importance to the navigation of the Thames, and has made some indirect proposals for their purchase, through a surveyor, who has been sent down for that purpose. *(Kentish Chronicle, Sept. 15.)*

Prisoners of War.—Norwich. The benevolent exertions made in this city, during the stay of these unfortunate people, in their way to Norman Cross, for facilitating generally the means of their further progress, and for supplying the necessities of the females and children in particular, are acknowledged by themselves in the following address.—"We, the undersigned officers, prisoners of war, lately arrived from Flushing, impressed with feelings of the most lively gratitude, beg respectfully to return our thanks to the mayor, magistrates, and inhabitants of this city, for the very humane treatment and generous relief that we and our families have experienced at their hands, under the circumstances of extreme distress to which the bombardment of the abovementioned fortress had reduced us.—Norwich, Sept. 6, 1809."

Musical Bells. Norwich.—On Saturday evening, July 1st, 1809, being the first club night after the annual feast of St. Peter's society of change-ringing artists of Norwich, which is kept always to the honour of St. Peter, on St. Peter's day, Mr. Samuel Thurston, one of the above society, struck on their peals of musical hand bells, the five following intricate short peals, in the society's club-room, at the New Theatre public-house, that evening, in presence of most of the change-ringers:—

First. A peal of plain-bob-triples, containing 84 changes, and was nobly brought round in 2 minutes and 45 seconds.

Second. A peal of bob-major, containing 112 changes, and completed in 3 minutes and 48 seconds.

Third. A peal of bob-major-reversed, containing 112 changes, and finished in 3 minutes and 12 seconds.

Fourth. A peal of double-bob-major, containing 112 fine changes, completed in 3 minutes and 55 seconds.

Fifth. A peal of grandsire-bob-cators, containing 126 changes, and was nobly finished in 5 minutes and 14 seconds.

N.B. The four first peals he struck on 8 musical hand bells, and the last on a fine-toned peal of ten; being the greatest performance ever completed by one person in the world.

Cornwall new Copper-Mine.—One of the richest lodes of copper that has been seen for many years past, has just been discovered in the neighbourhood of Padstow. It is of fine grey ore, three feet thick, and worth from 80l. to 100l. a fathom; and it is only 15 feet below the surface, while the levels are such as to admit, with ease, of an edit at 40 fathoms. Rocks of grey ore are to be seen on the spot, of 2 cwt. each, and worth 40l. per ton.

Manchester Theatre.—On the last night of the Manchester theatrical season, Mr. M'Cready came forward and addressed a numerous and elegant audience in nearly the following words:—"Ladies and gentlemen,—This being the conclusion of the season, I feel it incumbent upon me to return my grateful thanks to you, and those who have honoured the theatre with their support; at the same time, I cannot help lamenting that the example has not been more generally followed; for it is a melancholy truth, that, notwithstanding every possible effort which has been made, the performers that have been brought, at great salaries, and the new pieces that have been produced, in a style, which, permit me without vanity to say, I believe would not reflect discredit on a London theatre;—painful as it is to assert, it is the fact, that it has not been attended with success: indeed, the result is quite the reverse of success; it is to me *utter ruin:* the money that I had in the funds, on coming here, which was not inconsiderable, is entirely exhausted; the property I brought, the fruits of my early industry, is at this moment under seizure for rent; and for the liberty that at this moment gives me the power of addressing you, I am obliged to two friends. Thus situated, I despair of ever having the honour of appearing before you after this night.—The performers, who have experienced your kindness, unite in offering their heartfelt acknowledgements; and wishing you that health, prosperity, and happiness, which have been strangers to many of us, we cordially and respectfully bid you—farewell."

Potatoes propagated by the Stalks.—The following new method of propagating potatoes has been communicated to the Bath and West of England Society, by the Rev. J. Burton. Having a piece of ground choaked up with potatoe stalks, from the negligence of the labourers employed in the clearing it of a preceding crop, this gentleman carefully planted about 100 of them in drills, in the same manner as cabbage plants, first pulling off the potatoes that adhered to the roots. The experiment succeeded, and each stalk produced from 10 to 15, some of them uncommonly large.

The Light House on the Bell Rock, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, for the construction of which a considerable sum has been granted by parliament is already 20 feet high; and as every difficulty has been overcome, there is no doubt that in two seasons more, it will be completely finished. It is built upon the principles of the Eddystone, but spreads out more at the base, which is 42 feet diameter, and will be 116 feet in height, which is 23 feet higher than the Eddystone.

Increase of Foxes.—Scotland. A fund has been raised in the counties of Inverness and Ross, for rewarding those who destroy the greatest number of foxes, those destructive animals having increased of late to an alarming degree.

Extraordinary Case.—Ireland. From the Dublin Papers of the 22d inst. On Thursday last, at seven o'clock in the evening, a man was passing by the lime kiln of D. Gosson, near Finglas, he saw, in a hollow below the wall of the kiln, a person in a grey coat lying on his face on the ground. At first he supposed him to be asleep or intoxicated, but after some time perceiving he did not stir, he was induced to examine him more closely, when he found him apparently dead. On turning him on his back to ascertain who he might be, a sight the most awful and horrid presented itself to his view. The person was not dead, but on moving his coat, the whole surface of his body seemed a moving mass of worms; his face was much disfigured, apparently from some bruises inflicted either by blows or by a fall; and from every aperture of his head, his eyes, ear, mouth, and nose, poured innumerable worms, as if the interior of his skull were intirely filled with them. His eyes were dissolved, and the cavities, as well as those of his ea s, mouth, and nose, were filled with a white moving mass, more horrid and disgusting than it is possible for imagination to conceive, without ocular inspection. After some time, the miserable being recovered sufficient strength to walk, and so far recovered his recollection and voice, that he distinctly answered several questions put to him; he told who he was, where he lived, &c.; that he was returning home on a car the evening before, and having drank too much he fell off, and lay stunned with the fall till he was discovered. He could not account for the wounds in his head, nor for his being so far off the road; but it is probable he had received the contusion on his face from the fall, or perhaps the car had gone over him, and he had insensibly crawled to the place where he lay. The humidity of the air, and the heat of the weather, had rapidly brought on a solution of the solids in those bruised parts already predisposed to putrescency, and now lying in contact with the moist earth. In this was speedily deposited the eggs of innumerable insects, whose generation was as rapid as the predisposing causes were favourable; and thus, while the vital powers rallied at the centre, and the blood, yet circulating round the heart, preserved the vital principle, the extremities, in which all pulsation had ceased, were dissolving into their primitive elements, and the whole surface of the body exhibited a mass of animated corruption. He was brought into an out-house, and laid on some hay; the loathsome objects were removed, as far as that could be done; he was washed with spirits and vinegar, had cordials poured down his throat, which he swallowed, though with some difficulty. In fact, every precaution was taken by the worthy people by whom he was discovered, but without effect; the putrescency rapidly increased; in a very short time the spasms in his throat prevented his swallowing; he gradually became insensible, and at twelve o'clock the next day he died, in a state of total putrisolution, having lived in that dreadful situation 12 hours, from the time he was first discovered, and the greater part of that period in full possession of his senses, so much so, that he at several times inquired eagerly for his pocket, in which he recollected he had put some money, and which, to a small amount, was found. That Herod, Sylla, &c. were devoured by worms, whilst yet alive, are facts recorded by the ancient historians, and that the worms engender in the flesh and in nuclæ, &c. is also true; but those are not parallel cases, as they were the effects of morbid pendentes, and specific disorders. The only case in modern times perhaps, of a human being living under such circumstances, is recorded

in the romantic adventures of Iscerre Viand; and even here the incident throws a degree of discredit on the authenticity of the work, although it was attested by the annexed affidavits of persons who had seen it. Yet in that case the worms had only engendered in the lower extremities, while the head and the viscera, necessary to animal life, were free. But here the most essential organ of the animal economy was dissolved, while yet the living being walked and talked.

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Fete at Dover.—Dover, Sept. 26.—To-day being the jubilee day of the Buckinghamshire militia, the regiment had a handsome dinner provided for them on our heights; at one o'clock one of the field-pieces was fired, when the men, their wives, and children sat down to partake of the entertainment, the non-commissioned officers attending to preserve order, and every thing was conducted with great order and decorum. The dinner being ended, another gun was fired, when the healths of the King, Royal Family, and the colonel, Lord Temple, &c. were drank.

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Fire at Malta.—The fine new rope-house, at Malta, took fire on Sunday, the 9th of July, at about half past seven in the morning, and in less than ten minutes it was in flames from one end to the other. The conflagration threatened destruction to every part of the dock-yard, but by the prompt exertions of the navy and army (from whom there was immediate assistance), it was kept under, and almost extinguished by one o'clock at noon, with the loss only of the ropery and pitch store. The flames were only six feet from the hemp stores; had they taken fire, every thing in the yard must have been destroyed.

POETRY.

A RECEPE TO MAKE A KISS.

From rose-buds yet unblown, whose vernal morn
Perfumes the gale, unconscious of a thorn,
The purest purple take; and steal from May
The pearl that gems the lawn when springs the day;
Crop the young vi'let from her scented bed,
And spoil the primrose of its velvet head,
With love's own odours charg'd; and steep'd in joy,
The honey'd labours of the hive employ;
But search with care the aromatic work,
Lest *danger* in the sweet temptation lurk,
And mar the luscious toil; for should'st thou leave
One sting behind, 'twould all thy hopes deceive.
Into the fragrant mass let zephyr fling
The newest, earliest whisper of the spring;
The chirp of beauty's darling bird prepare,
And mix the murmurs of the turtle there;
Her smiles and graces Venus must infuse,
And thrice embalm the whole with Cyprian dews.
Now tell me, shepherds, in what happy grove
Dwells this fair bud of hope, this plant of love?—
On *Laura's lips* resides the nectar'd bliss,
And *lovers* mould the rapture to a kiss.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Essex.—Sept. 23 1809. Generally speaking the corn is now pretty well housed, and I believe, taken altogether in this neighbourhood, is not a full average crop. How the grain may be in proportion to the straw, at present, it is impossible to say. Very few samples of new wheat have appeared in the country markets; but the quality is said to be superior to that of last year. Oats, barley, and peas are much the same as stated in my former Report. Beans are better than were expected. Some pieces of turnips promise but little supply. Cabbages not much thought of here. The farmers are now busy sowing tares, and getting the beans and pea etches ready for wheat. Potatoes are abundant. Meat keeps pretty steady, except veal; which, as well as live stock, is advancing.

Suffolk.—Sept. 1809. The wheats have been got up in good order, and are thought to be a fair average crop. Barleys are chiefly well got up, with a small exception of some pieces, owing to the continual rains. They are considered at three parts of a crop. Peas and beans are considered a good sample and a fair crop. Clover with seed is suffering for want of dry weather. Turnips are considered at three parts of a crop: the fly took them off. Fine weather is much wanted, to get tares and rye into the ground and the muck on the summer lands for sowing wheat.

Warwickshire.—Sept. 1809. The county is deluged with wet. The herbage in the meadows is much damaged by floods. The harvest, which is now nearly got in, has been much injured, and for this last week, ill put together, so that it will probably heat in the ricks: the consequence will be, that it will come out either mow-burnt or mouldy; in either case its quality will be deteriorated, and its price enhanced; so that the public are the sufferers. The barley lands, where seeded down, are so tender, that they will not bear the cast, which sinks in ancle-deep: the ricks of barley are principally built in the field to be removed when the frost comes. Another very serious consideration is, the fallows are so wet, that there is no possibility at present of getting in the seed for another year: this I consider only as an inconvenience in theory; as the spring wheat is usually the better crop; nor is it material, within a fortnight, at what time the lammas wheat is deposited, if it be prior to vegetation being at a stand, which usually is not before the middle of November: it is, in my opinion, time enough for sowing. Stock of all kinds advancing. Potatoes a good crop, though not plentifully gotten up at present.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, September 26, 1809.

If superior beings look down on this revolving globe, what a spectacle does it exhibit to their astonished eyes! What contradictions, among mankind! what contrarieties even of those qualities on which the creature man, most proudly piques himself! His professions, his boasts, are of kindness, candour, benevolence, compassion, sympathy:—his conduct is harsh, unfeeling, cruel:—in the name of charity he issues mandates full of vengeance against his fellows;—in the name of humanity, he practices whatever is inhuman; in the name of God, he destroys God's image; not accidentally, but habitually; not suddenly, but systematically; not by chance medley, but of set purpose. The bounds of time and life are but narrow by nature; man delights in making them still narrower: the enjoyments of human existence are but few at the very best; they are rendered still fewer by the enmity of man to his fellow: the social feelings find but few opportunities of indulgence without reserve: man watches with all his skill to render them still fewer, and to embitter those which he cannot altogether prevent. Such is the character which man sustains in the contemplation of those spiritual existences, who can point to the different communities which people the earth, and display the occurrences on each, as the progressive revolution of the globe brings them under inspection.

"There," as the empire of CHINA rises to view, will they say, "there resides a people, of fixed habits, and long established prejudices; they are truly independent; they turn to account all that the land and the waters produce; and coolly observe to those who offer them commerce: "We want you not." Lately were they in danger of coming to blows with distant strangers who attempted to guard a port on their coast, lest another race of distant strangers should occupy it. The Chinese told them that *neither* should possess it: and this determination ended the fray.

There spreads the vast region of HINDOSTAN, where a body of merchants have sprung up as warriors, and have overrun a country to which they have no other pretensions than that of having expelled their rivals, and of having seized the power with the government of the country. These, however, not seldom are opposed by the native chiefs; and lately they have seen their military establishment at variance with the general government at one of their presidencies (Madras). The officers are ordered home by the government; but, what heart-burnings do such incidents occasion!

That is PERSIA: it has lately been the scene of much intrigue: there, as elsewhere, the British and the French are opponents, and at length the former have prevailed to the mortification of the latter. The territories between India and Persia have been visited lately by the British; and what could not be refused them without hazard has been conceded by that government which dreads British influence less than Persian or Gallic intrigue.

There assemble, under the banners of the WAHABEES, crowds which have alarmed the many nations that profess the religion of Mahomet: they have suspended the pilgrimages to that prophet's holy city: they have even destroyed his tomb, and the tombs of those of his family: this must strike a terror wherever the Mahometan name is professed: We shall shortly see the remains of it vanish. PERSIA already trembles. TURKEY, which next approaches, trembles too: the Grand Signior, unlike his early ancestors of the Othman race, crouches on his hams, in his Seraglio, and spends in wishes that energy which they displayed in action. They delighted in arms: they headed their hosts, hosts innumerable! they assaulted towns, and conquered provinces: he fears to call his own what his ancestors left him; and watches the distribution by other sovereigns made of his long-possessed territories. His dominions are in fact the object of contention between the neighbouring powers: Russia on the north has long anticipated the enjoyment of them, and WILL have them: Austria on the west, asserts that she has hereditary claims to them, and knows well that should Russia acquire them, she is at the mercy of that power. This she dreads, as well she may: she will not only be surrounded by enemies, but by enemies of a more formidable character, and more to be feared than the Ottomans. So empires decline! The Ottomans were formerly the dread of their neighbours; the destructive scourge of Christendom: their name spread terror in legions where their persons were unknown, and whatever of barbarous, of savage, of ferocious and unpitiful was to be compared or to be described, the Turks were the objects of that comparison. The fate which awaits that empire does not yet appear; but the vigilance necessary to secure the Turks from impending danger is thought to be impeded by fanaticism, indolence, and self-security; three harpies, each of them sufficient to destroy an empire. Yet if from the power of the two latter hags, the Turks could arise, they might astonish all the world at the resistance of which the former is capable. This empire is now at war with Russia; and the Turkish commander, it is said, not finding convenient conveyance for an equal number of the *heads* of his enemies, has sent to his court, *twenty-three bags of ears!!!*

Russia has a difficult game to play: she is desirous of possessing the country now held by the Turks; yet she is aware that it will cost her more, much more than its value. It is probable, she never will acquire it; but if she does, from that day she may date the ruin of her present establishments. Her population will forsake the north to settle in the south: the north and the south will become rivals: and then *crash* goes the Muscovite empire. Russia has already more than enough in the north: the produce of the lands she there holds is not such as to justify her ambition of further possessions. Her armies acting in those parts, against Sweden, have lately lost thousands of men by starvation. She may injure Sweden; she may seriously weaken that state, even beyond what true policy would dictate, but she will not benefit herself. She may play at the game of soldiering, and enjoy the bustle of war, but she is weakening herself in respect to more important operations,—operations that concern her vital interests, and reputation.

Austria rises to view concealed by a cloud: what Austria *has been* we know: what Austria *is*, we know not: neither can we divine what Austria SHALL BE. She is not yet, we hope, humbled to the dust. Does she still maintain her ancient pride? That pride has been her bane: that pride was substituted for prudence when she had to contend with Frederic of Prussia: when she was called to struggle with the Belgian insurgents: when she delayed her resistance to jacobins and jacobinism. Had Joseph II. never dismantled the barrier towns, he had not laid the *Pays-Bas* open to French invasion. Since that day *all* the dominions of his house have been invaded, and even desolated:—for the rest—dense is the cloud that covers it.—Has Austria made peace with Buonaparte? Has Buonaparte made peace with Austria? In what do the terms of the treaty differ from the stipulations at Tilsit and Erfurth? Are the plans for depriving Austria of the power of resistance when Turkey is dismantled, and distributed between Russia and France—are these plans confirmed by the acquiescence of Austria?—These are important credibilities; but they must wait for elucidation.

France now knows what an Emperor is. What follows in his train? Arrestations, conscriptions, stagnation of commerce, enmity with all the world, and mutual apprehension between man and man. France was a nation of citizens, before cards of citizenship were introduced: France had dealings with most parts of the world, before she incurred the hatred of all parts of the world, by her sanguinary edicts, and her affected greatness. The blood which she has shed, has been visited, and still is visiting upon her. She is the subject of her neighbours' pity, abhorrence, and dread. She is the stranded vessel which all who discern her condition point at as to be avoided. — Her commander is executioner-general of the punishments of the Almighty; the *Satan* commissioned by wrath Divine, to avenge the iniquities of states and peoples: whatever veneration is due to *that* emperor and king, he may claim: whatever respect appertains to the character of hangman-extraordinary may be allowed, without reserve, to the head and chief of his profession;—a station attained by his personal talents and almost superhuman exertions.

If Holland, the country of bogs and morasses, can derive consolation from the fable of the Frogs which desired a king from Jupiter, who first sent them a log, and afterwards a stork, she is happy in her stoicism and endurance. If she can see her youth torn from her, by conscription, to perish in the wilds of Germany, with patience—we often have admired her patience—she is the better fitted to sustain the yoke of Buonaparte. If she can bear the loss of her commerce, so far as it is hitherto lost,—e'en let her lose the whole, and defy further oppressions. Alas! the arrows of the sheaf, held by the Batavian lion, have long since lost their sharpness: and as to their union—yes, they are united—but under French fraternity, and the absolute sovereignty of a Buonaparte!

Time was when Prussia could not possibly have been overlooked in a Political Periscope; when somewhat would have been due to Denmark, and more than mere mention to Sweden: these are now specks on the map of politics; we pass them; for what subjects do they afford for descant?

Spain is the object to which politicians of mortals would turn their anxious attention. How happens it, that, with a considerable portion of the country under his control, and with Spanish ministers in his council, we hear nothing of Spanish armies acting with the French on the behalf of King Joseph?—Partisans of some kind he must have; and in some places: does he not dare to entrust them with arms? Are all his efforts to rouse them to activity fruitless? Are they as sluggish, though goaded by French bayonets, as their compatriot mules? as when they loiter through the day to perform the journey of an hour? From whatever cause it arises, certain it is, that the loss of lives on the part of the Spaniards, in behalf of their most excellent, worthy, and honourable Don Joseph, will tend very little to depopulate the peninsula. Famous as the French have been for making the inhabitants of a country fight their battles, they have failed in animating the Spaniards, and in forcing them to seek, with emulation, as *they say* others have done, the embraces of death on the ensanguined plain,

Panorama Office, Sept. 28.

"The council shall hear of it; it is a "riot," says Justice Shallow: to which honest Parson Hugh Evans replies, "the coun- "cil shall hear of nothing but the fear of "Got: there is no fear of Got, in a riot." —Very true; but if the members of the council themselves will be guilty of acts of riot, what becomes of "the fear of Got," and the dignity of office? We conceive, that men of the utmost integrity, and of the very best intentions, may differ in their judgements: candour should induce them to give each other credit for honour and probity, when circumstances assume an ambiguous appearance; and at any rate, they should refrain from violating the laws of their country, and the dictates of *true* personal honour.

We regret to have to state, that a few days ago Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning were so ill-advised as to give each other a meeting for the purpose of—*honourable* murder!!— They fired two pistols each; and Mr. Canning received a flesh wound in the thigh: it is not understood to be dangerous; but certainly it will be no advantage to his person, or *character*, for the rest of his life. What! had these ministers no greater command over their angry passions than this evinces? Where were their *cool* heads, as statesmen? Where their consideration for the feelings of their colleagues? Where their respect to the national decorum? Where their sense of the ridicule to which such folly subjects the nation in the eyes of foreigners, the Cabinet in the estimation of the British senate and magistrature, and those honoured with the confidence of the King, in the consideration of the nation and its dependencies?

That the *late* ministry, for such it may be called, is virtually dissolved, is known; but who will succeed to their stations, is not known. It is a matter of very serious meditation. The circumstances that now surround this country, are of no trivial description. We desire wise heads, vigilant minds, active hands, forecast and aftercast, extensive information, correct views of things, stout hearts, and strong spirits. As to party small talk—the *people* look to this man—the *people* expect this concession—the *people* demand—*they* will have—we say explicitly, that a ministry which pays any attention to such gibberish is not likely to serve the country effectually. To a British ministry we recommend British sentiments: the good of the commonwealth at large: the greater lines of national business and welfare: the honour which becomes a man; the integrity which becomes a statesman; the morals and the piety which becomes a Christian. Away with all sneaking submission to the shackles of party politics!—stand forth, GREAT MIND and serve your country: your country will, in a short time, do you justice: and what is now "damn'd with faint praise," shall receive the unrestrained plaudits of the nation; when the nation has discovered your character and felt the benefits consequent on it. We want no ministry with an ——*ite* annexed to it: we want honest and hearty souls, who, while Providence shall spare his Majesty's life, may relieve his declining days, and cheer his departing anxieties; and who, when a new sovereign shall be invested with the charge of government, may be continued in their stations, with every expectation of their conducting his reign to the very pinnacle of prosperity and honour.

As to the foreign affairs of this country, they stand at present in a very equivocal state. We wonder much that Germany preserves that profound silence, which for several weeks past has *distinguished* it. There is some check put to the projects of Napoleon; or he would long ago, have lodged at Paris, and been off for Spain. He has met with difficulties not easily to be surmounted, or his insane career of ambition would have been continued, either eastward, or westward, northward, or southward. We hardly dare flatter ourselves that the question of a *general peace* is involved in this silence: yet perceiving, as we think, that Europe stands in need of repose, and that it will not obtain that blessing till Britain also is at peace, our wishes lead (perhaps *mislead*) our hopes. Russia and Sweden, it is understood have made peace: this will not restore harmony between the two nations: we say, that *hard conditions and forced concessions will not restore harmony*: and if it be true, that British commerce is to be excluded from Swedish ports as one condition of pacification; then to employ the old pun on such subjects, this is a mere *patchification*, indeed. For, what can be more open to prevarication and impertinence than questions of commerce, the introduction of commodities by indirect means? The peace if not the honour and dignity of that nation which is at the mercy of a thousand Custom-house officers every day in the year, most assuredly hangs on a spider's web. It is not the interest of Sweden to force Britain to become independent on her commodities, as she is every day becoming more and more on Russia. If we might anticipate for a short time hence, we might almost venture to start the question whether a prohibition of the Russian trade would not be good policy in Britain? This we really think, that were peace restored to-morrow, the trade with that country would be long ere it reached that extent which it lately enjoyed.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF AUGUST, TO THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1809.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.—The lady of Sir John Wildbore Smith, Bart. at his seat, Sidling, Dorsetshire.—Mrs. Pickford, of Upper Gower-street.—At Allestree Hall, in the county of Derby, the lady of J. O. Girardot, Esq.—At Twickenham, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Head, of the 13th Light Dragoons.—At Woodford, Essex, the lady of Capt. Charles Pelly, R. M.

Of Daughters.—At Blythfield, in Staffordshire, the Right Hon. Lady Bagot.—At Dublin, Lady Clonbrock.—At Hertingfordbury, Herts. the Lady of the Rev. J. H. Batten.—The lady of Dr. Maratt, of Russel-sqare.

MARRIAGES.

By special licence, at Mrs. Talbot's, in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, by Rev. Dr. G. Andrews, the Right Hon. Lord Boringdon, to Miss Talbot, of Wymondham, in Norfolk.—At Bath, — Hartley, Esq. just come of age, and into possession of 6 or 8000*l. per annum* landed property, to Miss Watts, the daughter of the Parish Clerk of St. Michael's, whose celebrity as a cobler stands unrivalled. The young man has settled 300*l.* per annum on his father-in-law, and 600*l.* per annum on his wife. The ceremony commenced at eight o'clock; the bridegroom had no sooner given his troth, than he was taken with fainting fits, and it was not till half past eleven that the service was renewed. Shortly after the uncle arrived to forbid the marriage.—J. Tuck, Esq. of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk, to Miss J. Holmes, of Hemsby.—At Whitechapel Church, C. Greenwood, Esq. of Endfield Mills, to Miss E. George, of the same place.—At South Stoneham, Hampshire, Philip Cipriani, Esq. to Mrs. Waller, of Bevis Hill.—At Tring, Herts, S. Reynolds Solly, Esq. of Serge Hill, St. Albans, to Miss F. Hammond, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.—At Chester, G. Stevens, Esq. of Queen Ann-street, West, to Miss S. Ford.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, L. G. Hansard, Esq. Printer, to Miss E. Hobbs, of Samson's-gardens, Wapping.—At Portsmouth, Edward Carter, Esq. to Miss Carter.—A Edinburgh, A. Gairdner, Esq. to Mrs. L. Meredith.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Prince, Esq. of Southwark, to Miss Hall, of Halkin-street, Grosvenor-square.—T. O'Reilly, Esq. of Gloucester-place, to Miss O'Callaghan, of Cadogan-place.—At Thorp-Arch, Robert Hemington, Esq. of that place, to Miss Fisher, of Twickenham.—At Lady Stirling's, in Queen-street, Edinburgh, Sir T. Livingstone, Bart. to Miss Stirling.—At Carlisle, M. Rowand, Esq. of Glasgow, to Miss M. Wilson, of Carlisle.—At Foxley, Wilts, Rev. John Plumptre, to Miss Caroline Carter, of Foxley.—At Great Bealings, Augustus Simon Frazer, Esq. to Miss Lynn, of Woodbridge.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Ensign Benj. Fox, 12th regiment of Foot, to Miss Quillanan, daughter of Mr. Quillanan, Merchant, of Oporto.—Rev. Henry Smith, to Miss F. Taunton, of Grand Pont, near Oxford.—At St. Anne's, Soho, Edward Tandy, Esq. to Mrs. De Boffe.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. John Edmeads, of Loose, Kent, to Miss Grimaldi, of Albemarle-street.—At Lambeth, Rev. Jonathan Barrett, of Stockwell, to Miss Mary Slade, of Doctor's Commons.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, Smithfield, Mr. J. S. Alport, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Miss Beck, of Hackney.—On the 21st ult. Mr. George Aspin, to Mrs. Copley, both of Hunslet, each aged 75.—By the Rev. Charles Charleton, Vicar of Tynemouth, Thomas Hevens, Esq. of Thelton Hall, Norfolk, to Miss Dorothy Charleton, daughter of Foster Charleton, Esq. of Alyndyke, Northumberland.

DEATHS.

Aged 34, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Stuart, third son of Marquis of Bute.—At Lacock-Abbey, in the 86th year of her age, Right Hon. Eliz. Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury, relict of late George Earl of Shrewsbury, and daughter of the late John Lord Dormer, Baron of Wenge, who died in 1785, at the very advanced age of 95 years.—At Bisham, C. L. Parker, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, and to the Royal Military College at Great Marlow.—At Itchener, Sussex, within a few minutes of each other, Mrs. Stroud, wife of Capt. Stroud, aged 40, and Mrs. Beale, wife of Capt. Beale, aged 20; they were mother and daughter, and both their deaths were owing to a gradual decline.—On the 17th August, Matthew Bolton, Esq. of Soho, near Birmingham, the respectable head of the celebrated Soho Manufactory, famous for his skill in the mechanical arts. To say merely that Mr. Bolton was an ingenious man, would convey to the public mind but a very slight idea of his rare, and, we may say, unrivalled talents. The history of his life will be inserted in our Biographical Memoirs, at the end of this volume.—On 23d August, as Miss Emily Harriet Hodgeson was leaving the house of Mrs. Hammot, of Portland-street, where she had spent the evening with a party, she dropped suddenly, whilst stepping into a coach with her brother, and expired in a few minutes. Her death was occasioned by an apoplectic fit.—At Barns, in Surrey, after a long illness, borne with exemplary patience and resignation, Anne Fox, aged 39, surviving her father (the late Mr. Fox, of Pimlico, who died suddenly), only six weeks.—At Beckett-house, Berks, Rev. T. Clarett, Rector of Sutton, in Nottinghamshire, aged 73.—At Stoke Newington, H. Parker, Esq. aged 84.—At Maidstone, Major-Gen. Coote Manningham, of 95th regt.—Mr. W. Barclay Mountney, of the Melpomene frigate, nephew of Sir R. Barclay, Bart.—At her father's house, in Doctors' Commons, Miss M. Maynard, aged 20.—At Madeira, Lady Sophia Bligh, wife of Hon. W. Bligh.—At his house, in Piccadilly, Right Hon. George William, Earl of Coventry, aged 88. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, George Viscount Deerhurst, now Earl of Coventry.—At Deal, of a wound which he received before Flushing, Lieut.-Colonel Peter Hayes Petit, of the 35th regiment, aged 37.—At Calcutta, Mr. F. W. Tackle, aged 19, Midshipman of his Majesty's ship Cornwallis.—At Toulstone Lodge, near Tadcaster, Perigrine Wentworth, Esq. aged 87, last of the male line of the great Earl of Stafford. Mr. Wentworth was high

ly esteemed by every gentleman of the turf, on which he commenced in 1754, though in 1752 he rode his hunter, a match, against Mr. Vernon's hunter, over York.—In Baker-street, Portman-square, Sir John Murray, Bart. of Black Barony, Scotland.—Robert Chrystie, Esq. of Leicester-place, Army Agent, aged 77.—At Earle's Court, near Reading, Lady of Right Hon. Sir W. Scott.—In Upper Mary-la-bonne street, Mrs. Henrietta A. Perreau.—At Broadwater, near Stevenage, Herts, Mrs. Earl, of Temple Dinsley.—At Hampton Wick, Middlesex, Mrs. Lawes, wife of V. Lawes, Esq. Barrister at Law, of Red Lion-square.—At Blackheath, Mrs. Richardson, of Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, aged 72.—At Cowbridge, Hon. Mrs. Nicholl.—At Stewart-hill, county of Tyrone, Ireland, Andrew Thomas, Earl of Castlewart. His lordship is succeeded by his eldest son Robert, now Earl of Castlewart.—At the Bull, Shooter's Hill, on the 30th ult. Lady Stuart, relict of the late Lord Henry Stuart, whose remains passed that place only on Saturday, August 26, on their way to Cardiff, for interment. Her ladyship had been for some time in a declining state.—At his seat at Combermere Abbey, in Cheshire, Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, Bart. in his 71st year. He sat in four Parliaments for that county, with honour to himself and advantage to his constituents. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart. a Major-General in the Army, at present in Spain.—At Edinburgh, aged 86, Gen. Robert Melville, the oldest general in the British army.—At Hawthornden, Scotland, Right Rev. Bishop Wm. Abernethy Drummond, aged 90.—Aged 39, William Barrett, of Sicklesmere, Essex, whose death was occasioned by the poisonous effects of the *Cotalæ Fœtidæ*, or *Mayweed*, which introduced itself into the system at a wound in his hand.—General M'Kenzie Frazer, one of the officers lately returned from the Scheldt. He was an excellent officer.—At the Cape of Good Hope, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the most pious fortitude, Mrs. Wetherall, wife of Gen. Wetherall, Commandant of Cape Town.—The Hon. Henry Neville, second son to Lord Braybrooke, died in Spain, three days after the battle of Talavera.—At Belfast, Isaac Corry, Esq. of Newry, aged 86.—At his residence at Rostrevor, Colonel H. Wray, late of Hon. East-India Company's service.—At Dromore, Mr. David Speers, aged 74.—At Perth, Mr. Wm. Ross, Writer, Keeper of the Safines, and Procurator-fiscal of the county of Perth.—At Tannadice, North Britain, James Macdonald, Esq. aged 83.—At Badminton, the Rev. Dr. Penny, many years Chaplain to the late and present Duke of Beaufort, and late Fellow of Oriel College.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1809.

War-Office, August 26, 1809.

Brevet—Major-Gen. Lord Wm. Bentinck, to be lieut.-gen. in the army serving under Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Staff—To be Assistant Commissaries of Stores, Provisions, and Forage to the Forces, Edw. Pine Coffin, Gent. H. M'Donnell, Gent.

August 29.—2d Regt. of Life Guards—Lieut. Richard Earl Welby to be capt. of a troop, by purchase, vice Duncombe, who retires.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieut. J. R. L. Lloyd, from 17th light dragoons, to be capt. of a troop, by purchase, vice Bowen, who retires.

8th Foot—Lieut. Henry Brewster, to be adjut. vice M'Karthy, appointed to 10th royal veteran battalion.

17th Ditto—Lieut. Benj. Half hide, to be capt. of a company, vice Swyer, deceased.

81st Ditto—Lieut. Daniel Wright to be capt. of a company, vice Fordyce, deceased.

94th Ditto—Lieut. Charles Campbell to be capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Allen, promoted.

95th Ditto—Lieut. Robt. Johnson, from the 28th foot, to be capt. of a company, by purchase.

99th Ditto—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Geo. Jackson, from halfpay of the late Argyle fencibles, to be major, vice Grey, who exchanges.

Royal York Rangers—Lieut. Thomas Johnston, from 4th West India regt. to be capt. of a company, vice Marston, deceased.

King's German Legion.

1st Batt. of the Line—Lieut. Lewis de Borstell, to be capt. of a company, with temporary rank, vice Werlape, deceased.

3d Ditto—Capt. David de Bachelle, from the 8th batt. to be major, with temporary rank, vice Goldacker, promoted in the 7th battalion of the line.

4th Ditto—Col. Siegesmund Baron Low, from the 7th batt. of the line, to be col. commandant, vice Langwerth, deceased.

7th Ditto—Major Frederick Baron Goldacker, from the 3d batt. of the line, to be lieut. colonel, with temporary rank, vice Low, appointed to the 4th battalion.

8th Ditto—Lieut. Siegmund Brauns, to be capt. of a company, with temporary rank, vice Bachelle, promoted in the 3d battalion.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

August 12—Rev. John Monkhouse, M. A. Fel. of Queen's college, is presented, by that society, to the rectory of Bramshot.

—— 19. Rev. William Beeby, M. A. Fel. of Queen's college, is appointed, by the Provost and Fellows of that society, Head-master of the Grammar School of Northleach, in the county of Gloucester.

Cambridge.

The Right Rev. Dr. Dampier, Lord Bishop of Ely, held his primary visitation of the deanries of Cambridge, Barton, and Shingay, on Monday last, at St. Michael's church in this town. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Haggitt, Rector of Ditton; after which his lordship delivered a most excellent charge to the clergy. On the following day his lordship held his visitation of the deanries of Chesterton and Bourn, at the same church, when the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Clarkson, Vicar of Hinxton; his lordship afterwards delivered his excellent charge to the clergy of those deanries.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between August 19 and September 19, 1809, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTS.

AUGUST 19.——Cooper, R. Paradise Street, Mary-la-bonne, dealer. *Att.* Upstone, Charles Street, Cavendish Square.

Coward, H. Leather Lane, warehouseman. *Att.* Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn.

Cozins, W. Buckingham, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Sandys and Horton, Crane Court.

Dean, J. Langley, Chester, corn-dealer. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.

Fisher, J. Brierstfield, York, clothier. *Att.* Scott, Furnival's Inn.

Hudson, W. Gloucester, maister. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.

Murray, T. Paternoster Row, Spitalfields, shoe-maker. *Att.* White, Lincoln's Inn.

Norman, J. Stroud, Kent, ironmonger. *Att.* Aubrey, Took's Court, Cursitor Street.

Pocklington, R. Winthorpe, and Dickinson, W. Newark, bankers. *Att.* Pierce and Son, Swithin's Lane.

22.——Beswell, J. Newman Street, coachmaker. *Att.* Smart and Thomas, Staples Inn.

Jones, Owen, and Abbott, Bucklersbury, merchants. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle Street, Falcon Square.

Trevor, J. Gainsborough, money-scrivener. *Att.* Leigh and Mason, New Bridge Street.

23.——Coward, F. Fuggiestone, Wilts, and Brewer, J. Burcombe, clothiers. *Att.* Blake and White, Essex Street.

Curtis, R. Worcester, linen-draper. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.

Deacon, J. Baker Street, confectioner. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.

Ellis, J. Rathbone Place, butcher. *Att.* Orchard, Hatton Garden.

Hosey, C. Monmouth, ironmonger. *Att.* Mayo and Berkley, Gray's Inn.

Hudson, J. sen. Coleman Street, merchant. *Att.* Collins and Walker, Spital Square.

Johns, R. jun. Truro, victualler. *Att.* Sandys and Horton, Crane Court.

Sandilt, J. Bell Wharf, Shadwell, merchant. *Att.* Setree, St. Mary Axe.

Thorn, W. Leeds, cloth-merchant. *Att.* Robinson, Essex Street.

Winter, J. and J. Acre Lane, Brixton Causeway, builders. *Att.* Saunders and Budiln, Clifford's Inn.

25.——Kelly, J. Shoreditch, dealer. *Att.* Wright, Dowgate Hill.

Mark, J. jun. Thursley, Cumberland, merchant. *Att.* Birkett, Walbrook.

Oliphant, J. Fleet Street, tailor. *Att.* Alliston, Freeman's Court.

Rosey, W. Oxford Street, coachmaker. *Att.* A'Beckett, Broad Street.

Weaver, T. Cheltenham, innkeeper. *Att.* Platt, Temple.

SEPT. 2.——Henshaw, C. Tower Street, wine-merchant. *Att.* Berridge, Hatton Garden.

M'Cloud, J. Woolwich, wheelwright. *Att.* Langham, Bartlett's Buildings.

Philips, W. Wrangley, Lincoln, shopkeeper. *Att.* Amici, Slon College Gardens.

Smith, W. South Molton Street, calenderer. *Att.* Rutherford, Bartholomew Close.

Smithye, T. Derby, merchant. *Att.* Edwards and Jessop, Derby.

Swift, J. Liverpool, Stationer. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.

Waylen, R. Devizes, victualler. *Att.* Salmon, Devizes.

5.——Barber, R. Watling Street, merchant. *Att.* Baker, Temple.

Brown, T. Russel Street, Bloomsbury, currier. *Att.* Mills, Vine Street, Piccadilly.

Caley, T. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings.

Copsey, R. Falmouth, merchant. *Att.* Tippet and Son, Falmouth.

Decker, J. Ludworth, Derby, thread-manufacturer. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings.

Donville, T. C. Shefford, Bedford, draper. *Att.* Taylor, Southampton Buildings.

Elliot, J. Queen Street, Cheapside, lead-merchant. *Att.* Humphreys, Token-House Yard.

Pearson, S. New Mills, Derby, baker. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings.

Prosser, J. Sloane Street, Chelsea, grocer. *Att.* Wingfield, Great Marlborough Street.

Ronghsedge, Wotton-under-edge, Gloucester, vintner. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.

Smith, T. N. Worcester, draper. *Att.* Parker, Worcester.

9.——Carr, T. Oxford, grocer. *Att.* M'Michael, Finch Lane.

Giddy, W. Truro, chemist. *Att.* Mitchell, Truro.

Hunter, W. G. Islington, underwriter. *Att.* Courteen, Walbrook.

King, J. King Street, Covent Garden, silk-mercer. *Att.* Webster and Son, Queen Street, Cheapside.

Kinsay, W. Oxford Street, coachmaker. *Att.* Beckitt, Broad Street, Golden Square.

Marshall, J. Fleet Market, cloathsman. *Att.* Cook, Austin Friars.

Pilkington, W. G. Hawtry, Yorkshire, innholder. *Att.* Wheatley, Rotherham.

Robertson, D. Finsbury Square, wine-merchant. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.

Shorte, E. H. Exeter, cutler. *Att.* Spencer, Dartmouth.

Smith and Holton, Charles Street and Suffolk Street, Middlesex Hospital, coachmakers. *Att.* Stevenson, Chequer Court, Charing Cross.

Thorn, W. Leeds, clothmerchant. *Att.* Sulton, Leeds.

12.——Holloway, J. Frome Selwood, Somerset, dealer. *Att.* Ellis, Hatton Garden.

Lee, J. Lewes, Sussex, linen-draper. *Att.* Bennet, Philpot Lane.

16.——Bloxam, Wilkinson, and Bloxam, Gracechurch Street, bankers. *Att.* Ellison and Dawson, White Hart Court.

Edwards, G. Louth, spirit-merchant. *Att.* Leigh and Mason, New Bridge Street.

Gregory, J. Leeds, Manganese-dealer. *Att.* Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's Inn.

Hillyer, E. Mark Lane, pork-butcher. *Att.* Ney, Mincing Lane.

Hiud and Jones, Old Ford, dyers. *Att.* Jones, New Court, Crutched Friars.

Simonds, G. Coppice Row, baker. *Att.* Bennet, Philpot Lane.

Smith, Thomas, and Smith, T. jun. Wakefield, linen-drapers. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.

South, J. Cardiff, ironmonger. *Att.* Sweet, King's-Bench Walk, Temple.

Towne, J. Oxford Market, carcase-butcher. *Att.* Turner, Edward Street, Cavendish Square.

Twycross, R. H. Brook Street, Holborn, jeweller. *Att.* Tucker, Bartlett's Buildings.

Williams, W. Rathbone Place, carpenter. *Att.* Reilly, Stafford Row, Buckingham Gate.

19.——Berry, T. Tooley Street, tailor. *Att.* Millward, Size Lane.

Calver, J. Brook Street, Ratcliffe, victualler. *Att.* Unwin, High Street, Shadwell.

Cleasby, W. York, grocer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.

Dyson, J. Liverpool, druggist. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford Row.

Elton, P. Bolton-le-Moor, innkeeper. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.

Hillier, J. Rathbone Place, picture-frame maker. *Att.* Mills, Vine Street.

Hoskyn, W. Cawsand, Cornwall, brewer. *Att.* Blakelock and Makinson, Elm Court, Temple.

Pearson, G. Friday Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Holmes and Lowden, Clement's Inn.

Potter, T. Manchester, grocer. *Att.* Halstead and Ainsworth, Manchester.

CERTIFICATES.

Bamber, J. Ormskirk, wine-merchant.
Bryan, M. George Street, Hanover Square, picture-dealer.
Damant, B. Whitechapel, brewer.
Dods, J. Aldersgate Street, goldsmith.
Elliot, H. Chippenham, grocer.
Hankin, J. Holloway, builder.
Horton, R. Newport, Salop, cabinet-maker.
Matthews, D. Basingstoke, grocer.
Milburn and Copeman, Bow-Church Yard, warehousemen.
Morrone, J. Wallsend, Northumberland, ship-owner.
Munt, W. Portsea, plasterer.
Owles, J. Bungay, Suffolk, shopkeeper.
Pearson, J. Old Painshaw, grocer.
Poore, J. Tooley Street, lighterman.
Rowntree, R. Holderness, miller.
Sayer, R. P. Essex Street, money-scrivener.
Stork, J. St. Saviour's Church Yard, hop-factor.
Swaine, T. Birmingham, carrier.
Taylor, Latham, and Belcher, Liverpool, merchants.
Thomas, G. Pembroke, shopkeeper.
Thomson, W. Woodford, apothecary.
Wilk, C. Birmingham, stationer.
Winnall, E. C. Clames, Worcestershire, miller.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Sept. 20, 1809.

We have this month the pleasure to announce the arrival of a large fleet, on account of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies. viz. the Canton, Exeter, Alnwick Castle, Winchelsea, Elphinstone, Ocean, Royal George, David Scott, Ceres, and Dorsetshire, from China; the Essex, Thomas Grenville, and Walmer Castle, from China and St. Helena; and the Carmarthen, from Bombay. Their cargoes consist of the undermentioned commodities, viz: tea bohea, 2,275 chests, 1,300 half-chests, and 3,900 quarter-chests, 1,247,307lb. — Best do. 19,703 chests, 1,767,497lb. — Congou, 104,723 chests, 9,268,230lb. — Campoi, 18,707 chests, 1,529,585lb. — Souchong, 2,954 chests, 222,265lb.—Pekoe, 1,681 chests, 100,374lb. Singlo, 7,021 chests, 554,668lb. Twankay, 28,526 chests, 1,990,517lb. —Superior do. 4,751 chests, 324,330lb. — Hyson Skin, 4,720 chests, 308,256lb. —Hyson, 5,244 chests, 346,484lb.—Expected by the Warley: viz. 575 chests bohea, 97,567lb. 8,255 chests congou, 705,061lb. 2,006 chests campoi, 261,129lb. 2,676 chests singlo, 211,551lb. 905 chests twankay, 72,795lb. 500 chests superior do. 32,496lb. 249 chests hyson-skin, 16,356lb. 716 chests hyson, 47,722lb. Raw silk, 756 chests, 75,483lb. (Expected by the Warley, 70 chests, 6,984lb.) Nankeen cloth, 182,880 pieces; (expected by the Warley. 17,000 pieces.) 699 bags of saltpetre, 940 cwt. 1365 cupas, and 126 bags of alkali, 4,731 cwt. 689 bales of hemp, 2,350 cwt. 40 boxes of kelp, 7 boxes of lichen, 3 boxes of sundry articles. Privilege goods, 759 bales and 20 half-bales of cotton; 9 casks of aloes; 45 boxes of nutmegs and cloves; 1 chest of musk; 94 bags of pepper; 25 chests of camphor; 3 bales of piece goods; 40 chests of arrow root; 6 bales of cassia, &c.

The East India Company have declared that they will put up to sale on Tuesday, 24th of October next, prompt the 2d of February, 1810. 500 bales of China raw silk; of Bengal, 309 bales; and of organzine 50 bales; they also declare, a sale of Bengal raw silk, in the month of January next; but no more China silk will be sold earlier than the month April following. Also, at their September sale, 3,000 bags of Company's black pepper.

We understand that there will be speedily laid before the public, an inquiry into the most eligible means of bringing the affairs of India under the immediate control of government, on the expiration of the East-India Company's present charter. It will be attempted to be demonstrated in this inquiry, that the division of the present establishment into six different companies will most effectually accomplish that desirable object; that is, two companies for Bengal and the interior, one company for Bombay, one company for Madras and China, and two for the Eastern Archipelago; leaving the remaining trade now the exclusive monopoly of the East India Company, from the Straits of Magellan to the Cape of Good Hope, open to all natives of the United Kingdom. On the propriety or effect of this, we give no opinion.

A threat of an immediate renewal of the American Non-Intercourse Act has been held out within the last few days; in consequence of which the prices of all sorts of North American produce have experienced a rise. We trust so impolitic a measure will not be hastily adopted by our transatlantic brethren. Liverpool has been as prompt as ever in profiting by the favourable moment. The greater part of the American vessels, which were last month lying in that port, are fully freighted; a circumstance not unfelt by nor unpleasant to the manufacturers of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, &c. The following is the amount of American produce imported into Liverpool, between 1st of January, and 5th of August 1809. Cotton, 90,292 bags; wheat, 172,968 bushels; flour 115,412 barrels, and 4,954 half-barrels; tobacco, 1,980 hogsheads; rice, 16,176 tierces, 1,900 barrels; turpentine, 28,885 barrels; tar, 19,690 barrels; pitch, 310 barrels; rosin, 571 barrels; ashes, 13,085 barrels, &c.

A notice has been issued by Don Josef Alonzo Patiz, residing at No. 7, Salisbury Street, inviting the body of English merchants, to supply Spain with grain, pulse, and seed, which commodities, he in his diplomatic character, (Consul General of Spain) declares to be admissible into every port of Spain, free from all duty, &c. We doubt whether this notice will, so far as *grain* is concerned, produce the desired effect.

We have been informed, that vessels sail from France with English licences under any colours, except French or Dutch. These licences are easily forged; but we think the abuse might in some degree be counteracted if our men of war were furnished with a list of the licences granted by the British government. The Havannah is glutted with every species of goods; so is Buenos Ayres, &c. British ships only are permitted to convey goods to Walcheren, where they may obtain licences to trade with the continent.

Within the last month, 300 sail of merchantmen are arrived from the Baltic, laden with timber, deals, and naval stores. It is confidently reported, that the ports of Denmark and Sweden are now open to all neutral vessels. Holland has relaxed its embargo in some degree, and in some of its ports.

MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

		Beef.		Mutton.		Veal.		Pork.		Lamb.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Aug.	25	5	6	5	8	7	0	7	2	6	4
Sept.	2	5	4	5	6	7	0	7	4	6	4
	9	5	8	5	6	7	0	7	4	5	8
	18	5	6	5	8	7	2	7	0	6	2

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Aug.	25	4	4	4	8	5	0	6	0	5	0
Sept.	2	4	4	4	8	6	0	7	0	5	4
	9	4	4	5	0	6	4	7	0	5	8
	18	4	6	5	4	6	4	7	4	6	4

HAY AND STRAW.*

		St. James's.* Hay.			Straw.			Whitechapel.* Hay.			Straw.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.		£.	s.	d.
Aug.	25	6	10	0	2	8	0	6	12		2	2	0
Sept.	4	6	10	0	2	14	0	6	15		2	6	0
	9	6	6	0	2	14	0	6	12		2	12	0
	18	6	10	0	2	14	0	6	6		2	10	0

LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23*d.*
Dressing Hides 21
Crop Hides for cut. 22
Flat Ordinary — 17*d.*
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen — 33
Ditto, 50 to 70 39

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lbs. 5*s.* 8½*d.* Soap, yellow, 110*s.*; mottled, 124*s.*; curd, 128*s.* Candles, per dozen, 15*s.*; moulds, 17*s.*

WHEAT.

Aug.	25	8,711	quarters.	Average	90*s.*	11¼*d.*
Sept.	4	7,023	—	—	91	2
	9	10,047	—	—	92	4½

FLOUR.

Aug.	25	15,567	sacks.	Average	84*s.*	4¼*d.*
Sept.	4	15,578	—	—	84	6¼
	9	14,990	—	—	84	6½

BREAD.

		Peck Loaf.		Half Peck.		Quartern.	
		4*s.*	5*d.*	2*s.*	2½*d.*	1*s.*	1½*d.*
Aug.	25	4	5	2	2¼	1	1¼
Sept.	4	4	5	2	2¼	1	1¼
	9	4	5	2	2¼	1	1¼
	18	4	5	2	2¼	1	1¼

* The highest price of the market.

COALS.

		Sunderland.				Newcastle.			
Aug.	25	—	to	—		56*s.*	0*d.* to	66*s.*	0*d.*
Sept.	4	52*s.*	0*d.*	56*s.*	3*d.*	51	0	64	9
	9	—		—		48	6	61	6
	18	53	6	54	0	51	0	64	6

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock. Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
Aug.	21	60	65	54	29,80	10	Rain
	22	55	66	57	,80	51	Fair
	23	56	66	55	,56	57	Fair
	24	55	66	50	,48	45	Showery
	25	54	61	49	,49	30	Showery
	26	54	62	54	,79	25	Showery
	27	55	64	55	,76	26	Showery
	28	56	66	60	30,04	76	Fair
	29	60	72	63	,08	76	Fair
	30	65	76	66	29,85	32	Fair
	31	60	66	59	,85	19	Cloudy
Sept.	1	60	63	56	,80	20	Cloudy
	2	60	70	57	,65	32	Fair
	3	61	72	61	,62	44	Showery
	4	63	69	61	,60	18	Stormy
	5	61	70	60	,54	31	Fair
	6	60	70	61	,52	35	Fair
	7	60	66	56	,29	29	Showery
	8	55	61	55	,42	20	Showery
	9	55	66	54	,65	52	Fair
	10	54	64	53	,67	15	Showery
	11	54	63	52	,72	52	Fair
	12	53	64	49	,80	46	Fair
	13	49	62	56	,84	28	Showery
	14	57	62	56	,69	21	Showery
	15	56	65	52	30,05	48	Fair
	16	51	64	60	,10	18	Cloudy
	17	56	65	55	,01	31	Cloudy
	18	58	64	58	29, 80	10	Rain
	19	54	62	50	,75	69	Fair
	20	53	66	55	,36	41	Rain

Prices Current, September 20th, 1809.

American pot-ash per cwt.	£2	10	0	to	3	6	0	Lead, white ..... ton	5	0	0	to	0	0	0
Ditto pearl.....	3	2	0		4	4	0	Logwood chips ..... ton	1	6	0		0	0	0
Barilla	2	14	0		3	2	0	Madder, Dutch crop cwt.		4	19	0		5	10	0
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	5	6	0		5	9	0	Mahogany ..... ft.		0	1	3		0	2	4
Camphire, refined.... lb.	0	8	0		0	9	0	Oil, Lucca, .. 25 gal. jar		30	0	0		35	0	0
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	29	0	0		31	0	0	Ditto spermaceti .. ton		102	10	0		0	0	0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	1	10	0		1	18	0	Ditto whale		34	10	0		0	0	0
Ditto, East-India.....	0	5	2		0	6	9	Ditto Florence, ½ chest		4	4	0		4	10	0
Coffee, fine..... cwt.	6	3	0		6	14	0	Pitch, Stockholm, .. cwt.		0	15	0		0	0	0
Ditto ordinary.....	4	7	0		4	16	0	Raisins, bloom .... cwt.		4	0	0		5	0	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	0		0	2	2	Rice, Carolina.....		1	16	0		1	18	0
Ditto Jamaica....	0	1	9		0	1	10	Rum, Jamaica .... gall.		0	4	10		0	6	9
Ditto Smyrna....	0	1	5		0	1	6	Ditto Leeward Island		0	3	10		0	4	0
Ditto East-India..	0	1	3		0	3	6	Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.		4	2	0		0	0	0
Currants, Zant .... cwt.	3	10	0		4	14	0	Silk, thrown, Italian.. lb.		3	2	0		3	15	0
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0		32	0	0	Silk, raw, Ditto		0	19	0		2	12	6
——Scrivellees	14	0	0		20	0	0	Tallow, English .... cwt.		0	0	0		0	0	0
Flax, Riga..... ton	108	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto, Russia, white..		4	15	0		0	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	100	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto——, yellow..		4	13	0		0	0	0
Galls, Turkey..... cwt.	7	0	0		0	0	0	Tar, Stockholm .. .. bar		2	7	0		0	0	0
Geneva, Hollands .. gal.	0	3	10		0	4	0	Tin in blocks ..... cwt.		6	3	0		0	0	0
Ditto English.....	0	0	0		0	0	0	Tobacco, Maryl. .... lb.		0	0	10		0	1	2
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	0	0		11	11	0	Ditto Virginia		0	0	6		0	1	1
Hemp, Riga..... ton	93	0	0		0	0	0	Wax, Guinea ..... cwt.		10	15	0		13	10	0
Ditto Petersburgh	93	0	0		0	0	0	Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.		38	0	0		39	0	0
Hops	2	2	0		3	16	0	Wine, Red Port. .... pipe		90	0	0		100	0	0
Indigo, Caracca ..... lb.	0	9	2		0	10	9	Ditto Lisbon		87	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto East-India, ...	0	3	3		0	10	6	Ditto Madeira..		80	0	0		120	0	0
Iron, British bars, .. ton	18	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Vidonia..		75	0	0		78	0	0
Ditto Swedish.....	20	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Calcavella		0	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Norway.....	0	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Sherry.... .. butt		92	0	0		100	0	0
Lead in pigs.. ..... fod.	43	0	0		46	0	0	Ditto Mountain , ...		75	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto red ..... ton	44	0	0		0	0	0	Ditto Claret ... .hogs.		70	0	0		90	0	0

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th August, to 20th September, 1809.

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

VAN SOMMER and SONS, 36, Clements Lane.

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780	Navy 3 p. Cent.	Long Annuities	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Dkto.	3 1-2 d. Exchq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 3 p. Cent.
Aug. 21	—	69	68¼ ⅜	84½	99	18⅞	1p	—	—	—	22p	—	—	—	7 14 p	21 17 0	68½	—	—
22	262½	69	68⅜ ½	84½	99	18⅞	—	—	—	—	21 22p	—	—	—	7 14 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
23	261½	69	68⅜ ½	84⅜	99	18⅞	½p	—	—	187	22 23p	—	—	—	8 14 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
24	—	68⅜	68 ⅜ 68⅝	84⅜	99	18 ⅛	¼p	67½	—	—	21 23p	—	—	—	7 14 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
25	—	—	68 ⅜ 68⅝	84¼	99	18 ⅛	¼p	67½	—	—	21 23p	—	—	—	7 14 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
26	—	68⅜	68⅜	84¼	99	18 ⅛	¼p	—	—	187	24 26p	—	—	—	8 13 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
28	—	68⅜	68¼	84¼	99	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 15 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
29	263	68	68⅜	84⅜	99	18⅛	—	—	7½	—	23 24p	—	—	—	9 15 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
30	264	68⅛	68⅛ 7⅞	84¼	99	—	—	67½	—	187	23 24p	—	—	—	8 15 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
31	267	68⅛	68⅛	84⅜	99⅛	18 ⅛	¼p	—	7 ⅞	—	23 24p	—	—	—	8 15 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
Sept. 1	268	68⅛	68⅛	84⅜	99⅛	18⅞	¼p	67⅞	7½	—	23 24p	—	—	—	8 16 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
4	—	68⅜	68⅜	—	99⅛	18⅞	¼p	—	—	—	23p	—	—	—	9 16 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
5	—	68⅜	68⅜	—	99⅛	—	¼p	—	—	—	22 23p	—	—	—	9 17 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
6	—	—	68⅜	—	99⅛	—	¼p	67⅞	—	—	22p	—	—	—	9 16 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
7	—	—	68⅜	—	99⅛	—	¼p	—	—	—	22p	—	—	—	8 10 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
8	—	—	68⅜	—	99½	188	—	—	—	—	22p	—	—	—	8 15 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
11	279	—	68⅜	—	99⅛	—	—	—	—	—	22 23p	—	—	—	7 16 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
12	—	—	68⅜	—	99⅛	—	—	—	—	—	21 23p	—	—	—	8 13 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
13	—	—	68⅜	—	99⅛	—	¼p	67½	—	—	21p	—	—	—	7 14 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
14	—	—	68⅜	—	99⅛	—	—	—	—	188	20 21p	—	—	—	6 11 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
15	278	—	68⅜	—	99⅛	—	—	—	—	—	19 20p	—	—	—	—	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
16	278	—	68⅜	—	99⅛	—	—	—	—	—	19 20p	—	—	—	6 10 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
18	278	—	68⅜	—	99⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 13 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—
19	—	—	68⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 17 0	—	—	—
20	279	—	68⅜	—	99⅛	—	—	—	—	188	21p	73½	—	—	4 12 p	21 17 0	68⅜	—	—

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 31-4——Ditto at sight, 30-9 ——Rotterdam, 9-15——Hamburgh, 29 ——Altona 29-1 ——Paris, 1 day's date 20-7——Ditto, 2 us. 20-5——Madrid, in paper — ——Ditto, eff. 44— Cadiz, in paper — ——Cadiz, eff. 39½——Bilboa, — ——Palermo, per oz. — ——Leghorn, — — Genoa, — ——Venice, eff. — ——Naples, — ——Lisbon, 65——Oporto, 68——Dublin, per cent 10——Cork, do. 10¼——Agio B. of Holland, 5¼ per cent. 98¾

London Premiums of Insurance, September 20th, 1809.

At 1½ *gs. To* Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.

At 1½ *gs.* Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth.

At 2½ *gs.* Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—*From* Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.—Bengal, Madras, or China.

At 4 *gs.* St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, *ships*), return £2.—*From* Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, *American ships.*

At 5 *gs. To* Madeira to U. S. of America.

At 6 *gs.* Gibraltar, Madeira, return £3.

At 8 *gs.* Newfoundland, Labradore, &c.—Jamaica, or Leeward Islands—Brazil, So. America, return £4.

At 10 *gs.* Senegambia—U. S. of America, *(Brit. ships)*, return £5.—Jamaica to U. S. America.

At 12 *gs.* To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return £6.—To East Indies, out and home.—East Indies to London.—Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.

At 20 *gs.* Southern Whale-fishery.

At 25 *gs.* Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Lee-

The Average Prices of Navigation Canal Shares, Dock Stock, &c. in September, 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28. New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, £710, dividing £40 per share clear.—Monmouth, £116, dividing £6 clear.—Grand Junction, £2 00.—Kennet and Avon, £42 to 47.—New, £44 to 49.—Wilts and Berks £33 to 37.—Huddersfield, £31. 10s. to 35.—Worcester and Birmingham, new shares, £3. 10s. premium.—West India Dock, £182 per cent.—London Dock, £121½ to 125.—Commercial Dock, £75 premium.—Globe Assurance, £120½.—County Fire Office, £10 premium.—East London Water Works, £100 premium.—Kent ditto, £30 premium.—Rock Assurance, 4s. premium.

THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1809.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, *PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.*

No. XI.

PUBLIC INCOME, TRADE, NAVIGATION, CIRCULATING PAPER, COINAGE, AND EXCHANGE OF IRELAND.

I. Accounts presented to the Hon. House of Commons, respecting the Public Income of Ireland, for the Year ending, Jan. 5, 1804.

II. Accounts respecting the Consolidated Fund, and the Receipts and Issues of the Treasury of Ireland.

III. Accounts respecting the Trade and Navigation of Ireland.

IV. Accounts relating to the Public Expenditure of Ireland.

V. Report from the Committee on the Circulating Paper, the Specie, and the Current Coin of Ireland, also on the Exchange between that part of the United Kingdom and Great Britain, with Minutes of Evidence, &c.

[Ordered to be printed, June 13, 1804.]

WHEN stating the condition of the Protestant Schools in Ireland,* we hinted at our design of bringing the trade, and other statistical circumstances of that country before our readers, at an early opportunity, in the best manner our information permitted. We then were, and we still are, in expectation of receiving additional documents: for these we continue to wait; but we are no worse off in this respect than the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and we therefore avail ourselves of the last Official Report made on the subject, to that august body. These statements will not prevent us from taking advantage of subsequent communications, and they will form records with which the encreased prosperity [which we strongly anticipate] of that part of the British dominions, may be compared, when such papers shall come before us. We know not how better to introduce this article, than by quoting the sentiments of Mr. Newenham, in his "View of the National, Political, and Commercial Circumstances of Ireland:"—always recollecting, that the subject on which an author writes takes a strong hold on his imagination, as well as on his judgment.

"The eastern possessions of Great Britain," says he, "are confessedly valuable in a high degree; so also are her possessions in the western parts of the world. But, considered as sources of Imperial strength, they are indisputably upon the whole inferior to Ireland. The supplies drawn from the former, may appear, to certain descriptions in the British community, far more desirable than those which are drawn from the latter. But if the view be disinterestedly extended to the whole aggregate of the real means of Imperial energy, it will doubtless be acknowledged, that the supplies of the east, and those of the west, industriously augmented to the utmost, must ever fall infinitely short of those which Ireland, if wisely and solicitously governed, might become capable of yielding. The prosperity of her eastern settlements, and her western colonies, may decline; yet Great Britain may thrive. Those distant dependencies may even cease to be parts of the British dominions; yet Great Britain and Ireland, firmly united, and sagaciously and impartially governed, with all their various sources of wealth and strength fully disclosed and skilfully improved, may still constitute a flourishing and unvanquishable empire. But if the prosperity of Ireland be suffered to decline, Great Britain, whatever others may think, will hardly find an adequate compensation for the effects of that

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* Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 606.

declension on her own prosperity. If the real value of the former be not practically evinced, the British empire as a belligerent power, will ever appear in a paralysed condition to all who can discern, and justly estimate its native means of strength. And if ever Ireland, unfortunately, cease to be an integral part of that empire, Great Britain will probably soon cease to be an independent nation; or, at least, to use the words employed by Davenant, on the same subject, a hundred years ago, and when the state of Europe was much more favourable to the individual existence of England as an independent nation, than it now is, "the sum of affairs will be in danger." The prosperity of a country, which annually purchases manufactures from Great Britain, and rude produce from her colonies, to the amount of eight millions sterling; and which may acquire the means of purchasing infinitely more—of a country, which now begins to supply Great Britain annually with near one million barrels of grain, and with other necessary provisions to the amount of upwards of three millions sterling; and which certainly might, with vast advantage to both countries, be rendered competent to supply as much as Great Britain could require—of a country, from whence the seamen of the empire are chiefly fed—of a country, whereof the trade now annually employs 1,800,000 tons of British shipping, yielding to their owners near two millions sterling; and which might give employment to a vast additional number—of a country, from whence two millions of money, at least, are annually drawn by absentees residing in England; and whereof the expenditure conduces to swell the public revenue of the latter, and to give extraordinary encouragement to the industrious therein—of a country, which adds near six millions to the revenue of the empire; and which unquestionably might be made to add, at no distant period, as much more—of a country, actually encumbered with a public debt amounting to upwards of seventy millions; for the greater part of which Great Britain is responsible—of a country which must, yearly, remit two millions, in the shape of interest, &c. to public creditors in Great Britain; and which, probably may be obliged to remit, at least one fourth more;—finally, the prosperity of a country, which furnishes at least 100,000 hardy and intrepid soldiers and seamen, for the defence of the empire; and which, with a rapidly increasing population, might fairly be expected to furnish, if requisite, many, many thousands more—ought surely to excite a much greater degree of solicitude, on the part of the ministers of the crown, than the prosperity of any, or, perhaps, of all the foreign appendages of Great Britain: nay, as great a degree of solicitude as the prosperity of Great Britain herself can be deemed to demand. That every addition to the wealth of Ireland must, eventually, operate in augmenting that of England, is a truth which has long been received as indisputable among intelligent men, and which a multitude of substantial facts conduce to place beyond the sphere of controversy. The different manufacturers, the merchants, and ship-owners, of the latter have already had ample practical proofs of it. To promote, therefore, the prosperity of Ireland, is, in effect, the same thing as to promote that of England. In truth, it might safely be affirmed, that, under existing circumstances, a spirit of industry and enterprise ought to be much more munificently encouraged in the former than in the latter. In Ireland, that spirit is still in its infancy: in England, it has acquired sufficient strength. Every natural advantage of England has been rendered productive; many of the natural advantages of Ireland still remain in a comparatively unproductive state. Ireland is, as yet, far from that point of internal improvement and proportionate national wealth which England has reached. Capitals may be actually employed with much greater profit in the former, than the latter; and consequently with greater effect in augmenting the general wealth of the empire. But there is another consideration, and one of a very momentous nature, namely, the tranquillity of Ireland, which seems peculiarly calculated to perpetuate an unremitting anxiety, in behalf of its prosperity, among the efficient statesmen of the empire, and which, it is hoped, will no longer prove abortive. The strength, indeed, in times like the present, the very stability of the British empire incontrovertibly requires the permanence of tranquillity in Ireland. If the spirit of industry be assiduously cherished, and liberally succoured therein; and if the Irish people be invariably governed in prudent conformity with the principles of the British constitution, disaffection can never be dangerously prevalent among them. For what can Irishmen desire beyond a full participation of the prosperity of Great Britain; a full participation of the political benefits which Britons enjoy; a participation of the splendour, renown, and inexpugnity of the British empire? Ambitious and turbulent men may have other aims; but the good sense of an overwhelming majority of the Irish people will assuredly teach them to appreciate these enjoyments justly, and thus effectually frustrate the endeavours of those who would alienate them from Great Britain. On the contrary, if the prosperity of Ireland be inconsiderately disregarded; if the projects of designing men be thus incautiously facilitated, the least evil that can happen, is that which has already been experienced, the appropriation of a vast military

force to the preservation of Ireland, which, under more prudent management, under the impulse of more becoming principles, might elsewhere be employed with, perhaps, incalculable effects; and which, in the year 1799, equalled the whole effective and disposable native military force of Great Britain, during the height of the last American war. Whatever may have been the secondary or adventitious objects of those who projected the incorporation of the British and Irish legislatures, it must in candour be presumed, that the principal and ultimate scope of their endeavours to accomplish this arduous and hazardous undertaking, was that prodigious invigoration of the British empire, which was likely to ensue from disclosing and rendering adequately productive its various sources of wealth and strength, and from a complete removal of the ground of that jealousy, which had long impeded, and still threatened to impede, the growth of the Irish prosperity; but which desired invigoration could not, in the opinions of many, be thus effected, so long as the legislatures of the sister-kingdoms remained distinct, without endangering the permanence of that connection between them, whereof the preservation may be considered as the highest duty of a British statesman. And certainly, if this reputed object be not thus obtained, Britons will have very little reason to admire the Union, as a specimen of consummate political sagacity; and Irishmen will have ample ground for dissatisfaction."

It has been a sort of fashion in Ireland, among those who affected great *patriotism*, to complain of the injustice, oppression, partiality, &c. of Great Britain, and the rigour of the British rule. We are persuaded that facts do not justify this complaint: and, moreover, in our opinion, moral causes really have, and necessarily must have, greater influence on the welfare of a community than it is usual for mere politicians to acknowledge. Diligence, sobriety, placidity, will often find advantages where indolence, inebriety and irascibility find (or make) misfortune and misery. From the subjoined documents may be inferred what has been done to ameliorate the condition of Ireland, by authority. What has been accomplished by less ostensible means, is considerable; but cannot be stated here; and what is constantly contributing to the general effort, by benevolent and public-spirited individuals, anxious for the welfare of their vicinages, could it be comprised in one summation, would amount to a very honourable, and, perhaps, even a surprising, total.

Far be it from us to indulge that narrow spirit which withholds from others the liberty of judging for themselves in matters civil or religious: we censure no one; yet we cannot but wish that stronger sentiments of morality and industry were inculcated on the lower classes of the people, by a church professing itself Apostolic. We think, too, that the authority exerted over the minds of the populace by their teachers might be directed to greater advantage than it hitherto has been; and in that case, there would be a proportionate decrease of complaint, and increase of enjoyment: we should notice thankfulness instead of perverseness; and instead of a disposition to clamour and disturbance, we should meet quiet, order, forbearance, and candour: these are moral and Christian virtues, certainly; and not less certainly allied to political prosperity, if not, in a sense, the basis of national exaltation.

But, our intention at present is rather to state facts than to introduce reflections: we have repeatedly "borne our testimony" in favour of morals; and we do not recal a single sentiment, intended to conduce to their improvement, for national as well as personal benefit.

It appears that the Customs and Excise for 1804, ending Jan. 5, 1805, produced gross £3,931,465; which was collected at the rate of £10. 12s. 1½d. per cent. The Customs produced £1,626,794; the Excise £1,716,412. The nett proceeds, applicable to national objects, was £3,297,427. The Stamps produced £297,102: which cost £10. 4s. 8½d. per cent; and the Post Office produced £125,714, collected at the expence of £58. 14s. 7d. per cent. Other sources of revenue included made the whole of the ordinary revenue £4,401,499. The extraordinary receipt within the year was about, £312,637; and the duties appropriated for local objects, being added, the total, independent of loans, was £4,744,140. —— The whole netted £4,003,309.

CUSTOMS.

Among the articles imported we distinguish—coals, £45,924; cotton manufactures to the amount of £16,218; drapery, £54,228; earthenware, £5,609; sugar: loaf, £27,790; muscovado, £299,115; hosiery, about £6,400; iron and hardware, about £22,000;

salt, foreign, £32,300; rock, £63,439; white, £25,961; silk, about £12,400. Spirits: brandy, £17,505; rum, £102,218. Wines: French, £38,989; Port, £214,099; Spanish, £58,628. Wood; deals, £27,248; cotton yarn, £14,660.

EXCISE.

Among the principal articles are:

Auction duty and licences	£5,580
Hides and leather	41,038
Malt	355,029
Strong waters	844,213
Tobacco	114,643
Wines (foreign)	20,484

The trades working by license are: brewers, dealers in soap and candles, dealers in cyder, gunsmiths, and dealers in gunpowder, goldsmiths, grocers, hawkers and pedlars, spirit factors. The amount of all these licenses is about £22,792. To these must be added:

Quit-rent	£65,012
Hearth-money	52,110
Carriage-duty	22,110
Male servants' duty	17,378
Windows	132,280
Cards and dice	2,900
Fines and seizures	6,752

Ireland receives regularly one third of the profit on lotteries, whatever it may be: and £4,000 from the British Post Office, in lieu of profit on packets: with some other smaller advantages, as profit on the rate of exchange, &c.

The principal Payments of Ireland are:

The civil list	£146,974
Pensions	105,724
Interest on funded debt	1,671,724
Sinking fund and management	425,813
Interest on Exchequ. Bills	53,122
Army, including volunt. and contingencies	3,219,880
Public infirmaries	3,225
Public coal yards	6,084
Police establishment	15,743
Public hospitals, and schools	86,060
Judges' salaries	33,915
Inland navigations:	
Grant of session, 1798	11,000
Ditto 1800	52,323
Secret service, detecting treasonable conspiracies	£6,743
Relief of loyalists	10,478
Compensation for losses by the Union	398,634

BOUNTIES.

Another class of payments, not permanent in their nature, nor yet temporary as things stand, in our sister island, is that of the Bounties: the subjects of the encouragement of which these are the following:

	£
Irish coarse linen and canvas	13,064
Fishing vessels	5,935
Corn, &c. imported	481
Ditto, &c. exported	16,771
Bark imported	3,275
Irish fish exported	303
Irish coals brought coastways to Dublin	28
Improvement of the city of Dublin, about	11,000
Lagan navigation, about	2,000
Building king's inns of court	2,699
Repairs, Royal Exchange and commercial buildings (about)	2,000
Fish bounty (appropriated)	6,500
Presbyterian ministers	4,433

We desire to call the attention of the reader to these bounties and their objects more particularly.

LINEN, we know, is the staple commodity of the north of Ireland, and employs many thousands of workmen; there can be, therefore, no better policy than that of giving it all possible public encouragement. The finer kinds of Irish linen, we presume, need no bounty; but, lest these should occupy all hands, the inferior kinds are enabled to meet competitors in the market by means of this donation. The sum allotted to it is about £20,000 annually.

A bounty on the EXPORTATION OF CORN shews, at least, that the agricultural interest is not overlooked: the effect of this regulation must be to insure a market to the farmer for his commodities. The great proportion of pasture in the south of Ireland, especially, necessary to maintain the vast numbers of cattle that are annually slaughtered in those parts, which often yield a tempting profit, might induce the conversion of corn land into pasture to an alarming degree. Now, as this

cattle trade may not always support its present magnitude, because the army and navy of the United Kingdom, which principally consume these provisions, may not continue at their actual establishment, so, it is wise, by a present proportionate compensation, to support the labours of the plough; lest, hereafter, their productions should be suddenly demanded, and favourable opportunities be lost, because the country cannot meet the demand. If the exportation of salted meats were suspended, what could be better for Ireland, than to be able to export corn in their stead?

But, whatever advantages are derived from the provision trade by Ireland, they would be incomplete, unless the HIDES as well as the flesh were fitted for service. The BOUNTY ON BARK imported, contributes essentially to accomplish this object; and to fix the trade in leather, in the same country as furnishes the animals whose skins undergo the process of tanning. This, surely, is a national benefit.

The extension of the Irish FISHERIES by means of bounties, is as meritorious as the same endeavours elsewhere.

We know that there are persons who [illegible] that the system of bounties is altogether erroneous; false in principle, and [illegible] not dangerous, in practice. We [illegible] now giving any opinion on that [illegible] but we think, admitting the [illegible] of theories, that it would not [illegible] such articles more interesting [illegible] the nation.

We shall suffer INLAND NAVIGATIONS to speak for themselves. Ireland is a country peculiarly fitted for them by nature; and the intercourse which these means of conveyance are calculated to produce, must in time ameliorate, and greatly too, the condition of the peasantry in many districts through which they pass. For some particulars on this subject, vide Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 627.

The foregoing are National services, and admit the participation of any individual. It is not exactly so, with that which follows; the allowances made to PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS. But this leads us to contemplate the multiform appearance of Ireland, as to its religious persuasions. The greater body of the people certainly is Catholic; and the state (as the state) has hitherto extended to that body the protection bestowed on the college of Maynooth (£8,000 *per ann.*)—The Protestant established church forms a *legally* superior hierarchy; but in this *legality* the consciences of the Catholics cannot be expected to acquiesce: yet the revenues of the ecclesiastical institutions are received by these Protestant clergy. What has been done for them, with the general state of the "*concern*;" may be seen in PANORAMA, Vol. III. p. 225. p. 449.

Distinct from the Protestant hierarchy is the Presbyterian denomination of Christian professors, the clergy of which is but indifferently provided for by the voluntary donations of their flocks. Whether the major part of their adherents be poor or parsimonious; whether their zeal be frigid; or whether these ministers be themselves little calculated to acquire and retain popularity, we presume not to determine: but the fact is, that without this government-support few of the presbyterian ministers could subsist. This donation is *in addition* to what their people subscribe for their maintenance: but we are misinformed, if it be not *sometimes* the whole inducement of a minister to accept the charge of a congregation. This *certainty* has at least one bad effect: the heads of a church will not exert themselves to increase their social strength, or in appeals to the liberality of their society on behalf of their teacher—because they depend on their customary, and by prescription, their *established*, share of the *Regium Donovum*. As this is *Irish* Latin rather than *English*, and differs from the appellation usually given (by those in the secret) to a donation of the same kind in England, and as it may subject us to the criticism of some who have not the same experimental acquaintance with press errors as we have, we quote the whole article in proof of our accuracy.

"From the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury in Great Britain, to be applied to extend the *Regium Donovum*, for the purpose of making a further provision for the Presbyterian ministers of the synods of Ulster and Munster for the half year, from March 25, 1803, to September 25 following, £4,452. 8s. 9d." We are authorised, it should seem by this *item* to consider Great Britain as bestowing on the Irish Presbyterians nearly £9,000 *per ann.* besides the *Regium Donovum* itself: which may be taken at

another thousand, we suppose; as it is in Scotland and England.

Less general in their effects, yet not less honourable to a nation are endeavours to embellish a metropolis, and to render it healthful. We honour this intention when faithfully executed (and if it be not faithfully executed, where does the blame lie, but with Irishmen?). A nation is laudable in shewing a just attention to the appearance and even elegance of its public buildings, to the introduction of objects of convenience in its public ways and passages, and to the removal of incumbrances from its streets. Cleanliness, order, and neatness in a private house is honourable to an individual: the same in a great city is honourable to a community. But, that the reader may form a judgment of the other important objects supported in Dublin by the national bounty, we subjoin a list of them, with the sums granted in their favour.

PUBLIC BOARDS.

Board of First Fruits for building new and repairing old churches	£5,000	0	0
Linen and hempen manufacture	21,600	0	0
Commissioners for making wide & convenient streets in Dublin	4,500	0	0
Corporation for paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets of Dublin	10,000	0	0
Dublin Society, for promoting husbandry and other useful arts	5,500	0	0
More, towards completing additional buildings at their repository and botanic garden	4,500	0	0
Farming Society	2,000	0	0

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant schools	21,062	16	2
Secretary to Commissioners of charitable donations & requests	400	0	0
Penitentiary for Young Criminals, in Dublin	2,200	0	0
Foundling Hospital in Dublin	17,500	0	0
Hibernian Marine Society	2,043	14	9
Hibernian Military School	4,500	0	0
Westmorland Lock Hospital, Dublin	6,395	0	3
Fever Hospital, Dublin	515	9	0
House of Industry, Dublin	18,765	5	1
Roman Catholic Seminary, at Maynooth	8,000	0	0
Society for discountenancing Vice, and promoting the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion	1,000	0	0
Female Orphan House, near Dublin	978	12	0
Lying-in Hospital, Dublin	2,700	0	0

After this enumeration, we may be permitted to express equal surprise and regret at the language in which some have indulged themselves: —— "Ireland is forgotten."—"Ireland is overlooked."—"No attention is paid to Irish interests."—"Oppression is the motto of the British government in Ireland." If to promote as much as possible the staple manufacture of a country,—to encourage the agriculture, and the feeding system,—to support the religious establishment, in all its branches,—to adorn the metropolis, and to alleviate by public institutions the misfortunes to which humanity is liable, be to forget a country, then is Ireland forgotten. As to the *administration* of these *intentions*, that is not our present object; that this might be improved we know; but we appeal to the *design*, to the *purpose in contemplation*.—We could say more: but *verbum sat*, &c.

We proceed now to offer a general view of the Commerce of Ireland, as we find it officially recorded.

Official Value of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of IRELAND, for Twenty Years, to 1803.

Years ending Mar. 25.	Imports. £	s.	d.	Exports. £	s.	d.
1784	3,343,031	13	9½	3,400,049	17	8½
1785	3,056,394	14	11	3,779,570	1	2½
1786	3,430,628	5	10½	4,012,018	6	11½
1787	3,417,281	2	10½	4,299,566	18	4½
1788	3,870,144	15	9	4,407,010	15	1
1789	3,790,602	3	0	4,145,003	2	4
1790	3,829,914	2	1½	4,856,299	8	3
1791	4,071,794	4	2½	4,942,600	19	6
1792	4,338,012	4	7	5,387,760	5	9
1793	4,085,149	17	9½	5,047,593	10	8
1794	3,216,405	8	2¼	4,665,162	18	8
1795	4,143,296	12	2	4,751,334	16	2
1796	4,656,608	5	3½	5,064,333	3	6
1797	4,436,943	0	7½	4,570,765	5	1
1798	3,396,880	15	6½	4,378,734	2	8
1799	4,393,015	1	3½	4,593,915	8	5
1800	6,183,457	0	5½	4,079,271	10	9
1801	5,584,596	10	5	3,819,062	8	0
Yrs. ending Jan. 5.						
1802	5,006,457	8	6½	4,403,247	1	0
1803	6,087,253	15	4	5,090,395	6	7
1804	5,275,650	1	0	4,770,388	0	3

R. Marshall,

Inspector General of Imports and Exports.

Dublin, March 31, 1804.

But, on this table it must be remarked that the *Official* value of January, 1804, which is 5,275,650l. was, in *Real* value 8,241,847l; and at this latter sum the value of Irish exports must be taken. We have heretofore explained some of the

causes of difference between official value and real value;* we shall therefore, on the present occasion, do no more than insert a remarkable instance of this variation. It is given by Robert Marshall, Esq. Inspector General of imports and exports.

Year 1802.	*Official Value.*	*Real Value.*
Yards 142¼ Old drapery, 14s. per yd.	£100... at 7s.	£50
Time. 1803.	£ £	£ s.
3¼ French wine, at 26,	100 at 105,	403 16

In this instance, the official value of these articles is alike: *i. e.* 100l.: but the relative value of one is *eight times* that of the other. This confirms our cautions already given on this subject.

A glance at the principal articles of Irish *Exports* will lead to a conclusion of this part of our subject, at present; we hope, on a future opportunity, to form a comparison between the amounts of these years and those of a much later period. Our inference is, that accounts for the year ending in January 1810 will shew great increase.

LEADING ARTICLES.

Denomination.	*Ann. Average of 7 Yrs. ended Mar. 25, 1796.*	*Ann. Average of 7 Yrs. ended Jan. 5, 1803.*
Aqua Vitæ .....galls.....	10,284	200,426
Bacon flitches.....no.....	70,144	90,772
Beef.....bar....	123,877	112,059
Bullocks & cows, no.	17,258	25,494
Butter .....cwt. ...	299,294	298,737
Candles .....cwt.	4,886	7,665
Corn: barley—oats wheat.....bar. ...	646,089	471,307
Drapery, new ...yds. ...	226,146	55,096
Hides, untanned, no.....	57,939	49,631
Linen, plain...yds.	42,668,353	35,965,511
Linen, coloured, yds...	228,358	281,326
Meal: flour—oat, cwt...	118,825	77,300
Pork ....bar. ...	114,844	117,679
Skin, calves'.....doz.....	18,809	17,546
Tallow .....cwt.....	13,575	6,955
Yarn linen.....cwt.....	22,111	16,190
Worsted & bay, stone.....	37,955	12,235

By way of satisfaction we must be allowed to repeat, from a former number of our work, the Resolutions moved in the Hon. House of Commons, at the close of the last session of Parliament, as they are not to be found in any other work.†

32. The Official value of all imports into Ireland, in the year ending Jan. 5, 1803, was 6,087,741l.—And, Official value of all imports into Ireland, in the year ending Jan. 5, 1809, was 7,129,507l.

33. The Official value of Irish produce and manufactures, exported in the year ending Jan. 5, 1803, was 4,876,070l. Real value 3,276,817l.—The Official value of Irish produce and manufactures, exported in the year ending January 5, 1809, was 5,696,897l. Real value 12,577,517l.—Official value of foreign merchandise, exported from Ireland in the year ending Jan. 5, 1803, was 212,208l.; in the year ending Jan. 5, 1809, was 235,694l.

With the particulars of this increase from 8,276,817l. to 12,577,517l., we are not yet able to gratify our readers.

STATE OF IRISH CURRENCY.

It is not long since the comparative wealth of Ireland, *in specie*, was the subject of great anxiety in the public mind, and of extraordinary inquiries in the Senate of the United Kingdom. On this subject we wish to introduce a few *facts*: and we the more willingly forego reflections on them, because there are persons who conceive that they contemplate something analogous in the present situation of public concerns in Britain. We merely allude to this; as the length of the present article does not allow us to engage in the consideration of it: yet the importance of the subject would justify an examination at large.

The Payments to be made by Ireland, considered as so many drains of specie, are arranged by Mr. Marshall under several heads.

HEADS OF DEBTS.

The general balance of debt may be divided into six heads; 1st, the drains by the practice of smuggling: it does not appear that smuggling has increased, even during peace, as far as can be judged from a statement of tobacco legally imported; tobacco being the principal article smuggled into Ireland. 2d, the balance between the contribution of Ireland, and her expenditure for the public service at home: no remittances have actually been made hitherto from either country to the other on this head. 3d, the drains by absentee landlords, mortgagees, placemen, pensioners, &c.; the drains which have been added since the suspension of cash payments by the Bank, can scarcely have amounted to more than 500,000l. per annum. By our having ceased to pay, since the Union, the six regiments on foreign stations, and to remit to England, ever since the suspension, the sum of 176,000l. per annum for the interest of the old debt to Great Britain, that debt being now deducted from the Irish loan raised in London, we may consider that half the additional drain above-mentioned, of 500,000l. per annum, has been counterba-

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 755.

† Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 827—where the whole 38 Resolutions will be found.

lanced. 4th, the balance of remittances on account of the sale of estates and funds, and of loans and lotteries: a larger sum than usual is said to have been remitted to England, on account of estates and funds sold in Ireland, but the excess probably has not amounted to 500,000l. or 600,000l. since the suspension; as to loans and lotteries, the balance is rather in favour of Ireland. 5th, the balance of the imports and exports of Ireland, not only from and to Great Britain, but from and to the rest of the world, our foreign trade being paid for in general by bills on London: from the defectiveness of the official rates of value upon which our trade has been computed (except during the last five or six years) we are not able to exhibit our balances even with relative accuracy; but a pretty good idea may be acquired of the favourableness or unfavourableness of them, upon the whole, by running the eye over the quantities of the leading articles for any two periods. [Compare account of the *leading articles* of the seven years, given in p. 205]; but we must bear in mind that the exports have risen in value much more than the imports in the latter of the two periods. 6th, remittances from the British treasury to the Irish treasury, on account of loans raised for Ireland: the British treasury deducts from the last loan the interest upon all former loans, and sends the remainder to Ireland; and (though it is a fact not generally attended to) not a single shilling of the interest upon these loans has ever left Ireland since the suspension.

Mr. Marshall also states, year by year, the effects of the bank suspension of cash payments on the exchange of Ireland.

First year ending March 25, 1798; the suspension happened about the commencement of this period; the balance of debt was very favourable, having amounted to 2,622,480l. The exchange fell, and at some periods of the year was more than 3 per cent. below par. A depreciation of the paper currency commenced in Dublin immediately after the suspension: it did not manifest itself on 'Change, nor were any specie shops opened; it was perceivable only on the quays, where the colliers *purchased guineas at from 6d. to 9d. each; in order to pay for their cargoes at Whitehaven,* &c., and I understand that some merchants also bought large parcels of guineas about this time, to send to the north of Ireland. Year ending 25th Mar. 1799; the favourable balance of debt fell to 1,233,236l. the rate of exchange rose, but still was much under par, the depreciation of notes was 1 per cent. in February, 1½ in March, 2½ in April, and nearly 5 in May, but afterwards it fell considerably. *Specie shops first appeared in this period, and towards the latter end of it; specie was also sold on 'Change.* Year ending 25th March 1800; the balance of debt was unfavourable (from the failure of our crops) to the extent of 248,200l., the exchange was often above par; the depreciation was from 2 to 3 per cent. Year ending 5th January 1801; the periods were changed in this year; the balance of debt was still more unfavourable, and of course it might be expected that the exchange should have risen higher, but on the contrary, it fell rather lower; the depreciation of the paper currency was about 2 per cent. Year ending 5th January 1802; the balance was favourable, and the exchange rather fell; the depreciation was increased to about 3 per cent. Year ending 5th January 1803, the balance was more favourable, and the exchange fell lower; the depreciation of paper rather inclined to rise.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

William Colville, Esq. merchant, and one of the directors of the bank of Ireland, gives the following opinions on the causes, and effects of the state of exchange between Dublin and London, as extant at the time of his examination.

When exchange is considerably above par, it is said to be against Ireland; and in that case, certainly, at that time Ireland *owes more money than she is able to pay*; on the other hand, when exchange is considerably below par, in that case the exchange is in favour of Ireland, and then *money is due to her.* I consider exchange between different commercial countries as one of those common and general principles to be found throughout all human affairs, for the purpose of bringing about balances where extremes exist. It would have the air of affectation to point out the analogy existing as to this principle, compared with the same principle in the moral and natural world; I shall therefore proceed to shew the operation of this principle upon the affairs of Ireland at this moment. In that view I consider a high exchange against Ireland as a disease; and a remedy, and a very sound one I apprehend it is, when it is allowed to have its full operation; for example, as to imports into Ireland, I consider it as a disease (stating an exchange of 10 per cent. against Ireland), which is 10 per cent. duty upon the importation of English broadcloth, by which the consumer in Ireland pays 22s. per yard for his cloth, that would otherwise cost him but 20s. But see how this high exchange acts as a remedy: it is an inducement to the English manufacturer to settle in Ireland, bring over his skill and his capital, and manufacture broad cloth in Ireland for the use of the Irish consumer. On the other hand, as to exports, it is a disease to make the Irish consumer pay a higher price for linen than it would otherwise cost him;

but it is a remedy to Ireland, and a compensation, that this high exchange enables the Irish linen to meet its competitors upon more advantageous terms in foreign markets; but this high exchange against Ireland operates much more pointedly in favour of Ireland. Respecting Irish absentees residing in Great Britain:—It has been a sore and a chronic disease in Ireland; the absence of the great land proprietors and nobility belonging to Ireland, living out of the country. The remedy of a high exchange is exceedingly obvious, operating upon them; for supposing exchange 10 per cent. against Ireland, it is to all intents and purposes a tax of 10 per cent. bearing upon them.....I consider the depreciation of bank paper in Dublin to be entirely a relative term; a man in Dublin who buys and sells by that common medium, to *him* it is not depreciated at all; but to the agent of the Irish absentee, who wishes to purchase a bill upon London at a time when exchange is 10 per cent. against Ireland, in that relation, and under that circumstance, he feels a depreciation of 10 per cent. Mr. Beresford, a Dublin banker, stated, that he purchased English Bank paper, in 1799, at 3¼ per cent. under par, upon the Exchange of Dublin; see then the effect of that fact on this question of depreciation; for at that time the English Bank paper was as 3¼ per cent. discount in comparison with the national Bank paper of Ireland.....I stated before, that a high exchange against Ireland is a disease, and if no restriction bill had taken place, my opinion is, there would have been a much greater disease; but operating under another name, viz. the prices of lands, of produce, and every thing else would have been infinitely lower in Ireland for these last seven years than they have been; money would have been excessively scarce in Ireland; industry of all kinds would have been cramped and fettered; the Irish absentee in Great Britain, instead of losing 10 per cent. of his rents, would in many instances have got none at all; thus Ireland owing more money than she was able to pay, must compound with her foreign creditor....In 1753, the circulation of paper in Dublin from the private bankers was so general and extensive, that in receiving 1,000l., there was not 10l. of it in gold at that time. I remember that exchange was near 3 per cent. above par; the consequence of which was, that the bankers of Dublin, of whom there were as many as at present, if not more, were in competition with one another to send their specie over to London, and to get back bills at 4 per cent. above par, bringing a clear profit to that extent. The consequence of this shewed itself in the succeeding year; all the banks failed, except Messrs. Latouche's house and Sir William Newcomen's, under the name, at that time, of Gleadowe and Co., and these two banks paid off their entire paper; there followed a total annihilation of bank paper in Ireland at that time; and I remember it was said with triumph, that Ulster, the great seat of our linen manufactory, was safe, because she had no such thing as bank paper in that province. The consequences were, that exchange fell 2 or 3 per cent. under par, and the whole circulation of Ireland was turned from paper into gold; but the result was, that multitudes of people were ruined. The convulsion was exceedingly severe; many tenants threw up their lands, and there was no person connected with the three southern provinces of Ireland, that did not suffer.

Mr. Puget, of the house of Puget and Bainbridge, has an observation allied to the preceding statement of Mr. Colville:

This consolation (he says) has always arisen out of an adverse exchange:—that, by making the exports of that country cheaper in foreign markets, it was an encouragement to exports, and at the same time it was a tax on imports, and thereby discouraged them, and tended to lessen the evil.

We cannot more extensively investigate this subject at present; and indeed it requires not merely a general acquaintance with mercantile concerns, but much consideration and reflection fully to understand it.—For, to say truth,

Ireland presents a singular spectacle:—one part of it, the north, using *guineas* as a circulating medium; and here the exchange may be *in favour* of Ireland; while in the south, paper being the circulating medium, the exchange appears to be *against* Ireland. This contradictory practice renders it very difficult to form a general opinion; and when formed it is equally difficult to be expressed in a manner satisfactory to those to whom the subject is new: this circumstance also includes *double* fluctuation of the relative course of exchange, &c.

From 1738 to 1793, the exchange was never so much as *one* per cent. above par against Ireland; allowing 9½ for the par of bills drawn in London and Dublin.—During 1794 to end of 1798, it was under par.

STATE OF COINAGE.

Till 1737, the guinea passed in Ireland at 23 shillings: when it was reduced to 22s. 9d.

The Banks of England and Ireland are restrained from specie payments: but the Bank of Scotland is under no restriction in that particular.

In reviewing Sir John Carr's "Stranger in Ireland," (Panorama, Vol. I. p, 697,) we selected several instances of the difficulty of procuring even *bad* silver currency for the common purposes of traffic: to that article we refer for much information stated in the evidence before us, addressed to the committee; which therefore we shall not repeat. Yet we think it proper to adduce the account given by Thomas Thorpe Frank, Esq., Exchange merchant of Dublin, on the

STATE OF THE SILVER COINAGE.

The best description of silver is very light, and that is worth 9s. for each guinea's worth; but what has been lately coined is a mixture of base metal, and the intrinsic value of each 21s. thereof is not more than 5s. that is a mixture, and a late coinage: if persons know how to apply to the makers of that money, they will get at least 30s. of it for a guinea. Crowns and half crowns seem totally to have disappeared for 12 or 18 months; and sixpences of any sort are very scarce, as it is not worth the while of people to make them.

This degraded state of the currency, is since much improved, by an issue of stamped dollars by the bank of Ireland.

COPPER COINAGE.

The state of the silver coinage in Ireland, *before the restriction* was not more than 5 per cent. inferior to the currency of England: after that period it gradually became worse and worse.

The state of the copper coinage in Ireland, *as to the mint coins, if they could be got,* is better than that of the silver coinage: but the pieces in circulation are mostly halfpence made by Cammac, a proprietor of copper mines, with a device upon it, not the king's face: they are called "*Cammacs.*" Copper pence, very few: farthings not any. The rate of giving *thirteen-pence* in copper for a *silver shilling,* appears to be the great obstacle which prevents the conformity of the coins of Great Britain and Ireland.

Sir John Carr mentions "a *blacksmith* near Limerick," who issued *sixpenny* notes: but this is a respectable dealer, compared with some who are described in the list returned, as *grocer, chandler, spirit retailer,* alias *gin-shop,* &c. The state of the country, *as it stood at the time when the evidence was given* may be inferred from that of one district, Youghall, in which were——*Bankers!*

Issuing silver notes of 9s. 6s. and 3s. 9½d. each	7
Issuing I.O.U's.	63
Total	70

N.B. Except the seven persons mentioned, and Messrs. Giles, all the rest issue I.O.U's, from six shillings *down to three pence half-penny!*

The following is a general return of those who issue these circulating substitutions for current coinage.

NUMBER OF BANKERS.

City of Dublin	6
Waterford	1
Issuing Gold and silver notes	28
Issuing Silver notes	62
Issuing I.O.U's	128
Total	225

An Account of the Total Amount of STAMP DUTIES of every Denomination, received on Account of Bank Notes, or Bank Post Bills, in IRELAND, for the following Years.

	£	s.	d.
For the year ending March 25, 1800	5,766	17	5½
For three quarters ending Jan. 1, 1801	4,779	7	6½
For 1 year ending Jan. 5, 1802	10,877	15	1
For 1 year ending Jan. 5, 1803	9,466	5	5½
For 1 year ending Jan. 5, 1804	11,980	17	11½

This progressive increase of the stamp duties demonstates the extended use of paper securities, and paper circulation: what effect this extraordinary state of things might have on the morals and loyalty of the people, may possibly receive elucidation in an article on the subject of the 'Report from the Commissioners appointed to inspect the State Prisons and Gaols in Ireland," which is now under our perusal.

.....

For a statement of the nature and rate of exchange between London and Dublin, we refer our readers to an extract made from the speech of Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons, April 8, 1809, on a motion to assimilate the currencies of Great Britain and Ireland, PANORAMA, Vol. VI. p. 456. That well-informed statesman has urged strong reasons in proof of the necessity of removing the exchange between the two countries, altogether; and establishing a rate of drawing bills, &c. by bankers, as is now practised in Scotland.

Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia and Egypt, in the Years 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806. By George Viscount Valentia.

[Continued from Page 42.]

MERCHANTS and Captains of trading vessels who are led by commerce from port to port, may, and no doubt do, occasionally extend their visits beyond the place to which they are bound; but this is not generally the case; they much more frequently follow the most direct line of transit, both going and returning, in order to accomplish their purpose with the least possible delay. To such persons every deviation is a detriment: we therefore look in vain to them for an accurate investigation of a country not in the immediate vicinity of their object. A British nobleman, travelling for his pleasure, is not confined by such considerations, or restricted to the mere route which, by the documents of insurance, are pointed out for his vessel. From such a character, therefore, the public may expect information not merely authentic, but also derived from places not commonly visited. Such a character is Lord Valentia; and it gives us pleasure to observe his Lordship's readiness in behalf of science, as well as his zeal for the honour of his country and the extension of her commerce. It is indeed strange, as truly observed by his Lordship, that the ancients, in their voyages from Egypt to India, should keep close to the western shore of the Red Sea, while the moderns prefer the eastern shore. There must have been reasons for this preference: certainly our vessels are better fitted out for long voyages than those of the ancients were.

Influenced by these and other considerations, Lord Valentia very handsomely offered to explore the African coast of the Red Sea; and the Marquis Wellesley as handsomely accepted his offer. A vessel, commanded by Capt. Keys, was placed at his disposal; and in her our noble traveller left Mangalore for Suez (intentionally) March 13, 1804. He visited Mocha, and proceeded as far as Massowah; when Capt. Keys hesitating on the farther prosecution of the voyage, Lord V. returned to Bombay. While here, waiting for a vessel in which to renew his exertions, his Lordship visited the court of Poonah; and in the course of this journey, had an interview with a still more remarkable personage than any which even courts present; no less than one of those Indian incarnations of deity, which, it is but fair to suppose, resembles those described in their ancient legends. Quitting Bombay in his new ship, the Panther, commanded by Capt. Court, Lord V. again sailed for the Red Sea; and in this vessel he explored a considerable part of the Egyptian coast. That he did not examine the whole extent of it is to be regretted; but the uncertainties to which such undertakings are exposed preclude all occasion of wonder. While at Massowah on this voyage, Mr. Salt visited Abyssinia; and his narrative forms not the least interesting portion of these volumes. That however, is properly the subject of the third volume; as this traveller barely enters Abyssinia, ere the second volume closes.

The intercourse between Bombay, and its neighbouring ports and Mocha, with other parts of Arabia, on the coast of the Red Sea, has been for a long time regular and constant, so that it presents no great novelty: yet we should have been sorry had that consideration induced Lord V. to suppress, or abridge this division of his narrative. The remarks it includes on the manners of the people, and the policy which it would become the British to pursue, may prove highly important to our interests, on future occasions. The propriety of our submission to the fanatical conduct of a superstitious mussulman, with whom we trade, may be strongly questioned, although perhaps we sustain no very great loss by it, and it involves other Christian nations equally with ourselves. We are also obliged to his Lordship, for some very interesting observations on the management of public concerns at Bombay; they deserve attention, from those who are interested in the welfare of the establishment at that settlement. Other political remarks, introduced on various occasions, are usually pertinent, and appear to be adequately supported by facts.

Emperors, kings, nabobs, and great men, though not to be met with every day, are, nevertheless, much more abundant than divinities; which consideration, together with the superior rank of a celes-

tial, though earth-born, we trust will justify us in giving precedence at full length to Chintau-mun-Deo, of whom his Lordship favours us with the following account :—

Mooraba Gosseyn was a native of Baler, and a Mahratta (or country) brahmin. He attached himself to the deity Gunputty by constant and extraordinary devotion : at length this god, to save Mooraba the trouble of travelling daily to a great distance, appeared to his votary in the form of a brahmin, and not only assisted him, but reprimanded (in a dream) the brahmins and magistrates at his (Gunputty's) temple, for their ill-usage of him. He also presented Mooraba with a sacred image of himself : to which he ever afterwards performed his poojah. Mooraba, in short, became famous, married the daughter of a brahmin of great respectability, and the god appeared in a dream to Mooraba, to assure him that the son with which his wife was then pregnant, would be an incarnation of himself.

The event of course fulfilled the prophecy of the deity, and Chintau-mun-Deo received the adorations of the surrounding country. He in his turn had a son, who was called Narain Deo, and from that time they have taken this name, and that of Chintau-mun-Deo alternately ; the seventh in descent being the present Deo, and who goes by the latter name. Major Moore calls him Bawa, and his father Gabajee, but these are only familiar appellatives like Baba, Appa, Nana, so common among the Mahrattas, and so puzzling to strangers. Each deity at his death has been burnt, and invariably a small image of Gunputty has miraculously arisen from the ashes, which is placed in a tomb and worshipped.

I asked my informers whether Chintau-mun-Deo, who was himself an avatar, performed pooja to his other self as taken out of the water ; they replied, certainly, for that the statue was greatest, nor was his power diminished by the avatar. I then wished to know how it was clear that the descendants of Chintau-mun-Deo were avatars. They replied that when Gunputty first took up his residence with Mooraba Gosseyn, he was asked by him how long he would stay with him, and was assured it should be for twenty-one generations. As Captain Moore had stated that it was only for seven generations, I repeated my inquiries, but they were positive it was for twenty-one. I suggested the possibility of a failure of the male line, which they would by no means admit, declaring that Gunputty had made the promise, and he would take care to fulfil it. I think however they have not acted with their usual prudence, for the present Deo has no son, and his wife is still a child ; were any accident to happen to him before she is old enough to have children, I think the brahmins, ingenious as they are, would have some difficulty in carrying on the imposture.

Captain Moore mentions the constant miracle of the Deo's expenses being so much greater than his income ; this might easily be accounted for by the secret contributions of other brahmins, who are essentially interested in the imposture, or by the supposition of a secret treasure having fallen into their hands, by no means a singular circumstance in a country, where perpetual danger induces every body to bury a large part of their property, without intrusting the secret to any one. Of this some conjecture may be drawn from an event, that has lately taken place at Bisnagur : A man has appeared there, who declares he was sent by heaven to rebuild that ancient city ; he has actually laid out the plan of the new town in a regular manner, with gardens to each house, and goes on building rapidly. Whenever he wants money he goes to the top of a hill, where he declares he receives it from heaven, but probably he has discovered some secret treasure from which he draws such ample resources.

The Deo resides on the opposite side of the river, in a very excellent house for the country, part of which was built by old Nana Furnese, and part by Hurry Punt. We went over in a boat, and landed at the place where the former Deos were buried : they were burnt, and their ashes deposited in small stone pagodas. In each is the Gunputty that appeared on the occasion, they are of different sizes, without any merit. The temple of the first deity is the largest and is of stone without ornaments ; the walls very thick, with strong doors, and bolts on the inside. Our brahmin friends accompanied us, and pointed out every object. We did not enter the little buildings, but approached close to the doors : When we reached the habitation of the Deo, we were seated in the verandah described by Captain Moore ; the small door was open which communicated with the room where the Deo was seated on a small elevation ; but as the room was dark, he was hardly discernible. I presented a nazur, as did the colonel. The money was given into the hands of a brahmin, who laid it at his feet. He looked at it attentively, and then motioned to have it taken away.

After a compliment, the people inquired if there were not a medical gentleman with us. On being informed that there was, the brahmin said, the Deo wanted his assistance. A window had been opened, which gave us a full view of him ; he was a heavy looking man, with very weak eyes ; it was to relieve these that he now applied for assistance. Mr.

Murray said he wished to examine them. The Deo accordingly moved forward on his seat, close to the light, and Mr. Murray was admitted into the sanctum sanctorum. His godship was too anxious about his eyes to recollect his dignity; he explained his case himself, and answered pertinently to all questions. A film had grown completely over both eyes, so that little assistance could be afforded without constant attendance and that it was impossible to give. He would not permit Mr. Murray to touch his eyes, as he said he had then performed his ablutions for the day. In the morning there would have been no such objection, as he could have been purified; but now he was only waiting for our departure to have a large party of brahmins to dine with him, and there was no time for purification. Almonds were brought to him, of which he took a handful, and emptied them into mine, which I held underneath to receive them. I entered the inner apartment, as did the other gentlemen in their turns. He took care that no one touched him. He also gave me a pan full of rice, which he said was of a very fine sort, and particularly holy.

Though we gave in our former article one account of the ceremonies of reception observed in India, yet we must add those described by Lord V. on occasion of a visit paid to him by his highness the Peishwa of Poonah.

Col. Close had a very large tent pitched in the front of the house; two others were joined to it without their sides, so as to form one large apartment: the guddy was sent forward and placed in the centre, as at his own durbar. On his coming in sight, col. Close mounted an elephant, and advanced to meet him. At the door of the tent I waited his approach. He came close up, but did not dismount till the dewan of the state, the sub-dewan, and the dewan for British affairs, had paid their compliments, and had presented to me the different sirdars and maunkarries who attended him. They made their salsams, and passed by into the tent. His highness then descended from his elephant, with his brother, who rode behind him. I made my compliments, and leaving a space on my right hand for him to walk in, moved into the tent. We all seated ourselves at the durbar. A few compliments passed, while Nautch girls were singing and dancing. As his highness was considered as master of the house, the pawn and attar were placed on the ground before him, and he ordered it to be given to the sirdars, and the other attendants. I then requested his highness to permit me to attire him and his brothers, which being acceded to, the trays were brought forward, and laid before them. I got up, and crossing the musnud, began with the brother. The jewels were first placed in the head-dress, consisting of a sarpaish, jigger, [ornaments for the head of diamonds and coloured precious stones.] and a toorah, [Mahratta ornament of several strings of pearls fastened together, and suspended on one side of the turban]. I then put the mala [a necklace of pearl with a jewel of coloured precious stones suspended from the centre] round his neck: a person stood behind who fastened the strings. The same ceremonies were gone through with his highness, but in addition, he had bracelets of diamonds. A telescope and bon-bon box, ornamented with a beautiful picture of the goddess Gunja, were also given to his highness. His brother had a bon-bon box, with India painted on it. The figures were appropriate to their character. His highness is much attached to the ladies. His brother is grave and ceremonious. I then gave them pawn and attar, as he did to me, except that the attar was poured into my hands, and I gently rubbed it down both his shoulders. This was done at his particular request, and is the highest possible compliment. His highness was in such excellent humour, that although it was a public visit of ceremony, he frequently smiled and addressed himself to me and the colonel.—We mentioned to the dewan that a horse and elephant were at the gate, as presents to his highness. These are always given on state occasions.

Or rather, a horse and an elephant are *offered* on such occasions; but they are not always accepted; and the same horse and elephant are repeatedly led out to be offered, and declined, as required by etiquette, by both parties. This ceremony may be thought not unexpensive, when spiritedly performed by the person visited: Lord V.'s presents were provided by the India Company. His highness's were worth about twelve thousand rupees. The others altogether nearly eight thousand, and this occasion was not altogether *gratis* on the part of his highness; for on the same day happened a great religious festival, at which his highness ought to have assisted, and he was fined several hundred rupees for his absence. This provided a handsome feast for the brahmins.

His lordship's excursion to the caves of Carli is interesting; and the *regularity*, elegance, and beauty of the principal one, of which we have both a view and a plan, is striking. We think it, indeed, one of the most extraordinary in the whole range of Indian curiosities.

The attention of the government and inhabitants of Bombay to the distressed natives during a famine, of which Lord V.

covered with fine prickles, externally, which produced no smart on being touched.

We do not enter into Lord V's investigations of ancient geography; but we agree with him, that the places described by the ancient writers are better ascertained by their present appearances, and those of their adjacencies, than by any position derived from recorded longitudes and latitudes. We doubt whether it were in the power of observers of those times to take, what we should now call, a *good* observation. This by no means depreciates his Lordship's discoveries in the Red Sea; where he happily found a port (which he named Port Mornington) capable of containing, in perfect safety, a much greater portion of the British navy, than it is probable will ever be induced to visit these seas, whether for commerce or for defence against enemies.

On the articles of traffic furnished by these parts, says his Lordship, speaking of Massowah:

On the hills of Jibbel Gidden, and those behind Arkeko, are elephants, the teeth of which are exported: from Habesh [Abyssinia] they send ghee, hides, gold dust, civet, sheep, and slaves Of the latter the number is lately much lessened: a very satisfactory circumstance, and a proof of the increasing civilization of that country. The Suakin trade in slaves is, they say, proportionably augmenting. In return they send up British broadcloth, arms, ammunition, and the different manufactures of India: a little grain is also brought down from Abyssinia. They have, in their own country, plenty of goats and oxen: the sea supplies them with an inexhaustible variety of fish of the finest kinds; so that their living is by no means bad: game also seems in the greatest plenty. Water at Arkeko is not very good but abundant. On the island of Massowah are about thirty tanks, which are filled in the rainy season; they are kept closed, and are, I believe, private property.

As might be supposed, it was impossible for an attentive traveller, such as Lord V. to navigate these seas without forming an opinion on the veracity and judgment of the late Mr. Bruce. We are sorry to say, that both Lord V. and Mr. Salt treat as fables or falsities much of what that traveller has stated in reference to himself and his personal adventures. They declare in explicit terms their conviction of his want of integrity; while, at the same time, they produce evidence completely corroborative of many of those assertions and accounts in his volumes, which were the most pointed at, as objects of incredibility and ridicule. Bruce's voyage *down the Red Sea,* is certainly not the best part of his volumes; but Lord V. asserts that he never performed it: yet what should induce him to foist into genuine narrative, such a fictitious excursion, is beyond conception. Personal vanity could have but little share in such deception, since many British captains trade to these parts, and could easily have exposed the deceit.

This will with greater propriety come under our consideration, when reporting on Mr. Salt's visit to Abyssinia: and as that is principally included in the third volume, we must defer our further remarks to a following article. We may however, observe, that our travellers met with men of much the same cast of character as to selfishness, deceit, and intolerance, as Bruce describes; and who might, had occasion offered, have proved themselves very fair counterparts to their predecessors. But, the state of things is essentially different now, from what it was thirty years ago. The pride of the Crescent is humbled: the religion of Mahomet has lost its power, though not its bigotry: the strength of the professors of Christianity is better known, in Arabia; and especially that of the British empire, by reason of our conquests, and extensive dominions in India, so that, on the whole, a British traveller, and certainly a British nobleman, under the especial patronage of the governor-general of India, would meet with fewer prevarications and oppositions, than a private gentleman might experience formerly. The rank of our author, alone, would protect him from various insults; and the liberality it was in his power to shew would induce some to refrain from molesting him, while it would convert others into his well-wishers, if not into his friends. It appears, also, that our travellers were better fitted out for their expedition than Bruce was for his: but the great source of error in Bruce was (as we apprehend, speaking charitably) the trusting too much to memory, which after a lapse of years deceived him. Had he arranged and published his travels speedily after his return home, they would have exhibited much fewer *inaccuracies*, which is a gentler term for what others have deemed *falsities*, and have described, as not, on his part, accidental, but wilful.

A Narrative of the Campaign of the British Army in Spain, commanded by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, K. B. &c. &c. &c. Authenticated by Official Papers and Original Letters, by James Moore, Esq. 4to. pp. 324. Price £1. 10s. Johnson, London, 1809.

Letters from Portugal and Spain; comprising an Account of the Operations of the Armies under their Excellencies Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore, from the Landing of the Troops in Mondego Bay to the Battle at Corunna. Illustrated with Engravings by Heath, Fittler, Warren, &c. from Drawings made on the Spot by Adam Neale, M.D. F.L.S. Member of the College of Physicians; and Physician to His Majesty's Forces. 4to. pp. 480. Price £2. 2s. Phillips, London, 1809.

Letters from Portugal and Spain, written during the March of the British Troops under Sir John Moore. With a Map of the Route, and appropriate Engravings; by an Officer. 8vo. pp. 320. Price 9s. Longman and Co., London, 1809.

"KNOWLEDGE," says the great Bacon, "IS POWER:" and this maxim is true generally, if not universally. We are friends to knowledge. We are well persuaded that the greater part of the calamities, which late years have seen crowding on this quarter of the globe, have been the result of Ignorance. Perverseness has indeed slain its thousands: but has not the imbecility of uninformed politics slain its ten thousands? We doubt whether want of penetration has really been so detrimental to the cause of social order as want of information. We have seen sovereigns who did not know where was the strength of their own dominions: others, we have seen, who did not know by what means to avail themselves of the strength they had discovered: we have seen people who did not know who were their real friends; and, when the approach of troubles bewildered their understandings, we have seen them murder their honest leaders, and follow to chains and slavery those who beguiled them by flattery and falsehood. If there be no "royal road to geometry," neither is there any "royal road" to knowledge. No man is born knowing, by descent: nor made knowing, by office: nor is, *ipso facto*, knowing, by prescription. Whoever desires knowledge must dig for it in the mine; must labour with his own hands; must refine the ore himself: after many repetitions of the process of purification and sublimation, he may properly call that, and that only, his own, which he has acquired by exertion, assiduity, and perseverance. This voluntary *slavery* not many will undertake: they receive from their instructors a smattering, a superficies, a tinsel of knowledge, in the glitter of which they pride themselves, and while they can preserve an awful distance from beholders, it passes for solid, and all is well;—but, if, unhappily, it be brought to the test by the severity of circumstances, the worthlessness of such finery is speedily detected, and the voice of admiration is exchanged for the hoot of contempt.

We have heard it observed, that the PANORAMA had dealt strokes of uncommon severity on those who *should* be knowing, because the duties of their office required the exercise of knowledge. We answer, that a sense of decorum directs our animadversions, we hope, at all times, and on every topic; and from this they receive a force, which is more likely to be of lasting benefit to our country than if they had been rude or rough, prejudiced or personal.

If, on the present subject, we have been severe, it is the result of conviction: our access to original sources of information has convinced us that it is necessary somebody should step forward and retrieve the character of this country,—not for courage, nor for military skill, properly speaking, but for understanding, intelligence, and information.

In support of these principles we shall take advantage of the works before us, to collect decisive evidence in proof of the advantages that might have been derived by our army acting in Portugal and Spain during 1808, from a competent geographical and statistical knowledge of the peninsula.

I. It would have enabled us to meet the enemy on terms of nearer equality: "The French," says Dr. Neale, "by the most minute attention to geographical and topographical details, have acquired

a method of combining a series of complicated movements with a degree of mathematical certainty—a thing never before attempted. *With each corps d'armée are two or three men, named* IMPERIAL GEOGRAPHERS, *who, with the largest and best maps of Europe under their eyes, direct the march of every detachment, and compute the half hours, nay, minutes, which will be necessary to effect each movement.* Hence their attacks are characterised by a simultaneous impulse and rapidity, which, at first sight, appears astonishing." p. 340.—Is this true?—And has no similar effort of science been made on the part of Britain to meet the effects of this system? Then let those, who OUGHT to appreciate the value of it, blush and repent. Is Britain a dark, unscientific island, incapable of producing men of equal study and learning with the French? Are we still the barbarians which Cæsar found our ancestors?—It is true, they *cuffed* the Romans on their own shores: they were not deficient in courage; *but Britons of the present day should be superior to their continental foes as much in* SKILL *and* SCIENCE *as they are in bravery.* Dr. Neale pushes this opinion even to a censure on the memory of Sir John Moore; for he says expressly: "During our retreat, should it not have been known that it was impossible for the enemy to get between us and the sea by any lateral road on our left, and that before he could come round our right, he must have beaten and dispersed Generals Crawford and Alton's brigade, and the Marquis de la Romana's army? *Sir John Moore, it is presumed, would not have retreated so rapidly through the strongest country in Europe, had it not been from a defect of knowledge such as that of which I speak.*"—By-the-bye, Dr. N. possessed no very superior geography, himself, to boast of; for, to judge by a hint that "Jeffries (Jefferys, we suppose) appears to be inaccurate in this part of Portugal," (p. 192), it may be thought that he trusted to the works of a geographer who has been dead nearly or quite forty years.

If we may depend on private information, Sir John might have taken the position of Chaves and Braganza, by a simple movement, *without retreating*; which position was afterwards taken by the Marquis de la Romana. Here he might have defied Buonaparte and all his myriads. We admit that the rapid march of the English army *disorganized the French army*: and that the French thought only of following the main body of the English; whereby General Crawford, and, afterwards, the Marquis de la Romana, escaped without notice. Yet the question returns, could a battle in contemplation of this position have been more destructive than a march so incessant was?

The importance of this movement was not, we acknowledge, wholly unknown to our general; for private information from another quarter enables us to add the following statement: "About the period when Sir John commenced his retreat, the Marquis of Villadorata was sent with a corps of 5000 Spaniards to occupy the important passes of the Puebla de la Senabria, a town which stands on the confines of Leon and the Gallicias, and which protected the flank of the English army. They are so strong by nature, that a slight degree of military science and a few troops would render them utterly impregnable. The Marquis, instead of occupying the passes, retreated to Orense, and a Spanish battalion, which he left behind, was only prevented from following his example by a positive order from the Marquis de la Romana.—*From the* NON-OCCUPATION OF THESE PASSES, *proceeded in a great degree the rapid retreat and consequent loss of our army.*" This fact is not stated in Mr. Moore's history of his brother's campaign. What would have been the consequence, if a "few *British* troops" had been ordered to hold these passes?—— We understand that they would have given Sir John the choice of *four* routes by which to retreat.

II. Another instance of gross want of knowledge in our army is the almost incredible fact, mentioned by Dr. N. p. 160. "I am sorry to tell you, that, owing to the ignorance of our army, on first entering Portugal, MANY *olive plantations were sadly injured by our men, who taking them for a species of black willow,* CUT THEM DOWN TO BOIL THEIR KETTLES, AND BUILD CAMP HUTS. By the time we reached Torres Vedras, the value and nature of the tree being discovered, general orders were issued to prevent a repetition of this trespass." In order to enable our readers to form some

judgment on the great value of a plantation of olive trees, we subjoin the Dr's. account of such articles.

The country which we have passed since we left Santarem is extremely productive in oil. The vine and the olive, indeed, *constitute the chief agricultural riches of Portugal.* The Portuguese olives are said to be smaller than those of Spain, but to produce an oil of better quality.

The olive-tree is propagated by two modes, either by cuttings or sets, or by being engrafted on the wild olive, which is common here, and called *azumbujeira.* The tree produced by the former method will yield fruit, I am told, at the expiration of the *seventh year*; that produced by the latter requires not less than *fourteen years*, but the trunks of these are much more durable.

So, then, our British ignoramuses ruined their friends, the poor Portuguese cultivators, for *seven* or *fourteen* years to come, by this——*inadvertency!*

III. An inadvertency of an equally lasting nature was the determination of the British to obtain, by purchase or force, the bullocks of the Portuguese in the provinces. These animals, it should be recollected, are the draught cattle of the districts; they draw the plough, they carry the produce to market, and drag the wain, as necessary: they are, in fact, the only means of conveyance from place to place. Should an army of Tartars overrun Britain and eat up all our horses,—could a few dollars, paid in return, be taken as an equivalent? How many thousands of peasants would be deprived of bread? —Yet, our people very sagaciously wondered, that when they approached a village in the mountains, the people *drove off their cattle!* During how many years must the labourers draw the plough themselves, ere they can replace the consumption occasioned by the late military operations in their country? We learn from Dr. N., that though corn was deficient in some places, as between Astorga and Lugo, yet "the hills are covered with sheep:"—Could not the soldiers subsist on mutton?

IV. Will it be believed, that the British army knew nothing, absolutely nothing, of the climate of the country into which it was about to advance? Were there no Portuguese at Lisbon, who could have described the snows of their mountains, and the state of their frontier passes in the months of November and December, the depth of winter! Or, did the sagacious leaders of our troops conclude, because they found the air of Lisbon hot, that therefore the whole atmosphere of Portugal, no matter what were the elevation of the country, would be equally glowing? In fact, we can hardly form any idea of the increased sensations of piercing cold, which *must* be felt in travelling from sultry plains to bleak mountains, [or *vice versa*, the fainting heats experienced by those arriving from the mountains in the plains]. But it may be somewhat illustrated by allusion to one of the torments of Milton's hell:

——the parching air
Burns frore, and cold performs th' effect of fire.
——They feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce extremes, extremes by change more fierce,
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice,
Immoveable, infix'd and frozen round.

Something not unlike this property of Pandemonium was felt by the "Officer," if we may credit his statement:

Having so lately left the scorching suns of Lisbon, and the more delightful atmosphere of Placentia, you will not be surprised that we should find these snow-clad regions insufferably cold. Even this valley, which was somewhat more tolerable than the heights, was rendered indescribably chill by the blasts from the mountains. Perhaps you will scarcely credit it, that in Aldea Nueva we felt *eight degrees of frost.*

Not any of us being apprised that we should encounter such severity, I fear that all the officers are in a similar predicament with myself; and I have not brought an article of warm clothing with me. As to the poor soldiers, they stand a good chance of being transformed into moving icicles, in marching from quarter to quarter. A few of our benevolent ladies' flannel jackets would be of use here. Indeed (IGNORAMUSES *that we were, not better to inform ourselves)* we did not harbour a thought that in a country so famous for glowing suns we could ever experience such hyperborean blasts.

As to the want of intelligence, and other inconveniencies arising from the difficulties of conveyance, &c. we have hinted some thoughts on them in Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 1025, and they were equally felt by the opposing armies. In short, Spain is not England, and that explains the mystery.

Whenever the history of Buonaparte's

campaigns in Spain, *faithfully written*, shall appear, we doubt not, but what he also will complain in his turn of Spanish indifference and apathy: to which he may add, the insufficiency of treason itself to accomplish his purposes. In fact, we strongly suspect, that the traitor Morla, who did all in his power to delude the British army into inevitable destruction, was, nevertheless, contrary to his intention, the cause of its escape. Had Buonaparte, after routing the Spanish armies, been acquainted with the real situation of Sir John Moore, he might have attacked him with great advantage, *before his advance to Madrid:* this was the Corsican's first blunder. His second was, the inference, that sending a corps to Badajos, would force the English general to retire on Lisbon; whereas, in the event, this corps was recalled, to assist in surrounding the English, after Buonaparte had discovered that they were *not retreating*, contrary to information given him by Morla; who, though informed of the English commander's intention from himself, yet in this instance drew erroneous inferences from his communication.

We are to consider the first of the publications before us as a vindication of the character of Sir John Moore by fraternal affection. It is therefore entitled to great indulgences. That a brother should *not* see some imperfections in his near relation; and that he should see his excellencies in the most favourable point of view, is perfectly natural. We do not think, that all Mr. Moore's observations are borne out by facts, to the extent he assumes. He does not sufficiently place himself in the situations of those whom he considers as having contributed to mislead his brother. He makes by far too little allowance for the effect of Morla's treason, and the *systematic* deception connected with it. Indeed, when a man of Morla's distinction, filling the important post of Intendant of the war department, has sold himself to the enemy, what less than total ruin can be expected? Yet total ruin did not ensue: so that, in this instance, the impolicy of the Spanish Junta, in not placing a chief at the head of the army, was salutary: for, if Morla had been that chief!———

Now, if the Junta were deceived, and deceived Mr. Frere, who was justified in considering information communicated from that body as authentic, then but a moderate share of blame attaches to that gentleman's errors:—errors, which his recent arrival in Spain had not afforded him means to guard against, or to rectify.

Sir John Moore kept a journal of his proceedings; and with an exactness unusual in a military man, he preserved every official paper, or letter of importance, which he received, together with copies of those he wrote. This custom is highly commendable: we have on sundry occasions benefited by it, when adopted by other officers. We deem such papers, the most authentic possible; and free from the imputation to which even official documents are sometimes liable, of a selection of terms, with certain purposes in view. The introduction of our lamented General's correspondence with his coadjutors, native and foreign, is an unimpeachable manner of doing justice to his memory.

If we may believe Dr. Neale, p. 247, the "personal quarrel of Sir John with Lord C—— immediately before he sailed for Portugal, was a notorious circumstance, and much talked of" in the army when at Salamanca.

The secretary of state's orders to Sir John to serve in Portugal as *third* in command, after having acted as commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and in Sweden, are *felt* by Mr. Moore as a degradation of his brother; and he observes, that "there are few generals in the British service who would not have resigned upon such treatment." For this non-resignation Sir John is entitled to double honour.

The history of the battle of Corunna, with that of the last moments of Sir John Moore's life, is particularly narrated, as might be expected, in his brother's volume; yet we are somewhat surprised, that he has wholly omitted to notice the *forward movement* of a part of the British army, which could not behold the approach of the French, without feeling that ardour which marks our countrymen. That in consequence of this spontaneous, uncommanded advance, Sir John reaped all the advantage from his position, originally in his contemplation, we do not affirm.

Dr. Neale was attached to Brig.-Gen: Anstruther's brigade, which landed at Peniche, August 19, and joined the British

forces previous to the battle of Vimiera, on the 21st. The Dr. saw that battle: he afterwards visited Lisbon; accompanied the corps into Spain, and on its retreat to Corunna. He states in clear terms the reasonings of the British officers on various occasions; these are not always favourable to the commander-in-chief, whose critical and embarrassing situation excites the Dr's. sympathy on many occasions. His volume contains interesting observations on the country and the people, he visited. What could induce the Dr. to suffer his bookseller to eke it out by an account of the *previous* public services of Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the middle of it; and a reprint of the papers of the Spanish correspondence submitted to the House of Commons, at the end of it, we cannot conceive. Those papers are, very properly, added at the end of Mr. Moore's "Campaign."

The "Officer's Letters" have sufficient marks of authenticity: they paint in very lively colours the hopes and fears of the military engaged in this expedition: they are the production of a man of sense; and although he writes as from himself, only, yet we can perceive, by comparing *his* sentiments with those reported by Dr. Neale, that he speaks the general feelings of the army. In fact, these works corroborate each other's evidence; they describe the same people, and the same country, *at the same time*, which we consider as important in estimating their respective accounts. To those of our readers, who prefer a costly book, we recommend Dr. Neale; to those who decline the handsome quarto, we recommend the humbler octavo.

We shall on this occasion arrange our remarks in that order which we presume may afford the most distinct view of the general subject: not without reference also, to the *good of our country*, which, in our opinion, may be essentially promoted by attention to some of the observations incidentally furnished by one or other of these writers.

Military Notices.

Mr. Moore very justly observes, that

It is proper to remark here, that British armies are little experienced in the business of a long campaign on shore. Our warfare has usually been carried on by maritime expeditions: and we are extremely defective in the organisation of the departments which are requisite for the field; the Commissariat particularly is inferior to that of France. But no part of military affairs was unknown to the General; he was capable of forming, in some degree, what was deficient; and, though he complains of the inexperience of some of the departments, he writes with approbation of their zeal and exertions.——

The whole army could not be subsisted on the road by Elvas; no magazines having been formed for such a body of troops. When the Spanish Commissary General was consulted on this subject, and when the quantity of meat required by the British army was explained to him, he computed, that were they to be supplied with the rations specified, *in three months all the oxen would be consumed, and very few hogs would be left in the country.*——

There was also a great want of money, from which excessive inconveniences resulted. It had been supposed that government bills would have been accepted. But *promissory notes do not obtain credit in Spain and Portugal, as in England.* At Guarda, the chief magistrate refused to procure provisions without regular payments, and the peasantry had a dread of paper money. These difficulties were, however, surmounted, but not without great expence.

May not these particulars, also, be added to those adduced in proof of blameable ignorance, on the part of the British?

That Sir John was aware of the difficulties of the undertaking to march into Spain, is evident from his letters written early in his progress; indeed, he seems to have had no great expectation of a brilliant issue, from the very first.

He writes to Mr. Frere, from Salamanca, Nov. 16.

"My position here is a bad one, inasmuch as my movements in it are confined, and leave nothing but a barren country to retire upon. As the corps come to me from such opposite directions, Corunna and Madrid, I cannot move towards one, without increasing my distance, and forsaking the other; and whilst they are each marching towards me, if I am forced to fall back, they will both risk to be destroyed."

And again on the 19th of that month:

"The scenes which Colonel Graham describes, in his letters, as passing at the head-quarters of the central Spanish army, are deplorable. The imbecility of the Spanish government exceeds belief. The good-will of the inhabitants, whatever it may be, is of little use whilst there exists no ability to bring it into action.

"I am in communication with no one "Spanish army; nor am I acquainted with "the intentions of the Spanish government, "or of any of its generals. Castanos, with "whom I was put in correspondence, is "deprived of his command at the moment I "might have expected to hear from him; "and La Romana, with whom I suppose I "am now to correspond (for it has not been "officially communicated to me) is absent— "God knows where. In the meantime, the "French are within four marches of me, "whilst my army is only assembling: in "what numbers they are, I cannot learn. "No channels of intelligence have been "opened to me; and I have not been long "enough in the country to procure them "myself."

Mr. Moore observes, that

The difficulty of obtaining intelligence was one of the great embarrassments which the English had to contend with; and, what was quite unexpected, the Spanish generals complained as much of this as the English.

It was excessively difficult to learn the truth by private means, and the public official reports were uniformly false.

Sir David Baird complains of the same deficiency: this, however, was common to the French with the British: but there was a much worse evil, acting with the greatest energy, though unsuspected, in favour of the enemy. This *sap* was more fatal than open battery in breach.

Gen. Hope writes from Madrid to Sir John Moore:—

"The only result of this conference that "can be worth communicating to you is, "that *it is the decided opinion of Morla,* "and stated by him as *what the government* "*also wish,* that in case of the British force "being now prevented from forming a junc- "tion, for the purpose of advancing to un- "dertake active offensive operations, a junc- "tion of *whatever part of that force it may* "*be practicable to bring together should* "*take place in* THE CENTRE OF SPAIN."

On this Mr. Moore acurately remarks:

Had it been followed, the British army, which was too small to cope with the French even when combined, must have been separated; and *that portion which should approach the centre of Spain would have become an easy prey to Buonaparte*; while the remainder would have been too weak to have been efficacious.

This inference receives confirmation from an anecdote related by "the Officer:"

One of the French officers, our prisoner, said to me during our retreat: "Your country and your general little know how nearly your army was becoming ours by purchase."

I answered: "No Englishman would thus sell his honour."

"No, your Spanish friends."

It instantly struck me that Morla, who sold his conscienee and the capital, and with that his country, was to have drawn us also into the snare! How ought we to thank the memory of our commander that we were not thus made a prey!

It must be confessed, that the inducements to Sir John to advance in favour of Madrid were extremely powerful; and great honour is due to his penetration in complying with them *prudently*. He did not however, take this step *ex animo*: although suspicion of treason seems never to have entered his mind. It was fortunate that Charmilly (an Emigrant) was the person sent to confer with him: his extraction was that of which Sir John "always had some dislike;" and of which he says—"I have prejudices against all that class": consequently, he did not disclose his intentions.

Sir John writes to Mr. Frere, Dec. 23, from Sahagun, immediately before his intended attack on Soult:—

"The movement I am making is of the "most dangerous kind. I not only risk to be "surrounded every moment by superior "forces, but to have my communication in- "tercepted with the Galicias. I wish it to "be apparent to the whole world, as it is to "every individual of the army, that we have "done every thing in our power in support "of the Spanish cause; and that we do not "abandon it, until long after the Spaniards "had abandoned us."

NUMBERS OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES.

There are no certain documents to ascertain what were the actual numbers of the French army which invaded Spain.

Buonaparte announced that his intention was to carry there 200,000 men; and the French officers who were taken prisoners believed that their army consisted of fully that number.

The following statement shews that in this there was probably little or no exaggeration.

Various accounts agree in calculating the French force in Spain, in autumn 1808, which was stationed behind the Ebro, at.....	45,000
There were at the same time, in the town of Barcelona, and in the province of Catalonia.....	15,000
Carried forward	60,000

Brought forward	60,000
According to the intercepted letter from the governor of Bayonne to Marshal Jourdan, there would enter Spain by Bayonne, between 16th October and 16th November, an army, chiefly from Italy, entered Catalonia about the same period	72,000
	15,000
Junot's division entered in the beginning of December	30,000
	177,000

From reports there is reason to believe, that there were other French corps besides the above, which would make the numbers nearly accord with Buonaparte's declaration.

It is not however to be imagined, that there ever was at one period so great an effective French force as the above; for deaths and casualties always occasion a great reduction of the numbers of an army.

Considerable pains have been taken to ascertain what was the real British force which entered Spain; for a very false estimate may be made by examining only the total numbers of official reports. After an accurate examination it is found, that the whole effective force of the corps which marched from Corunna under Sir David Baird consisted of 9550 men; and of those which proceeded from Portugal was 18,416; making altogether an army of 25,631 infantry and 2450 cavalry. The artillery was numerous, but of too small a calibre; including a brigade of useless three-pounders, it amounted to fifty guns.

It is now requisite to point out the plan which was adopted by Buonaparte. The particulars were disclosed by his movements; but exact information has also been obtained through Major Napier of the 50th regiment. This officer at the battle of Corunna was stabbed in the body by a bayonet, and wounded in the head by a sword, yet he defended his life till quarter was promised him. When a prisoner he was treated most handsomely by the Duke of Dalmatia. He dined with Marshal Ney frequently, who, as well as General La Borde, the Chief of the Staff Major, and other officers of rank, frankly told him the design and sentiments of the Emperor. When Buonaparte received intelligence that the British were moving to the Duero, he said: "Moore is the only "general now fit to contend with me; I "shall advance against him in person."

Orders were then sent to the Duke of Dalmatia to give way, if attacked, and to decoy the British to Burgos, or as far eastward as possible; and at the same time to push on a corps towards Leon, on their left flank: and, should they attempt to retreat, he was ordered to impede this by every means in his power. The corps on the road to Badajos was stopped, and ordered to proceed towards Salamanca; while he (Buonaparte) himself moved rapidly with all the disposable force at Madrid, and the Escurial, directly to Benavente. Neither Buonaparte nor any of his generals had the least doubt of surrounding the British with between 60 and 70,000 men before they could reach Galicia.

The British general penetrated this plan; and determined on a retreat, before Buonaparte's intention could be executed. This determination was wise: but the *total* or *final* nature and extent of the retreat was not satisfactory to many of the veteran officers of the army.

POWER OF MORAL CAUSES.

It is perhaps, but seldom, that the influence of feelings, the feelings of the human mind, its sympathies and passions, can be so clearly traced on the conduct of an army, as in the present instance. We have had repeated occasion to caution our countrymen against the indulgence of too ardent and exquisite sensations. It may safely be asserted, that if the *advancing* fervour of our troops had been moderated by the tepid counsels of prudence, the *retreating* despondency to which they abandoned themselves would never have occurred. As this subject is curious, and interesting, as a part of the history of the human race, we shall introduce it in the language of the "Officer."

Our right column had began its march, and all the rest, in high spirits, were impatiently counting the moments until the word should be given for their starting also.

Every heart beat high with a resistless courage that longed to rush into the battle. Victory seemed to wave them from the hills. Already they heard the shout of their country on the news of this glorious day; and with the eager trembling of unloosed hounds in sight of their prey, they impatiently awaited the order of release which was to send them like bolts of death upon their enemies.

Think then what was our blank, when, at this moment of high-wrought enthusiasm, the *order* was declared that all must return to their quarters! Every countenance was changed; the proud glow on their cheeks was lost in a fearful paleness; the strongly-braced arm sunk listlessly to the side; a few murmurs were heard, and the army of England was no more. Its spirit was fled; and what appeared to me a host of heroes with anticipated success triumphing in each eye, now dispers-

ed from before me as the mere machines of war, men in arms without hope, wish, or energy. In my life I never witnessed such an *instantaneously withering effect* upon any body of living creatures. A soldier can easily stimulate himself to seek *glory even in the cannon's mouth*; but to withdraw when she courts his embrace, is a species of self-denial he is not fond of practising. The men, if I may be allowed to use a poetical comparison, having heard the order, slowly departed from their late exulting station like a once effulgent cloud from which the sun has withdrawn its beams, rolling down the mountain in dark and heavy gloom.....

The army in no respect seemed the remains of the same we had brought from Portugal. Its appearance, its discipline, were gone. You could not suppose that the officers it was before so ready to obey, commanded it now; all deference to their orders was lost; and it was with the greatest difficulty that we could deter the men from not only pillaging, but committing every excess which is hardly excuseable in an enemy. Even with all our exertions, *we saw villages and houses burning in all directions*; some put in that condition by negligence, but many I must say, by the *wantonness of our refractory men.* The poor cottagers were plundered; and multitudes of homeless, destitute people were continually hastening to the officers as they came up, imploring them for a redress which was out of their power to bestow. Alas! our pity and regret were all we had to offer; and they retired in an anguish, the recollection of which even now wrings my soul. But it is not compassion alone which excites what is now passing in my breast; it is shame for dishonoured England—dishonoured by the indignant despair of her troops, even while her own faithful hand was opened to abundantly succour the nation in which we suffered. It is true, we have been deceived, abandoned in Spain; but the treachery or weakness of others should be no lesson to teach us base retaliation. Every officer with the army feels in this respect as I do; and are more grieved at such misconduct in our troops than by all their other misfortunes.

So great was the terror their violences created, these firings of houses, these plunderings of property, that we even spread a desart before us. As soon as the peasantry heard of our approach they fled; and often on our arrival in a place we found it deserted. The road leading to the town whence I now address you was covered with these unhappy fugitives, both male and female of every age.

This is a melancholy picture of the ravages committed by *friends:* that it is not overcharged appears demonstrably from the other volumes: and it bears no proportion to the calamities *purposely* inflicted by the French. General Loisel, as a farewell salutation to one town, shot forty of its principal inhabitants. His name, with the names of other French *executioners,* make the remaining inhabitants of many places shudder.

Yet could our army, as if by magic, return to duty when recalled to combat.

During this affair nothing could exceed my admiration of the conduct of our men, but the transcendent courage, coolness, and steadiness of our officers. All seemed like a race started from the dead. The moment they heard the shout of battle, their ardour burst forth as if they had never known despondence, never felt fatigue. The poor drooping individual who the instant before was lagging along the road, and leaning on any accidental support, as if to sustain him a moment from the death to which he was sinking,—no sooner heard that an attack was to be made, than springing from the earth, forgetting his misery, and newly inspired with life, his strong sinews grasped his ready bayonet, and he pressed forward to join his party or regiment now hot in the contest.

It was a sight that filled every officer with redoubled animation.

In these actions I saw the demonstration of my opinion respecting the recent disorder of our men. IT WAS DESPAIR; it was all that makes a soldier hold down his head and forget his responsibility to military law, indeed to any law. But now that honour again presented herself, each man fell into his line of duty; every man became obedient, and as ready to submit to the strictest discipline as when in the fullest tide of success, in the ample enjoyment of every hope and every comfort.

Dr. Neale confirms this statement: He says, p. 234, at Salamanca, "The long march which our troops have so lately performed, seems to have been of essential service to them; and I have observed, *with some degree of surprise, but with the greatest pleasure, that since our arrival here* NOT A SINGLE SOLDIER HAS BEEN IN A STATE OF INTOXICATION. On turning to the Dr's. pages 277, &c. we find instances of the most outrageous conduct, by these very troops, on their retreat. But, we rather chuse to select from Mr. Moore their transgressions in point of sobriety; for drunkenness, we know, may be justly deemed the inlet to all other vices: and it forms the proper contrast to that behaviour which we have seen so strongly commended.

The scene of drunkenness that presented itself at Villa Franca was disgusting. The stragglers from the preceding divisions so crowded the houses, that there was hardly accommodation for the reserve: while groups of the half-naked and unfortunate peasants belonging to the Marquis of Romana completed the confusion.

As the French dragoons galloped through the long line of stragglers, *they slashed them with their swords mercilessly to the right and left: and* THESE MEN WERE SO INSENSIBLE FROM LIQUOR, AS NEITHER TO MAKE RESISTANCE, NOR GET OUT OF THE ROAD.

At Villafranca the Commissaries reported, that the magazines had been plundered, stores of wine had been broke open, and a great quantity of forage and provisions spoiled. One man, who was detected in committing these atrocities, was made an example of, in the hope of preventing such crimes in future: and, to convince the soldiers of the miserable consequences of their drunkenness, and of quitting their corps, *some of those stragglers, who had been shockingly mangled by the cavalry, were* SHEWN THROUGH THE RANKS.

After this, is it permitted to British politicians to sit by their fire-sides, and wonder that the Spaniards forsook their habitations at the approach of our army!

It does not follow, from these remarks, that we vindicate the insensibility of those provinces in which our army acted, to the calls of honour and patriotism. We have no such intention: and we have already explained the opposite characters of the inhabitants of the different *climates* of this country. The people of Cadiz, for instance, are certainly energetic, or they could not afford an object of comparison as stated by Dr. Neale, describing the inhabitants of Corunna:

The people here are more friendly to us than the inhabitants of the other cities of Spain which I have seen. Several officers, who were at Cadiz with General Spencer, say *they resemble the inhabitants of that city in spirit and enthusiasm.* The streets are crowded with persons of both sexes, and of every age and rank, occupied in contributing to the defence of the ramparts, by mounting the guns, and distributing the shot and ammunition.

We cannot better describe the character of many of the Spaniards in the northern provinces, than by a paragraph of a letter of Dr. Neale, written from Salamanca.

An old Irishman, who had lived thirty-five years in Spain, lately said to a friend of mine here—"You must not trust too much to the Spaniards. I believe they always mean well, but they bluster, and after much bragging, and many big words, like a passionate child, they scold themselves to sleep. This is their character in the common transactions of life. But as to their army, it is a little otherwise. During the last thirty-five years, I have watched its progress, and know it well: when they have had muskets, they generally want cannon; if they have powder, they often are without flints; if they are well fed, then they are naked; if they get shoes, they want a loaf of bread; if the soldiers would fight, the officers are unwilling; and when the generals wish to have an engagement, the men are sure to run away. In short, my dear countryman, such is the Spanish army, and what, in the name of wonder, can I expect from them now? Only this: that they will leave you to your fate, to get back to your ships as fast as you can; and you may think yourselves very fortunate, if in the way they do not put their knives into your men, whom they already denominate a pack of miserable heretics, and curse for their unasked assistance, in entering their magnificent country."

Such are the sentiments of Dr. O'Leary. I repeat them as he stated them to my friend M'Leod, and leave you to make your own comments.

We should be glad to obtain some correct notice of the loss of lives, suffered by the French, in their unprincipled invasion of the Peninsula: this never will be accurately known; that it has been enormous, may be fairly inferred from a multitude of circumstances. We collect a few hints on this subject from Dr. N.

The forced marches made by the French troops, at different periods, during their stay in this country, appear almost incredible. A corps of troops (all *voltigeurs*) marched from Bayonne to Lisbon in thirty days.

The little value which the French officers set on their soldiers' lives, is equally astonishing. On their march from Lisbon to Evora, to quell a revolt of the Portuguese, they lost from sickness, fatigue, and *assassination*, four hundred men.

I have hitherto without success, endeavoured to obtain correct information as to the amount of the French troops which entered Portugal and Lisbon. The natives of the country assert, what indeed the French themselves admit, that their army has been thinned, in a most incredible manner, by *assassination*. The French Generals, however, appear to consider France as an inexhaustible nursery for soldiers.

At Torres Vedras too I learnt, that the

peasantry there, taking advantage of the state of debility to which they were reduced, dispatched great numbers of them, whenever they caught them straggling in small parties about the villages.

We add another passage; the perusal of which suggests both pity and blame, mingled with a desire to profit, even from our enemy.

Our dragoons complain much of their new-fashioned fur caps, which, from being top-heavy, either tumbled off during the charge, or were cut down by the heavy French swords, like so much cartridge-paper. In consequence of this coxcomb cap, several of our men are dreadfully cut in the head.

The French helmet, is excellent. It is of the old Roman shape, with a high crest, from which hangs a quantity of black horse hair. The composition of it is a strong plate of brass; and I have now in my possession one bearing the marks of four sabre cuts, not one of which had penetrated to the scalp beneath. Indeed I have examined all the wounded with attention, and find, that while our men are most desperately wounded about the face and head, there is not a single Frenchman cut deeper than the hairy scalp. You perceive what an immense advantage this gives the wearer of a helmet, over the wearer of a fur cap; and I do hope that this new fashion may be laid aside immediately. Many of the French, on the other hand, are in a deplorable condition, from the effects of the weather. I have had their boots ripped from many, who had not been able to take them off for a week. Their feet are in a state of complete mortification.

You may hence judge of the waste of life that characterises the French army. "*Monsieur le Médecin, nous mourons ici en Espagne comme les mouches,*" was the answer I received from one of these poor wretches, a conscript of six months, when inquiring of the general state of the French army.

Dismissing now the political and military topics of these volumes, we shall insert some of those descriptions of the people and their manners, which came under the notice of our—Travellers.

I have (says Dr. N.) examined with attention the celebrated chapel of St. John the Baptist, which is certainly a *chef-d'œuvre* of magnificence. It is unfortunately placed in an old church dedicated to St. Roche; and much of its beauty is lost from the want of a sufficiency of light to distinguish its parts. There being only one window, which is at the extremity of the building, the few rays of light which enter are thrown obliquely past the Mosaic chapel, without illuminating it.

This chapel contains three very fine mosaic pictures, copied from the works of Raphael and Guido. That over the altar is the Annunciation, and on the right and left are the baptism of our Saviour by St. John, and the descent of the Holy Ghost. The altar is composed of lapis lazuli and amethyst, round which is a broad gold margin. The pavement is also wrought in mosaic; and the pillars are blocks of jasper, verd antique, Egyptian granite, lapis lazuli, and alabaster. The doors by which you enter this chapel are of brass, exquisitely wrought and gilt; in the centre is suspended a large golden lamp. I am afraid to mention the immense sum which this oratory is said to have cost. It was made at Rome for king John the Fifth; and after having been erected there, and consecrated by the Pope, was pulled down, and sent hither by sea.——

Once I have seen a Portuguese play, but could not find enough of amusement to induce me to wish for a repetition. We are likewise exposed, in going home at midnight, to *cascades* from the windows of the inhabitants. . . . . .

Junot had made some severe laws on this head; but since his departure, the inhabitants have relapsed into all their filthy customs.

Had one-half of the money paid for St. John the Baptist's chapel been laid out by king John, in the construction of common sewers, this city, (Lisbon,) might have been at this day as cleanly as any in Europe, and the name of his Majesty endeared to posterity, for having conferred so great a benefit on the inhabitants of this capital . . . . . .

Beggary in this country is carried to a most extraordinary height; but there are two distinct classes of mendicants in Portugal: the mendicants of indigence, misery, and starvation, and those of superstition, arrogance, and hypocrisy. They carry on an eternal competition with each other; and so unequal are the weapons with which they fight, and so different their mode of waging war on the public purse, that you daily find, in all the large towns of the kingdom, the beggars of indigence expiring in the very streets where their opponents are among the best fed and best lodged inhabitants.

The former, though perishing with hunger and cold, seldom prefers a request. He casts his watery eye on the first benevolent countenance he beholds, and in silence awaits the result of that appeal. If he receives charity, he is grateful; if not, he raises his eyes to Heaven, and steals away to the dark corner which shelters him from the wind.

But a very different mode is adopted by the latter:—collected in a body of five or six persons, they arm themselves with a crucifix, or a wooden image, or a picture, and bearing a few lighted tapers, they sally forth, after sunset, through the streets of the towns, roaring

forth the most discordant notes in praise of St. Francis, or the Madonna; while a few imps, whom they keep in pay, and who are well instructed for the purpose, run before the procession, and with a large stone or huge cudgel thunder at the door of each house, till the owner, trembling for his locks and hinges, starts from his bed, curses the disturbers of his repose, and chucking a testoon, or a couple of vintains, out of his window, creeps back to his miserable straw pallet, and wishes from the bottom of his soul that the whole crew of Franciscans, Benedictines, and barefooted Carmelites were in the lowest depth of purgatory.

At Castel Branco Dr. N. learned, that the Jews were the agents of the French in their system of *espionnage*, and in procuring supplies, &c. for the invaders. *Is* this *one* of the results of Buonaparte's Sanhedrim?

We find in these volumes many instances of good-nature and hospitality, among those who could afford it; and even the peasants do not appear to be naturally hard-hearted. To these we willingly do justice. Dr. Neale met with a reception from a Spanish *Medico* which does honour to his brother of the profession. This gentleman had in his library the works of Brown and Cullen; but we are sorry to remark, that he read them only in French editions: Huxham, Sydenham, and many other works of English Physicians, graced his shelves.

We select the following passage, as it unites the attention shewn by the inhabitants of a cottage, with that which was manifested by persons of a superior rank in life. It is also highly picturesque, and characteristic of the manners of the people, in these seldom-visited retreats.

At a village, called Siete Carreros, where I remained all night, I had great difficulty in procuring admission into any of their houses, owing, as I afterwards discovered, to the men being employed at some distance from this place in erecting a new bridge. However, by the mediation of my Swiss servant, who speaks Spanish fluently, I was at length admitted into a cottage, where I found a good fire, and procured some eggs and wine. At night the owner of the dwelling returned, and expressed great regret that he could not accommodate me with a bed. However, he succeeded in getting one for me in an adjoining house, belonging to the principal inhabitant of the village, which afforded me an opportunity of witnessing a novel, and, to me, an interesting sight, the interior of a Spanish mansion, nearly, I suppose, in the same state as it might have existed in the beginning of the 17th century. The whole family, consisting of eight persons, were habited in the ancient Spanish costume; and every article of furniture accorded in fashion and antiquity with the appearance and manners of the proprietors.

As I contemplated the group surrounding the supper-table, I thought what a fine subject it would have afforded for the pencil of an artist.

The major domo was a tall, handsome, dark man; his wife a comely jolly brunette. Three fine children, a brace of greyhounds, and your humble servant, seated opposite to the lively hostess, and endeavouring to conceal the disgust he felt at the sausages swimming in oil and garlick, which she heaped on his plate, while she pressed him unceasingly to eat. In the back ground the domestics were amusing themselves in calculating the immense value of the hilt of my sword, the tassels of my hat, the epaulets and buttons of my coat, all of which they believed to be pure and solid gold. In short, I was viewed with unremitting wonder and delight; while, on the other hand, I felt as much amused at this picturesque aspect of human nature, amid the wilds of Leon.

After supper I was conducted to a chamber, where I found a clean and most comfortable bed; and at an early hour this morning I rose, and taking leave of my entertainers, who seemed much gratified by the present of an Indian silk handkerchief, which appeared to have particularly hit the fancy of the fair Spaniard; and, returning them many thanks for their hospitality, mounted my horse, and proceeded through Calzada to this place.

The Dr. did not always meet with equal civility: many of the beneficed clergy repulsed him: husbandmen who were themselves in want, could bestow little attention on others: and an army of 20,000 Britons earnest for roast beef, contributed to exhaust still further the already exhausted villagers. Says Dr. N.:—

Nothing can surpass the want of comfort or misery in which the people of this country live, or, I should say, exist, if I may be allowed to judge from what I have seen since I left Salamanca. Their clothes and linen ragged and threadbare; their persons shockingly filthy; houses nearly unfurnished; windows without glass; fuel dear and scarce; and their food consisting almost entirely of an execrable mess, called *gaspacho*, which they eat thrice a day. This is made of a mixture of vinegar, garlic, lamp-oil, and Cayenne pepper, mixed with boiling water, poured over a dishful of bread. Once a week

(on Sundays, that is) they allow themselves, as a rarity, a bit of bacon or a sausage; and in this way they subsist all the year round. Their winters are as cold as their summers are dry and sultry. Their chief fuel consists of chaff or chopped straw, thrown over a few twigs; and, as they are unacquainted with the luxury of a pair of bellows, they are obliged to be eternally on their knees, blowing up the embers, if they happen to have any pot or jar on the fire; for they have almost no cooking utensil that is not of earth. Now and then you see a copper ladle, which is scoured very bright, and hung against the wall as an ornament. Knives, forks, and spoons are rare articles; consequently, they make use of their fingers, and clapping their mess on a low stool, round which they assemble like a set of Hottentots, they endeavour to satisfy the cravings of nature. It is melancholy to contemplate these extraordinary repasts in a country which the all-bountiful Creator has distinguished by so much fertility. Such, however, is the lot of the unfortunate Spaniard. . . . . .

I must tell you (says the Dr.) that the people cannot help expressing the delight they feel at the abolition of the Inquisition, and the partial suppression of the monastic orders. Several neighbours of the gentleman at whose house I am, came this evening to pay him a visit, and were absolutely *capering about the room with joy*. One of these was a *cura*, or secular clergyman. I mention this to you, as it will give you an idea of the great popularity which this first act of the new monarchy is likely to give to Joseph Bonaparte.

The "Officer" seems to have met with equal vicissitudes in his change of quarters: sometimes he is frankly received by honest and hearty souls; at others bare walls and cold comforts are all he can obtain. He even describes the higher classes of society as insipid;—but he did not urge his fortune beyond a first attempt.

The city of Salamanca is extensive, containing at least 8,000 well-built houses, besides numerous monasteries, several elegant colleges, and splendid churches.—The cathedral, considered one of the finest in Spain, is a magnificent structure, but ornamented with ridiculous profusion. The west front is crowded with basso-relievos, and grotesque figures of every kind, intermixed with saintly legends and the fanciful twinings of the vegetable world. The latter decoration is often adopted to supply the barren invention of the architect.

The interior of this holy structure is much superior to its exterior. It is simply ornamented, being of the latest and best style of Gothic; and is more admirable in this sober garb, than were it overcharged with the labyrinth of rich work so commonly introduced in similar buildings. This bad taste injures the harmony of the scene; destroying the fine religious gloom of its vaulted passages, lofty columns, and well-ceiled roofs:—but modern affectation and ignorance never fail to ruin these beautiful specimens of antiquity by foolish additions and absurd amendments.

Some years ago its old spire fell; and, woeful to relate, a sort of dome supplies its place, finely fretted and pilastered within, and decorated at all points and corners with every gay colour, besides silver and gold, in a most abominable Greek-Dutch taste.—Such is the crown now placed on the fine and graceful summits of the Gothic arches. The body of the church has suffered in like manner; the choir being enclosed by a similar effort of perverted skill. Were we to separate these two modern works from the cathedral to which they are attached, we might admire their ingenuity; but when applied as they are, the only sentiment they excite is disgust.

Several small chapels in the aisles are enriched with good paintings, carvings, monuments, and other commemorations of our Saviour and the saints. A picture of Leonardi di Vinci, representing the Virgin and the infant Jesus, and executed in his best style, is in one of them. In another chapel, over an altar, is a delightful performance: the entombing of Christ; large, and in exquisite condition; full of beauty, fine colour, and worthy the Venetian school. I should suppose it a Titian—at any rate it would do honour to his pencil when even in the zenith of its power.

A vast range of walls and towers surround the town. On these embattled ruins many houses are erected, whose elevated situation, architecture, and grated windows, together with the enriched spires of the religious buildings shooting up behind the city, give it, to the approaching traveller, more the appearance of an eastern capital than of a town in the little kingdom of Leon.

The bridge, is of many arches; one half of the erection is Roman, and the other modern; but both are of great beauty. The city is built on an extensive plain; bleak, and almost treeless: nothing breaks the cheerless monotony, excepting here and there a village, until the eye meets the horizon hemmed in by huge mountains shrouded with snow.

What I have yet seen of the inhabitants does not awaken in me any very glowing idea of their charms. They seem cold and insipid as their landscapes. The nobles dress wretchedly; the females without taste, and no trace of a national costume; being equipped in bad imitation of what the French wore

twenty years ago. Waists extremely long, and thinly moulded, measure half the length of their persons (their stature being short); and thus destroying all symmetry, transform the female form divine into that of some nondescript ugly animal. However, if the middle be reduced to a mere nothing in point of thickness, the ladies of all ranks, high and low, make up for the deficiency in another part of their persons.

The men (I mean the hidalgos or gentlemen) are continually involved in their mantles; under which they wear a sort of German great coat. A coloured silk handkerchief binds their neck; and every mark of indolence, dirt, and absence of water, attends them.

I paid a visit the other evening to the house of the Marquis of ———, where I found several females, but not one of them possessed any thing to interest. A little dance, with some music, assisted to enliven the hours which are passed without conversation or refreshment. In one corner of a large saloon sat a groupe of well-dressed donnas; in another, a similar assemblage of dons. Both parties encircled a sort of copper soup-dish, filled high with the embers of suffocating charcoal: the only means the natives have of heating themselves or their apartments. It may be agreeable to them, as "use doth breed a nature in a man;" but it never fails to give strangers a head-ach.

This was my first taste of Spanish society (for the honest folk who entertained us on our march are not to be honoured with so high a title!); and really I found it so stupid, so devoid of female graces on the part of the ladies, and of rational converse on the side of the men, that I have no wish to make a second attempt.

Our author's remarks on other interior accompaniments of the churches, are those of the protestant Briton who never was on the continent before.

The season of the year, the violence of the rains, the snows, &c. with their concomitants, brought our travellers acquainted rather with the dreary roughnesses than the majestic beauties of the mountainous track through which they travelled, yet they saw somewhat of alpine scenery and alpine management.

Towards the latter part of this day's journey we rode through extensive woods of the evergreen oak, in which we met several large herds of swine. The mode adopted here of feeding these animals is singular. A peasant, armed with a very long slender flail, made of light wood, marches at the head of this black squadron, and acts the part of a jackall, by beating from the boughs of the oaks their mast, which drops in great abundance upon the ravenous group beneath. These testify their delight by forming a most sonorous chorus of grunting, accompanied by a rapid flourish of their slender appendages behind. Having exhausted the first tree, the peasant attacks others in succession, the swinish multitude following in a thick column, and throwing up a dense body of dust. . . .

One track we mounted, bold and hazardous as the precipices of St. Gothard, and not at all inferior in sublimity. The rolling streams, which dashed from every chasm or time-worn furrow in the rock, were rendered doubly romantic by the thick chesnut-trees that over-hang their edges; the autumnal tints of their yellow leaves made a fine contrast with their sober-hued neighbours, the cork and the olive. . . . . .

The cork-tree so nearly resembles the oak in form and branching, even to a similar acorn, that, for some time, I mistook it for the same. When age has given the bark sufficient thickness for use, the natives peel it off from the bottom of the trunk up as high as the lowest limbs will permit; and when time re-covers the naked wood with a clothing not inferior to the first, it is again stripped, and left to acquire new habiliments. So useful is this natural production, that even furniture is made of it; and in most of the cottages you see chairs and tables of no other composition: to a stranger they appear heavy in the extreme, but on raising them from the ground, the sensation is extraordinary on discovering their wonderful lightness. Roofs of dwellings are, in many places, laid over with this vegetable substance; it being found an impenetrable preservative against the sweeping torrents which deluge this country in the rainy months.

There are many other incidental hints scattered in these volumes, which have attracted our attention, and which, in our opinion, are ingenious and valuable. The *separation* of these nations from the continent, with their little improvements by any intercourse with the world at large, strongly strikes the observant eye.

What enlightened views or exercise of general knowledge can be expected in the Juntas which are deputed from places so secluded? Can we wonder at the false or imperfect estimates made by such persons of their enemies, or of their friends? Is it surprizing, considering all things, that they so slightly distinguished the one from the other? And when we reflect on the unavoidable composition of the Central Junta, itself, as the representatives of

such constituents, that they have been able to resist so long the well appointed and well organized armies of the Emperor and King, excites our astonishment, rather than any misfortunes that may have attended the Spanish arms, which had at once to struggle with ignorance, incompetence, and treason.

Sketches of the Country, Character and Costume, in Portugal and Spain, made during the late Campaign, and on the Route of the British Army, in 1808 and 1809. Engraved and coloured from the Drawings by the Rev. William Bradford, A.B. of St. John's College, Oxford, Chaplain of Brigade to the Expedition. With incidental Illustrations and appropriate Descriptions of each Subject. Booth, London, 1809. Nos 1 to 8. Each Number. Price 10s. 6d, contains three or four Plates, executed in Aquatinta, and correctly coloured. The Whole will be comprized in 14 Numbers: about 51 Subjects.

We, who so lately complained of Mr. Salt's "Views in India and Abyssinia," as very imperfectly explained by the letter-press which accompanies them, know not how to commend these numbers to which not a word by way of explanation is *as yet* annexed. It is true, that the author promises such an appendix: if our advice be of any weight, on the execution of it, we say decidedly: "Place yourself in the situation of those who know nothing; and think what kind of information such persons would desire." The work will be more complete as a whole; it will more effectually instruct those who inspect it, by the addition of a few extra pages; and no one will complain of fatigue, even should it descend to what might be thought minutiæ. In fact, this work offers the most correct representations of Spanish and Portuguese subjects, that we have seen; and those who have been conversant with the places, or persons, represented, may know them again instantly in Mr. Bradford's designs.

Our readers will have observed, that in considering the foregoing articles, we omitted to notice the prints with which they are adorned. We partly reserved the consideration of them that we might include them with these now under our view.

To Mr. Moore's "Campaign" of his brother, Sir John, is prefixed a portrait of the general, which expresses rather the gentleman than the soldier: it exhibits the softness and *smoothness* of a man "possessing the milk of human kindness," not the stern messenger of wrath upon enemies. This is honourable to the man, whatever it may be to the general. A good plan of the battle of Corunna is annexed, and, what is more especially proper, a map on a large scale, shewing the routes of the different corps of the British army. A like attention to the routes of the French, with the respective *dates*, would have been a valuable addition. Dr. Neale's work has plates, of which one or two are good; touched with spirit by the engraver; and, we presume to think, that whatever effect they possess, they are beholden to that artist for it: others are bad; the major part are of the inferior description. The "Officer's" plates are executed in aquatinta, and though small, yet they convey tolerable ideas of what they are intended to represent.

We confess, that we have taken advantage of Mr. Bradford's labours, and have consulted them whenever the course of events led us to wish for acquaintance by inspection with the countries through which we have accompanied our army. His plates have introduced to us Cintra, Torres Vedras, Salamanca, Benevente, &c. with the passes among the mountains, the passages of rivers, &c. It includes also the costume of a Spanish bishop, and of several orders of monks: neither are the enemy neglected; for we have a dragoon and a foot soldier, of the French army, which truly have a fiercer air than the armed peasantry of Spain; although these look more alive than their massive brethren, whose slouching hats and great coats, suggest the idea of *contrabandists* to the eye of an Englishman. As to the females, Mr. B. has hit off the duenna very well: the petticoats of the lady under her charge have received a few inches of addition at bottom, by way of accommodation to the latitude of London; and the dance of the *bullero* is chosen at a modest moment. The female servants and peasants are sufficiently characteristic. The houses communicate intelligible notions on the Spanish style of building, and the mountains and rocky eminences speak for themselves. We

doubt, however, the correctness of Mr. F's trees and foliage: his pines are too slender; they are Swedish and not Spanish pines; for the latter rise to larger heads at top, the northern are more *aspiring*. The necessary introduction of parties of the British troops gives to these localities a strange compound air, which has much the character of contradiction and impossibility, though we know that, in fact, it is nothing more than truth.

A Cursory View of the late Administration, with a few Remarks on the Strictures of the Quarterly Review on Mr. Moore's Publication: 8vo. Pp. 44. Price 1s. 6d. Richardson: London, 1809.

Some political writers, like certain pirates we have read of, fire half a dozen broadsides before it can be guessed under what flag they combat: others, more honest, shew their colours in the title (which *should be* a writer's distinction) or, at furthest, display their party in the very first page of their performance. This gentleman's title might be prefixed, very appropriately, to a pamphlet on the contrary side from that which he supports; but his very first paragraph shews, that *it is* not as a friend to the late administration he takes this Cursory View of their conduct. The chief intent of his performance is, to prove that affairs have been badly conducted *abroad*; and especially in Spain, where Sir John Moore was used extremely ill, the Spaniards still worse, and John Bull worst of all. If we grant him his first principles, we cannot deny his deductions:

If, in consequence of the accumulated insults, and increased demands of the French Emperor, the Austrian Court was compelled to submit to the arbitration of the sword; *if*, rather than tamely crouch to the galling yoke, they voluntarily embraced the certain alternative of securing their independence, or accelerating their total subjugation, *the ministry were certainly fully justified in taking every advantage from the contest to secure our own interests*; but *if*, on the contrary, Austria, unprepared, and single-handed, was *madly* plunged into destruction to aid our own projects at the moment, the whole country must be unanimous in censuring the wickedness and folly which actuated our councils.

This is very true; but if proof be required to mature this latter supposition into certainty, what does our author say?

It is a known fact, that Mr. Stuart was dispatched from Spain, by Mr. Frere, on a mission to the Austrian Court, above *a month* before the declaration of war took place, and this circumstance alone affords strong grounds of suspicion, that our late government has much to answer for, in having completed the subjugation of the continent.

Considering the state of Spain, and the slow movements that alone were in the power of Mr. Stuart, how much of this *month* would elapse before he could arrive from Madrid at Vienna? Were no warlike preparations made before his mission? What say the intercepted dispatches of Champagny, to this?——Our author adds, in a note, an anecdote of Mr. Pitt, which we know to be true, from the immediate information of those who saw it. We have not equal authority for the expressions used by Mr. Fox; but we believe them to be correct.

An interesting proof how strongly those great statesmen, now unhappily no more, felt the impropriety of another continental war, is furnished by the following anecdotes communicated from undoubted authority. Mr. Pitt, a short time before his death, at that time under the pressure of severe illness, arising from the unabated toils of his public station, and his unwearied zeal for the interests of his country, having, for some time, contemplated the map of Europe, and the fatal field of Austerlitz, used these remarkable words: "*Now shut that book for twenty years.*"—Mr. Fox, a short time before his death, hearing that Prussia was going to war, said, with characteristic energy: "*It must not be; if I was able, I would go myself to prevent it.*"

It is necessary to understand the real character of the Spanish nobility, in order to complete that picture of the state of Spain which may be collected from our foregoing articles: our author describes it thus:

Under the baneful influence of the Prince of Peace, treason had widely diffused itself through the land, and had taken its strongest root in the breasts of the nobility.

The Spanish nation has acquired a degree of habitual indolence, or rather apathy, from their little intercourse with other nations, and from an absurd pride generated from the consideration of their former importance. It is not that pride, which at the same time that it glories in, also aspires to emulate, the deeds of ancient renown; which, whilst it renders every dishonourable action abhorrent, stimulates to virtue, and forms the best assistant to practical morality; but it is that sluggard, empty importance which, led by the remembrance of the days of chivalry, never

perceives how different were the fruits of the refined honour and enthusiastic valour of those days to the exertions of modern Spain, unless steeled and invigorated by the hope of freedom. It was then the duty of the nobility to cheer and animate their vassals by their own example, and by promises of redress. On the contrary, they felt that their own false grandeur was founded on the slavery of the wretched peasantry; they feared that the insurrection which threatened the French would equally overthrow themselves; and they became anxious to check their first efforts towards freedom in the bud.

That this portrait contains some lines of resemblance, we acknowledge; yet we cannot acquiesce in it as a complete likeness. It should be remembered, that Buonaparte studied to adopt what he thought the deepest of all deep policy, in respect to the nobility of Spain: and he so managed matters that the most upright mind had only the choice of evils: submission, or extensive calamities to his country. The Duke de l'Infantado is an instance in point. From a letter of this nobleman, inserted in "Sir John Moore's "Campaign," addressed to that commander, the good sense, honour, and integrity of the Duke is conspicuous. *This is the nobleman who was pointed out to us, when the Spanish insurrection was only a report among the public, as* CAPABLE OF CONDUCTING THE REVOLUTION, IF HE PLEASED; *by reason of his talents, as well as his influence.** Yet the Duke was forced to Bayonne, as well as others of his rank; and under what pretence could he have avoided that bondage?

We are not entirely persuaded that British ministers should have stipulated for any *internal* changes in the government and institutions of Spain: and we put the case to our author himself, whether, if Britain were about to receive assistance from Spain, he would approve of any previous interference in our national establishments by the ministry of his most Catholic Majesty? Though we do not approve of all the maxims of the Prussian Frederic, yet we acknowledge, there is much force in the motto around the star of his most honourable order, *Cuique Suum.* As to this writer's defence of Sir John Moore's character: whatever be his anxiety as a friend, that General's character needs no defence: † and, as to his accusations of the Quarterly Review as prejudiced against Sir John, we leave to that work the task of refuting them, if it thinks proper.

* Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 595, 605. *et al.*

† For Sir John Moore's Public Services, Vide Panorama, Vol. V. p. 1032.

The Mother: A Poem, in Five Books: By Mrs. West, Author of "Letters to a Young Man," &c. Pp. 242. Price 9s. Longman, and Co. London, 1809.

We have perused this poem, with much satisfaction, as to the sentiments it inculcates, and generally as to the versification, it exhibits; though we must confess, that we have met with lines in it that did not appear to have been scanned either by the ear or the fingers. The subject is both happy and extensive. Mrs. W. has felt more, as a mother, for mothers than for fathers; and daughters are principal objects of her solicitude. She has not even described at full length the happy man whose virtues and excellencies entitle him to preference at the altar of Hymen: though she has given highly proper cautions against the rash choice of coxcombry, avarice, or selfishness, as partners for life, with British female delicacy.

From the following extracts our readers may form their own opinions on the merit of this poem:—

Soon are the haughty habits of command,
And self-esteem, and scorn, acquir'd, which long
And painful discipline can scarce subdue.
But if of milder stamp, thy hopes aspire
To form the courtly finish'd gentleman
And bland accomplish'd dame, expert in all
That bears the stamp of fashion, in each grace,
That with insinuating sweetness steals
The flatter'd spirit, and from self-esteem
Commands the praise it gives—bound not thy views
To suavity, but to smooth manners join
A heart as gentle, steel'd by virtues firm;
For gentleness and firmness may be bound
In one fair chaplet, like the bay and rose.

While the young plastic mind from thee receives
Its first impression, studiously imprint
The stamp of fortitude, and wisely raze
Fastidious niceness, feeling falsely nam'd;
Lydian and British manners will not blend.
Thou dost not nurse some feeble Sybarite,
Pain'd by a crumpled rose-leaf, and annoy'd
To madness by a choir of nightingales
Chaunting their loves to Cynthia. Other arts
Thy sons must learn than wanton serenade,
Or the trim curvets of the agile dance,
With all the soft voluptuousness that waits
On pamper'd appetite. No more on earth

Reigns fair Astrea, nor has Gloriane
Sent forth her knights to rid th' oppressed world
Of giants, Saracens, and paynims proud;
Treason, rape, murder, sacrilege, and spoil,
Ate's foul offspring, ravage now the plains
Of desolated Europe. Th' iron age
Calls for a heart like adamant, and nerves
Compact as steel; courage alike prepar'd
To beard gaunt danger in the files of war,
Or bide the stings of sharp calamity
With unrepining sufferance. Generous zeal,
Mindless of self, yet burning to unchain
The captives of oppression, or to guard
Its menac'd country. Firm integrity,
A blunt unvarnish'd man, of antique guise,
Who, by the threat'ning sword or proffer'd bribe
Alike unmov'd, holds on his steady course
In the plain path direct. War now assumes
A different character than when she call'd
The sons of Albion from unmenac'd homes
To high encounters; when with mighty deeds
Of distant heroes her loud trumpet spoke
Proud invitations to the field of fame.
No Harry Monmouth now to Percy sends
His glove in gallant courtesy, a call
To great achievements and renown'd exploits,
The sport of youthful warriors. Now no more
The flower of chivalry, the Muse's pride,
Illustrious Surrey, rides from joust to joust
Waving the purfled scarf of Geraldine,
And calling other lovers to contend
With him in arts and arms. On Gallia's throne
No generous Francis sits, nor brave Navarre,
Who on the horrent brow of combat stamp'd
Honour and courtesy, and strict regard
To faith implied or plighted. These compell'd
Victory to drop her bloody mail, and stoop
To raise the vanquish'd. Glory was their aim,
Not mean revenge, the curse of baser minds,
Low-born, and giddy with prosperity,
More suited to acquire than just to use
Dominion absolute. O menac'd isle!
Last refuge of integrity and worth,
To which religion, liberty, and peace
Have flown as to an ark, riding secure
Amid a world of waters; must thou too
Sink in the deluge that hath overwhelm'd
Order and law, and from their base pluck'd up
Empires and states, the elder born of time,
Whelming the bright records of ancient fame,
Habits and hopes, in the oblivious *Now*
Of power invincible. The traveller
Through Europe journeys, as along the wilds
Of Samoieda, or Canadian wastes,
And asks, what wandering tribe inhabits here?

The following is a pleasing picture of social life.

But, while the well-train'd daughters thus improve
In years, in charms, in virtues, and forebode
Happy alliances, and large increase
Of honour to the parent-house, the sons,
Ripen'd to manly vigour, and endu'd
With learning and intrepid virtue, firm
As their congenial oaks, return to prop
Those lovely plants, who, like the woodbine, crave
Protection, and with honied sweets perfume
The stem round which their tendrils fondly twine,
And happy he, whose envied lot allows
Tranquil domestic joys—the social meal,
The evening festival, the morning lounge,
A smiling sister hanging on each arm,
Are his; his, too, the intellectual feast
Of confidential friendship, unrestrain'd
By jealousy, unchill'd by cold neglect,
Unwarp'd by rival interests. Best regale
Of pilgrim-man, while journeying to the realm
Where, in its native soil, this golden fruit
Swells with nectareous pulp; not, as on earth,
Austere and dwindling, like a southern plant
Transplanted to some rigid arctic clime.

Yet pause a while: the family of love,
Cultur'd by taste, by truth and virtue train'd,
Invite th' enamour'd Muse. Whether they wind
O'er hill and valley, culling herb and flower,
Or in the garden's shrubby pale enclos'd,
Pursue the blissful arts in Eden learn'd,
Here, as of old, the sons of Adam choose
The rougher part; they pulverize the soil,
Press on the loosen'd banks the massy roll,
Or bend with strenuous arms the osier-staves
To form the arbour, meditated scene
Of social joys. Round this thy daughters, Eve,
Entwine a verdant canopy, compos'd
Of every graceful climber. Fragrant here,
Clematis creeps, the prickly eglantine,
The jasmine and the woodbine, sweetest plant
That scents the breath of Flora. Or they deck
The shelter'd southern bank with vernal flowers,
To greet returning Phœbus, and compose
A May-day wreath. Here, too, when autumn chills
The dews of eve, their choice exotics brave
Awhile the tempest; pensile fuschia hangs
Her scarlet bloom, and coronilla shows
The cowslip-hue and soft perfumes of spring;
Th' odorous myrtle waves his snowy crest,
And anagalis to the dying year
Unfolds its purple flowers. Ev'n when without
The rough storm beats, still round the parlour-fire
A happy circle meet. Music, and song,
And study, nor abstract nor frivolous,
Labours of taste, or charity, or use,
Employ the day; and when the shutters close,
Stripp'd of his icy beard and furrow'd frown,

Old Hyems sits a palmer at the hearth,
Partakes the wassail goblet, and repeats
Sage chronicles, and saws, and legends wild;
Or, dearer still, recalls the sportive scenes
Of early life, the school-boy's stratagem,
The truant's dangerous scrape, the college-prank,
And every light excess of buoyant youth,
When the warm pulse beats high, which prudent age,
Ev'n while it censures, pardons. 'Mid the scenes
The mother sits as priestess at the shrine
Of blameless joy, and, ere it swerves to ill,
Checks its exuberance. Every word of love
Swells her responsive heart; but should a cloud,
Transient and flecker'd as the misty veil
Which, mid the fervour of a summer's morn,
Flits lightly o'er the sun-beams, chill the glow
Of harmony most cordial, her mild eye
Reproves the offending child; and oft she quits
The circle for her oratory, there
To sanctify festivity with praise,
And, like th' Arabian patriarch*, supplicate
Her children may not in their feasts offend.

Mrs. West religious sentiments may be gathered from her apostrophe to Britain, whose religious duties as a nation, she considers as very extensive.

Oh! Britain! native isle, whose triumphs warm
My breast with ardour, for whose wrongs I mourn,
And with a woman's weakness shuddering hear
Thy dangers! Queen of Ocean! with regret
I must accuse thee, tho' thy victor-flag
Flames like a steady cynosure, to shew
A darkling world the port where liberty,
Honour, and truth, their votive altars guard.
Bears not that banner, in its ample field,
The Christsan symbol? Christian are thy hosts,
And on the word of God thy Christian crown
Recumbent lies. Why, then, like Carmel's churl,†
Withhold thy living waters, and thy bread
Of life from hungry strangers, subject now
To all thy laws, except thy laws divine?
Art thou the nation maritime, beheld
Long since by Amos' son‡ in vision clear,
Beyond the Ethiopic floods, with wings
Protecting other lands, and sending forth
Her fragile vessels over distant seas?
And shall the awful mandate to collect
Israel oppress'd and scatter'd, and to bear
The converts to their God in Palestine,
Be to thy care intrusted? Sanctify
Thyself for the high mission, and become
In purpose, as in act, heav'n's minister.
Say, shall thy red-cross standard wave sublime
O'er golden Inde, and Satan's idol-holds
Feel not its influence†? Still the blazing pyres
Proclaim where superstition immolates
The self-devoted. Still in Ganges' flood
Besotted myriads seek for health, and life,
And pardon, and beatitude. On earth
The Fakir lies, and still, with eyelids shorn,
Looks at the sun on his meridian throne,
And deems his tortures virtue. Britain, say,
Where are thy temples, where thy white-rob'd priests,
Thy bloodless altars, and thy sacred creeds?
Hast thou no true ablution to despoil
Ganges of worship? No pure rite, no prayer,
juration, from his trance of pain
To rouse the Fakir? No consoling chaunt
To tell the widow her Redeemer lives,
And snatch her from the flames? O teach those groves,
Rich with redundant beauty, fragrance, fruit,
And shade salubrious, all the swelling pomp
Of Asiatic foliage, teach those groves
To echo other sounds than Brumah's name,
And other incantations! Be the songs
Of Sion heard from fertile Malabar
To sandy Arcot, to the beauteous shores
Of rich Orissa, and Bengal, profuse
Of all life needs, save that for which we live.
Oh! spread those echoes o'er the peaceful seas,
Peopled with barks innumerous! Let them sound
In every spicy isle, and palm-crown'd bay,
Where commerce spreads her tent, or stays her oar.
Wherever waves thy banner, bid it shade
The house of God; where'er thy tongue is heard,
O let it, like an angel's trumpet, tell
Messiah's kingdom of good-will and peace,
Friendship and truth to man; to God the rites
Of firm obedience, gratitude, and love.

* Job, 1st chapter, 5th verse.

† Nabal. See 1st Samuel, 25th chapter, 11th verse.

‡ Isaiah, 18th chapter. The reader is referred to Bishop Horsley's Commentary on that very mysterious part of Holy Writ.

† The Author disclaims having any intention by these reflections, to excite government to subdue paganism in our Indian possessions by coercive measures. It is rightly argued, that we are not sufficiently powerful to effect such a design, God has not allowed us the means of rooting out idolatry. But what every serious person must deeply lament is, that in our numerous and wealthy settlements, no provision, or at best only a very scanty one, is made for supporting Christianity among our own countrymen, or for propagating its sublime truths among the natives, by giving them a chance of conversion from beholding the beauty of holiness in our public worship, and in the lives of Christians. That the latter effect of our religion is not more prevalent must be referred to the fault of individuals. What is required of the ruling powers is, to found a religious establishment at every settlement, and to patronize the translation of the Holy Scriptures into all the native languages.

Built the full hosanna, till it soars
High as the lofty mountains of the moon,
And wakens Afric's savage genius, there
In gloomy state reposing; bid him yield
His bloody banquets, and his demon-gods;
Call on the tawny Moor to lay aside
That sensual creed which binds him to afflict,
And hate, the christian. Teach Canadian tribes,
Who wander vast Columbia's northern wilds,
To hope a better heav'n than that they paint,
Areskoni's gift beyond the lakes, compos'd
Of forests stor'd with game, and sunny plains.
But chief, O guilt! O grief! lasting disgrace
To thy renown to say, 'tis yet undone!
Teach those whom Afric's vices, or thine own,
Have made thy captives—those who ceaseless toil
Beneath a burning sun, to swell thy marts
With produce exquisite; those most forlorn,
Whom thou hast reft of country, and disjoin'd
From nature's ties; O teach those men of woes,
The God thou worshippest. So when they sit,
Their labour ended, musing on the plains
Of Guinea, or on Benin's cooling palms,
Till sorrow kindles vengeance, and they dare
To brave, by crime, the tortures which they deem
Will send them to the realms so lov'd, so mourn'd,
Visions more mild may rise, list'ning the themes
Of heavenly mercy, and eternal rest
To deep affliction. Down their glossy cheeks
Shall stream the tears of piety and joy,
Dews of an ardent heart, producing now
Far nobler passions than revenge and hate.

O Britain! cleanse thy glory from this stain,
Of nations most illustrious; Blush to hear
That Lusitanian and Castilian kings*
First labour'd in their colonies to fix
The canker'd scion they mistaking deem'd
The tree of life; whilst thou, in whose bless'd soil
It grows redundant, check'd by counsels cold,
Selfish, or atheistical, hast given
To the true plant no culture, nor convey'd
Its fruit to distant regions. Hangs the sword
Of desolation o'er thy head, scarce staid
From hewing down thy greatness? Are thy sons
Torn from the walks of peace, thy treasures drain'd
And thy vast genius circumscrib'd with laws
Abhorrent to thy nature, but impos'd
By the stern times, and wilt thou not inquire
How thou hast sinn'd to Heaven, nor weep th' offence
Of cold indifference in a sacred cause?

Yet, Britain, know, whether thy hallow'd hand
Shall usher in the dawn, or, fearful still,
Curtain its beams, the sun of truth shall rise,
Shine from the orient, light those scatter'd isles,
Which, like green emeralds sparkle on the breast
Of the Pacific and Atlantic seas,
Blazing from Greenland to the southern pole,
O'er Apalachian mountains, on the top
Of Andes, on the high Rhiphæan rocks,
O'er the long chain which shoots from Caucasus
To sea-wash'd Anadir; where India's hills
Stop the monsoon's strong current, to the heights
Of Ethiopia, where the Nile collects
Her waters inexhaustible, shall sound
The echoing lauds of universal man
Hymning one common God, the God of peace,
And purity, and fellowship, and love.

* Dr. Robertson, in several parts of his History of America, describes the care which the Spanish government took to found and endow religious worship in the countries which they conquered.

Sermons on important Subjects. By the late Rev. David Tappan, D. D. Hollis Professor of Divinity in the University at Cambridge. [New-England.] To which are prefixed a biographical Sketch of the Author, and a Sermon preached at his Funeral, by Dr. Holmes. 1 Vol. 8vo. pp. 334. Boston. N. A. Hiliard. 1807.

The Theological literature of America, still retains much of that phraseology which prevailed among the founders of the various towns and communities in the United States. It is, we conclude, as necessary as the technicals established among other professions. Law, Physic, and even Agriculture and Manufactures have their terms; and to change them for others more intelligible to the public, would be thought dangerous by those accustomed to use them. It should not be so in Divinity, because this study being of universal concern, the duty of every individual, the precepts and practices it enjoins should be expressed in language adapted to the capacity, and understanding of mankind at large. Familiar discourse is most likely to make the desired impression on the hearer, as it *slides* into his mind, and fixes *principles* independent of *expressions*. We fear that there are many persons, noted as good Christians, who adopt expressions, (and strangely, sometimes, do they apply them), but never experience the power of principles; and often do these impiously pious souls, censure without mercy those who do not *talk* as they do. Much happier are those "excellent of the earth"

who in easy, frank, clear, and unaffected language state the great principles of their profession, and raise living demonstrations of the propriety of their conduct in the imitation of those who by such instructions, through grace, are "turned from darkness to light."

There is no natural discrepancy between the graces of style and the lessons of religion: harshness of diction is not orthodoxy of sentiment; neither is elegance in person, manners, or conversation, any proof of hardness of heart, unbelief, or profligacy; or any indication of impenitence, or final reprobation. We distinguish, with pleasure, these discourses of Dr. Tappan, as combining a flowing style with truly Christian sentiments: and if the Dr's. elocution were answerably graceful, we can easily suppose that "his preaching was remarkably acceptable."—Dr. T. was inaugurated to the professorship of divinity in Harvard University, Dec. 26th 1792. He died Aug. 27th 1803, aged 51. His character is well drawn by his editor.

In order to give a proper idea of his usefulness it is necessary to observe, that, when he was introduced into the professor's chair, the religious state of the university was very alarming. For some time the students had received no regular instruction in divinity. Books, containing the poison of deism, were eagerly read, and the minds of many corrupted. Immorality and disorder, in various shapes, had become prevalent, and mocked the power of persuasion and the arm of authority. Such was the state of things when Professor Tappan entered on the duties of his office. The great object of his public and private lectures was, to defend the principles of natural and revealed religion, and to lead the students to the knowledge of their Maker and Redeemer. His whole official conduct was calculated to conciliate affection, to excite serious regard to divine truth, and to impress the importance of religious duty. Not expecting youth to overlook their pleasure in their love of improvement, he aimed, in his public lectures, to unite entertainment with information. He happily combined brevity with fulness, and animation with exactness. He was didactic, yet persuasive; profound, and yet pathetic. It was impossible for young men of liberal minds to hear his public lectures, with the well adapted and fervent prayers which introduced and closed them, without a conviction, that religious truth could be vindicated by argument, and that Christian goodness ennobled the soul, and yielded the best enjoyments. So singular was the assemblage of excellent qualities in his public performances at the University, that the nicest criticism could complain of no inelegance in the style, and the most metaphysical, of no unfairness in argument; while the warmest piety was raised to a higher and purer flame. It must not be omitted, that his evangelical sentiments and *puritan* morals were greatly conducive to his usefulness, as a professor. In consequence of his influence, infidelity among the students was gradually confounded, profanity and irreligion were awed and restrained, and the *science of God* was studied with more seriousness and delight; and it soon became customary in all public performances, to speak of Christianity in terms of respect and veneration. The religious public manifested a growing attachment to the university, and cherished a pleasing hope, that the youth, educated there, would not only be instructed in human science, but guarded against infidelity, and initiated into the true principles of the oracles of God.

The insensible degrees by which the language of America *has*, already, departed, and *is* departing from the standard of British purity, is a curious subject of contemplation. Undoubtedly, our language fluctuates, on its native island, as all living languages suffer vicissitude from the caprice of fancy or fashion: but the ideas annexed to words, and the combinations of words in phrases, form *Americanisms* not seldom amusing to a British grammarian. Many ages will, probably, elapse before the roots of the synonyms of the language used by the two nations will be wholly untraceable; yet we think, it may not be many ages before a lexicon may prove useful, as shewing the different senses annexed to the same word, on each side of the Atlantic. Even in Dr. Tappan we find some of these (to us) anomalies; in most other American writers we find them abundant. We submit a specimen of these Discourses.

In delineating the "Character of a wise man," Dr. T. concludes his first argument by observing:—

It appears then that the pious and virtuous man acts a wiser part than the practical infidel, even on the most unfavourable hypothesis, or on supposition that religion is but a delusion; for in ordinary cases he secures a much greater portion of present felicity..... Our *second supposition* considers the principles of religion as *doubtful*, that is, as possible, or at most probable, but not certain. On this supposition the man, who practically regards them, still more evidently acts the

wiser part, for he chooses the *safest side*; he runs no risk, though his belief and consequent practice should eventually prove erroneous; whereas the unbeliever runs the hazard of final perdition. The pious man gains eternal happiness, if natural and revealed religion be true; but the infidel gains nothing, though his opinion should finally prove correct. No wise man would needlessly expose himself to the bare possibility of losing a state of endless blessedness, and of incurring everlasting punishment. If therefore a future retribution be only possible, and certainly no infidel can demonstrate the contrary, they who deride or practically disregard it, they who live as if such a state were certainly a chimera, are in the view of common sense, the most desperate fools and madmen. This charge of folly is greatly heightened, if we suppose that religion is attended with some degree of *probability*. Now the single fact, that all nations and ages have concurred in embracing its leading principles, affords probable evidence of its truth; since no falsehood of so interesting a nature ever was or can be imposed upon all nations and descriptions of men, so distant from each other in situation, manners, interests, understandings, and dispositions; especially since the most improved energies of the human mind, exerted on this subject, have never been able to detect the falsehood. A thousand other probabilities might be adduced on the side of religion.

But supposing for the present that it is probably true, the wisdom of believing and obeying it will readily and strongly appear. No man, in his temporal concerns, waits for intuitive or mathematical certainty to govern his faith and practice; but he founds both on preponderating evidence. Almost the whole business and commerce of mankind are necessarily and successfully conducted upon this principle, or upon such evidence as the nature of the case admits and demands. Now were our eternal interest in question, a smaller probability should determine us against risking or losing it, than would be necessary in a merely temporal concern; for the more important any interest is, the more cautious should we be against putting it to hazard; the least probability of danger in this case should be watchfully precluded. Suppose on the one side there is a possibility that future retribution may never take place; yet if this should be the fact, the religious man sustains only this inconvenience that he did not give an unbounded licence to his sensual pleasures, but subjected them to the probable, though imaginary belief of immortality; but even this self-denying regulation of appetite and passion gave him more ease, more present satisfaction and benefit, than unlimited indulgence could possibly afford. But on the other side, it is highly probable, that there will be a future state; and in this event how miserable will be the practical unbeliever! In the mean time, the apprehension of such an issue must greatly mar his present enjoyment.

To shew what Dr. T. intended by Religion, we insert part of his sermon on "Christian Charity." It would give us great pleasure to believe that the sentiments of this worthy divine were generally received in America; but our information from that continent leads us to conclude, that there is no want of variety in the opinions maintained (and warmly too) by sects and parties in the Columbian world.

If charity be superior to ceremonial institutions, let us ever regard and improve them accordingly. Let us perform the duties of private and public worship, as expressions and instruments of real goodness. Let us never think there is any virtue in the mere formality of devotion; much less in using it, as a compensation or license for the want or the violation of charity. Prayer without good affections and good works is a vain, yea a polluted sacrifice. It is remarkable that the main spirit of our Lord's prescribed pattern of devotion breathes and enforces pious and virtuous affection. By teaching us to call God *our Father*, it inculcates filial love and conformity to him, and brotherly affection to all his children. By instructing us to pray for the univeral sanctification of his name, extention of his kingdom, and fulfilment of his will, it forcibly inculcates not only piety, but universal benevolence. By obliging us to profess forgiveness of injuries, it binds us to love and do good even to enemies, and thus to be perfect, as our Father in heaven is perfect. How deplorably then is the duty of prayer defeated and perverted, if instead of sincerely expressing and promoting a spirit of universal goodness, it nourishes sour bigotry, malignant superstition, pharisaical pride, sordid selfishness; or encourages us to omit substantial moral duties! Let us then worship God in secret and with our families, let us observe the Sabbath and attend the peculiar ordinances of our religion, with a leading desire to attain the great end of these duties. Let us not despise or neglect these institutions, because some others attend them in a useless or hypocritical manner. Let us remember, that in the present state of man, and by the wise appointment of God, these observances are indispensible symbols, guards, and promoters both of virtue and piety.

Again. If charity be greater than even miraculous gifs, this should prevent our indulging envy or discontent on account of our inferiority to the primitive Christians in

respect of these extraordinary communications. It should awaken our gratitude and joy to reflect that, though we are denied these *vouchsafements*, which are now unnecessary, we may still possess that real goodness, which is the principal thing. The most weak and illiterate true Christian may well be contented and joyful, when he considers, that though he wants those splendid gifts of nature and science, which adorn some characters around him, he possesses something infinitely more noble and happy; that he is far greater in the sight of God, and of all good judges, than the most favoured son of genius and learning, who is a stranger to Christian virtue. Persons of the highest intellectual accomplishments have also great reason for humility and candour, when they consider, that some of their most obscure neighbours or meanest domestics may probably excel them in that goodness, which constitutes real greatness.

Finally. If charity be so superior even to gospel faith and hope, let none of us rest in any appearance of the two latter, to the neglect of the former. Let us remember, that the most orthodox faith will only condemn us, if our hearts and lives contradict and disgrace it; that a zealous profession of the doctrines of evangelical grace and holiness will only convict us of odious inconsistence and hypocrisy, and enhance our future punishment, if we practically exhibit an ungracious and unholy disposition.

Dr. Holmes's funeral discourse is impressive and able.

A complete Treatise on Farriery; comprising the Transactions, or Modern Practice of the Veterinary Art: exhibiting the true Characters, Causes, Symptoms, Prognostics, and improved Methods of treating the Diseases of Animals, including those of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, &c. &c. By J. Feron, Veterinary Surgeon, 12th Light Dragoons. Price £1 1s. Pp. 496. Stockdale, London; 1809.

We agree with Mr. Feron, that

That there is undoubtedly no profession in which greater qualifications are required than in the veterinary study. The more liberal nature has been in her gifts, and the more carefully the first impressions have been cultivated by rational education, by so much the better will a man be fitted for the practice of it. *Youth*, firmness, dexterity, sound judgment, humanity, and a perfect knowledge of anatomy, are the qualifications which may be considered as necessary for a veterinary surgeon. The bodies of quadrupeds being the subjects of this operation, it becomes indispensably necessary to be perfectly acquainted with the external and internal construction of the machine on which he is to work. It is, therefore, necessary for him to dissect, trace, and inspect, the several parts of animals with the nicest observation, and attend the most ingenious and instructive lectures in anatomy, that he may be the better fitted for the exercise of his profession. It is only with care and assiduity that we can become sufficiently acquainted with the frame to attempt any operation that is required. Upon this very essential point, the young student must spare no pains, nor even let slip an opportunity, of dissecting whenever it may present itself. Besides anatomical knowledge, which can alone be acquired by these means, he will reap another and very considerable advantage from it; the practice of frequent dissections will make the use of the knife easy and familiar, so that when he is obliged to apply it upon living subjects, it will be done with greater dexterity, and consequently much more to his own satisfaction, as well as to those who are spectators.

After this follow similar observations, recommending a knowledge of the powers and properties of medecines, with skill in physiology. There is a something proper to each species of animal, which demands a peculiar mode of treatment; it is not easy to define this; but experience demonstrates the existence of it. We shall attend only to what our author communicates on the subject of the horse; as he seems to have had greater opportunities of acquiring knowledge in respect to the diseases of this animal, than to those of any other.

The work has the appearance of being "memorandums for the author's own assistance in practice." And we wish that a greater number of veterinary *cases*, describing modes of treatment, with their effects, were before the public. We see no reason why this mean of instruction, which is found so useful, when diseases of the human subject are in question, should not be equally advantageous in veterinary practice. The diseases, with their methods of cure, are arranged by Mr. F. alphabetically. We have not investigated the whole, but think there is merit in the book, generally. As the application of heat by means of water is, in our opinion, a powerful remedy, we chuse a case in which the warm bath was attended with salutary effects.

In the year 1797, a horse, the property of a starch manufacturer in Thomas-street, Dublin, took lock-jaw, attended with terrible convulsive pains at the least attempt to move the animal; and by the information I could get, I perceived that the disorder was occasioned by a suppression of perspiration: I therefore began the treatment by taking away five quarts of blood at once; and as no medecine, or food of any kind, could possibly be introduced by the mouth, I then applied a strong blister on each side of the chest opposite the lungs, and one on each side of the jaw; and as there was a very convenient large tub in the house, capable of swimming a horse, I took this opportunity to give a fair trial to warm bathing, for which the owner gave me every assistance in his power, in hopes to succeed in this troublesome undertaking. First, the horse was raised in a tub, in the same manner as horses are put on board ship; then the water, being ready warmed, was conveyed from the boiler to the tub, by the means of a machine adapted for that purpose, such as breweries are supplied with, in order to convey the water from one tub to another, the animal being nearly covered in water, 95 degrees of heat. I caused him to remain twenty minutes; the water was then let out by the cock fixed to the tub for that purpose: the bath was repeated twice a day, taking the greatest care to keep the animal well covered with ten or twelve blankets, his legs perfectly wrapped with the same; and a nourishing clyster, composed of strong water gruel, salt, and aloes two ounces, was repeated six times in twenty-four hours; after which he was able to take a little gruel with the horn, two drachms of opium and camphor being dissolved in it.

In consequence of this appearance of amendment, the animal was allowed to remain in the tub, in order to repeat the bathing in the usual way; after which he was recovered so far as to be able to eat a little food; and after the eighth bathing he was roused out of the bathing-tub, in which he was confined four days and four nights, and sent to his own stable with perfect liberty of his jaw, but extremely weak and debilitated, which I conceived to arise from the long and profuse sweating during the time he had been kept in hot water.

This weakness was recovered by keeping the horse upon a nutritive diet, and several gentle cordials, composed of water gruel, three quarts, cinnamon, an ounce, infused in it, and a few beans in every feed of mash; but in order to second the effect of the diet, I prescribed the following tonic and altrative balls, to be taken once or twice a day according to their effect: viz. tartar emetic and camphor two ounces, calomel half an ounce, powdered ginger an ounce, opium four drachms, honey sufficient quantity to mix the mass, and to be divided into eight balls.

The treatment being so managed, has greatly contributed to restore this horse to his former state of health.

The distempers brought on horses, as well as on men, by errors in food, or drink, taken at improper times, or under hazardous circumstances, are more than can easily be enumerated. Such conduct frequently originates in carelessnes; but not seldom in sheer ignorance. If our insertion of Mr. F.'s opinion on this subject may be the means of *preventing* injuries to that noble animal to which we are beholden for a thousand enjoyments, by being impressed on the memory of our readers, our gratification will be little less than that of those who immediately receive the benefit.

I shall not here take the trouble to animadvert on the different opinions of other writers concerning the injury that bad water may produce on the constitution of human subjects, but confine myself to the observations I have made upon the effect of this fluid, considering it as a common drink to horses and other animals: and it is my opinion, that no such diseases as above described, even by modern veterinary writers, have ever taken place in horses or other animals, by drinking hard spring or pond water, as is represented. Indeed, we are now sufficiently convinced, by experience, that water, impregnated with metallic substances, such as vitriol, iron, allum, and even arsenic, is given to horses with a most salutary effect, in preventing as well as in curing the most inveterate disorders; such as the mange, farcy, disease of the eyes, (called moon-blindness), and even the glanders itself.—The truth of this will be readily admitted by every impartial reader who knows that, in the above-mentioned cases, we often give half an ounce of blue vitriol daily to a horse, with the best success. Two drachms of arsenic, and often three, have been administered to the same animal, and the dose continued several days, and even weeks, with the best effect possible, succeeding in curing the above complaints, after every other remedy had failed.

We may therefore reasonably conclude, that the only mischief or danger arising from drinking any of the waters that are so injurious to mankind, is always, and invariably, owing to the quantity taken into the horse's stomach at once; particularly that of wells, some of which are very deep, and the water hard, which occasions that chilliness and trembling, frequently observed in horses, when they drink it immediately after it is

pumped, and often occasions the cholic, or gripes, (as it is called) which frequently endanger the lives of these useful animals.

For this reason water should be offered to them frequently, but not in great quantities. It is very refreshing to horses, to allow them to wash their mouths and throat by a glut or two of water after performing any severe exercise; but they ought on no account to be indulged in drinking a quantity of cold water when over-heated, as the consequences are dangerous, and frequently prove fatal.

I recommended, in very cold weather, the chill to taken off, with a little bran or oat-meal, or both; which ought also to be punctually and carefully attended to in hot weather, particularly when the water is taken from a spring, deep wells, &c. But these inconveniences may be easily avoided, by causing the water to be pumped into a large trough, or exposed to the open air for some time before it is used; or throwing a cart load or two of clay or chalk in it, will greatly contribute to soften it. Above all, I cannot help saying a few words concerning the common practice of riding horses hard after they have drank their water, with the absurd idea of making it warm in their stomachs, which practice I severely condemn: it ought to be rejected as extremely injurious; for when the stomach and intestines are loaded with water, the viscera press against the diaphragm, by which pressure the lungs are more or less impeded in their functions; and if the animal be put on any violent exercise, some of the air vessels suffer in their exertions, and thereby are subject to be ruptured, and produce broken wind, or, what might be more properly termed, broken lungs.

The only water objectionable and unfit for use, is that of stagnated ponds, which are generally green and full of insects, particularly in the summer season: and although some horses seem to prefer this kind of water to any other yet they should not be allowed to drink it, as it is commonly very thick with mud and filth, which is apt to produce concretions, or stony substances, in the bowels, and many other diseases of equal magnitude.

The Academy; or a Picture of Youth. Sm. 8vo. Pp. 182. Price 3*s*. 6*d*. Harris, London, 1808.

JUVENILE characters interest juvenile readers; and the desire of becoming like Master Such-an-one, by correcting vices, or exercising virtues, is as strong in early life, as that of imitating famous men can be among those who are arrived at years of maturity. Youth is, in fact, the season of life for emulation, for receiving and retaining those ideas which deeply affect the opening character. The scene of this work is in North Britain; where education meets with respect and attention. The letters of the parents would not be thought natural on this side the Tweed: neither would every incident in the conduct of the youth. The morals enforced by the master have our hearty approbation. He has touched on a subject that demands more attention from parents and guardians than it usually receives among us: we have known many lads permanently injured by too ample allowances from their mistaken friends.

The custom of allowing boys pocket-money, deserves the serious attention of parents. The sentiments of the Rector upon this subject are fully explained in a letter which he wrote to a gentleman who had a son at the Academy.

"At stated periods you allow your son a certain sum, which is called pocket-money. The practice, considered in itself, I neither praise nor condemn; by its effects only can we judge of its propriety. You ask my advice; I cannot speak decidedly, for general rules in education are often no less dangerous than absurd. You give your son money: if he treasures it up with avaricious care, he will become a miser, and to his love of wealth will be sacrificed every generous principle. If he is thoughtlessly profuse, he will become a prodigal, and in after life he will squander away his fortune, equally without dignity and without enjoyment. Every principle, even the most amiable, in youth, must be moderate and enlightened.

You propose that your son shall note down in a book, for your inspection, every article of expence; and the fear of your displeasure, you imagine, will be a sufficient check to his improper expenditure. Your intentions are good; but your hopes, I am afraid, will meet with disappointment. If he should be tempted to expend his money in a manner which he knows to be contrary to your wishes, rather than incur your displeasure he will probably impose on you; and by placing his expences under false names, he may gain your approbation, at the very moment that he is deceiving you. But admit that your son no less respects truth, than he does you; even in this case, it must be acknowledged, that the habit of noting down every minute article of expence, however necessary it may be to a man in business, can certainly have no other effect on the young, than to inspire them with sordid and selfish dispositions.—Nor do I approve of the manner in which

your son receives his allowance. If he can command the money at stated periods, instead of deeming it a favour, he will soon receive it without a sense of gratitude or of obligation.

This is my advice, which I submit to your judgment.—Let the money be given him, not at stated periods, but occasionally, and thus he will at once acknowledge your goodness, and feel a sense of his own dependence. While the sum is sufficient to gratify every innocent want consistent with his station, it should not be so much as to create unnecessary or pernicious desires. Restrain the desires in youth, and you lay the foundation of future contentment and happiness. Permit him to spend the money according to his own discretion; but while you grant him this indulgence, you must be well persuaded that your bounty does not affect either his health or morals.

Sacred Elucidations: or Sunday Evening Remarks, upon the most important Subjects that can interest the Human Heart, proving the Necessity of spending the Sabbath according to the Divine Command, peculiarly addressed to the youthful Part of the Community, but of equal Importance to those of riper Years. By Mrs. Pilkington. Pp. 190. Price 3s. 6d. Harris, London, 1808.

This little work contains much of which we approve: though we think the introduction, in the first day, of a young person dying, is injudicious. That youth should be taught to familiarize themselves to what may befal the youngest is true; but we do not approve of obtruding such scenes. The remarks that are made on subjects selected from sacred history are many of them just: but we wish our authoress had more accurately stated that incident in our Lord's life: his conversation with the Jewish doctors. She says, "that a child of twelve years of age, should be capable of putting *questions* to men of *science* which they were scarcely able to resolve, must surely be considered as *miraculous*, as it is a confirmed mark of divine inspiration."

Now we know that children of twelve years of age, can put very pertinent *questions*, without inspiration: and, if Mrs. P. will consult the passage after this hint, she will find that not so much our Lord's *questions*, but his *answers*, manifested that *understanding* at which "all that heard him were astonished."—Astonished, that a child of twelve years, should be able to hold a scripturally-learned conversation with rabbis, scribes, and judges of the law and ritual.

The Pleasures of Benevolence; or the History of Miss Goodwill, intended as a Companion to the "Sorrows of Selfishness:" by a Lady. Sm. 8vo. Pp. 150. Price 3s. Harris, London, 1809.

The "Sorrows of Selfishness" delineates a young lady, Miss Richmore, who is rendered miserable by every thing which does not contribute to her personal gratification. Miss Goodwill is a young lady, who, waives her own indulgences to promote the enjoyments of others. Certainly, this is the happier character; and equally certain, this disposition, cultivated in early life, is likely to conciliate more respect to the subject of it, if not with more friendship, than heedlessness, indifference, or insensibility.

Letters from the Swedish Court, written chiefly in the early Part of the Reign of Gustavus III. to which is added an Appendix, containing an Account of the Assassination of that Monarch, &c. Sm. 8vo. Pp. 282. Price 6s. Cradock and Joy, London, 1809.

What is there in a court and a crown which imparts an interest to domestic incidents, superior to that derived from the same events in other ranks of life? Are the affections of a king or a queen really more intense, or more refined, than those of peasants? Are the embarrassments of a palace really more delicate, or more exquisite than those of a cottage? We doubt it: yet there is something alluring in the notion of a royal correspondence; and of this the author of the little volume before us, has availed himself with some dexterity. Those who know any thing of the style and manners resulting from a court education, will not highly compliment the author on the correctness with which the fiction is supported; but those who read for amusement will acknowledge that less creditable performances have often come under their hands. The letters show an able pen: but they are too uniform in style.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama *Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

Agriculture.

A new and enlarged edition of Mr. Curwen's Hints on Agriculture, Feeding Stock, &c. will be published in the course of the month, with additional plates.

Bibliography.

The Rev. Mr. Dibdin has just completed the first volume of his long promised edition of Ames's and Herbert's Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain. It is expected to make its appearance in the course of the ensuing month, [December.] The first volume will contain: 1. Ames's Preface, with copious notes. 2. Memoirs of Ames, by the late Richard Gough, Esq. with additional notes; and a plate of Ames's arms, and another of his portrait in miniature. 3. Herbert's Preface, with notes. 4. Some Account of William Herbert; with a plate of his arms, and another of his portrait in the Oriental dress. 5. Preliminary Disquisition concerning the Rise and early Progress of Engraving and Ornamental Printing; containing a great number of curious and splendid wood-cuts, being fac-similes of ancient prints and ornamental capital letters. 6. The Life of Caxton, with copious notes, and three portraits of him, with an etching of his biographer, Mr. Lewis. 7. Account of books printed by William Caxton; this latter division forms the larger part of the volume; making, with the supplement, upwards of 400 pages; and being adorned with a number of wood-cuts, which are fac-similes of those to be found in Caxton's books. The entire volume will contain about 600 pages; and, exclusively of the cuts incorporated in the text, there will be four copper-plates of the different types used by Caxton, and five mezzotinto ones of portraits: namely, of Ames, Herbert, Mattaire, Earl of Oxford, and Dr. Mead, as well as a copper-plate fac-simile of an unique print, singularly illustrative, of the early history of engraving. This first volume will include the whole of Mr. Lewis's Life of Caxton, with corrections and additions; and is intended to form a broad basis of the history of printing, literature, and bibliography, in the fifteenth century; as far as these subjects are connected with an account of the books printed within the same period.

Education.

In the press, and about Christmas, will be published, a new school book, by Mr. Grey, author of the Ladies Arithmetic, An Introduction to the Use of the Globes, &c. called the World displayed, or the characteristic Features of Nature and Art exhibited, being a concise view of Geography, particularly the British Isles, of maps, their varieties, principles, lines on them, their use by problems, curious animals, &c. extraordinary efforts of human art and industry, mechanical powers, Biography, &c. Intended for youth in general, exhibiting to them an outline of the most striking parts of the animate and inanimate world, comprehending a fund of useful information; interspersed with appropriate reflections.

Shortly will be published, by the same author, a new spelling book, called The New British Spelling Book.

Also in a few weeks will be published, by Mr. Grey, School Geography, on a new and easy plan; comprising not only a complete general description, but much topographical information in order, exhibiting three distinct parts, yet forming one connected whole, adapted to every class of learners, with many useful maps.

Fine Arts.

Mr. Cromek, the proprietor of the Cabinet Picture, representing the Canterbury Pilgrimage, will shortly publish an historical whole length portrait of Mr. Walter Scott, from the admired picture, painted by Raeburn, for Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, which appeared at the last exhibition of Scottish paintings: the print will be 20 inches by 14.

History.

The publication is commenced of Historic Anecdotes, and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir Jonah Barrington, one of his Majesty's council at law, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Ireland, and member of the late Irish parliament, for the cities of Tuam and Clogher. This work will comprise a memoir of Irish affairs principally for the last twenty years (from 1780 to 1800) and particularly of the Union, traced from its most remote causes to those of its final completion. It will also comprise the interesting era of the Irish volunteers, the declaration of independence by the Irish Parliament, in 1782, the Regency, and the Rebellion, interspersed with anecdotes and characters heretofore unpublished. As this is intended to be as a curious record of the causes and effects of two repugnant revolutions, in one country, within a period of eighteen years, it will necessarily embrace many subjects, and distinguish many leading characters. The author, therefore, will endeavour to authenticate this memoir by actual proofs, when within his reach, and (when such are out of his power) to direct the reader to proper sources whence information may be derived, so far as the nature of such a history, or the course of such an undertaking, will admit. In the course of publication, will be given, a great number of portraits of the remarkable characters both of England and Ireland, all engraved by Mr. Heath, from original paintings or drawing, by Hamilton, Shee, Commerford, &c. with many fac-similes of letters and other curious documents, and vignettes of remarkable events. The whole will form an interesting collection of political transactions, in many of which the author bore a considerable part, and will make known to posterity the characters and the persons of the most remarkable political actors during these eventful periods. This work printed (in parts) in imperial quarto, on the finest vellum paper, hotpressed, and executed in the very best style, is intended to be published every two months till the whole is completed. The first part is embellished with an elegantly engraved title-page and vignette, also with portraits of Marquis Cornwallis, Earl of Clare, Earl of Moira, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, J. P. Curran, Esq. and S. K. Bush, Esq. Each part will contain six or eight engravings, and a proportionable quantity of letter-press.—The exact number of parts cannot as yet be determined; but will be continued so as to make two complete imperial quarto volumes. With the last part the appendix and index will be given gratis. The price of each part (on being delivered) will be one guinea: and for proof impressions (the first hundred) the letter press printed on the finest elephant drawing paper, two guineas each. Part I is just published: imperial 4to. 1l. 1s.; and elephant 4to. with proof impressions, 2l. 2s.

A new edition, in octavo, of Mr. Moore's Narrative of his brother, General Sir John Moore's Campaign in Spain, will appear in a few days.

Medicine.

Mr. Charles Bell will shortly publish Letters concerning the Diseases of the Urethra, in an octavo volume, with plates.

Jonathan Stokes, M.D. has in considerable forwardness at the press a Botanical Materia Medica; consisting of the general and specific characters of the plants used in medicine and diet, with synonyms, and references to medical authors.

Miscellanies.

The seventh volume, for 1808, of the Flowers of Literature, will appear in the course of the month.

An octavo edition, in four volumes, of the Series of Letters between Mrs. Carter and Miss Talbot, will appear in the course of next month.

Onesimus is preparing for publication the second volume of The Pulpit; or a Biographical and Literary Account of eminent popular Preachers, interspersed with occasional clerical criticism.

Major Moor's India Pantheon, in large quarto, with a great number of plates, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Bowyer, of Pallmall, intends to publish his splendid work on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, the beginning of next month.

An Authentic Narrative of four years residence at Tangataboo, one of the Friendly Islands, by a gentleman who went thither in the Duff, under Capt. Wilson, in 1796, faithfully composed from his own relation, by a Clergyman of the church of England, with an appendix by an eminent writer, will speedily be published.

Military Science.

A new edition of James's Military Dictionary, with the addition of upwards of three thousand French and English terms, will shortly be published.

Novels and Romances.

Mr. Budd has a novel in the press entitled, Modern Times, or Anecdotes of the English Family. In three volumes. It will appear in the course of the present month [November] and contains a variety of interesting, curious, and authentic anecdotes.

A collection of popular German Tales, selected and translated from Wieland, Schiller, Meisener and other celebrated German writers, forming 3 vols. small 8vo. will speedily make their appearance.

Mr. George Lambe has in the press, The Mysteries of Stanley Castle, a romance of the 18th century, in 4 vols.

A companion to Miss Byron's Celia in Search of a Husband, will speedily appear it is entitled, Celia Suited, and contains new sketches of modern female habits and manners.

Philology.

Professor White will shortly publish, under the title of Septuagint Critica Griesbachianæ, an explanation, in words at length, of the marks and abreviations used by Griesbach in his edition of the New Testament.

Poetry.

Mr. Robert Haish has in forwardness at the press a poem, called The Peruvians, in ten cantos.

Politics.

George Rose, Esq. author of the Principles of Morality, has nearly ready for publication the first part of a Treatise on National Government.

Theology.

Mr. Hare's Treatise on the Conduct of God towards the Human Species, and on the Divine Mission of Jesus Christ, lately published for subscribers only, is now re-printing, and will appear in the course of this month.

The Rev. John Hampson, rector of Sunderland, has a volume of Sermons nearly ready for publication.

Topography.

Capt. Henderson has in the press, an Account of the British Settlement of Honduras: to which are added, Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Mosquito Indians. It will be speedily published in one small volume, 8vo.

Voyages and Travels.

A translation of M. de Guignè's Voyages and Travels to India, Manilla, and the Isle of France, between 1784 and 1801, will shortly be published in a quarto volume, similar to Mr. Barrow's Account of China.

Mr. Semple, author of a Journey in Spain, &c. has recently performed a second tour through the southern part of the Peninsula: during which he visited several important places not noticed in his former work. The observations made during this journey will be shortly published in one volume, 8vo. and the work will be embellished by a variety of plates, illustrative of the costume and manners of the inhabitants of several of the provinces.

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MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

Classical Literature.

The Voyage of Nearchus, and the Periplus of the Erythræan Sea; translated from the Greek. By William Vincent, D.D. Dean of Westminster, vol. 3, 4to. 14s.

Drama.

Ella, Drama Lirico, in Tre Atti, sul Modello Toscano dell' Inglese di Guielmo Mason, autore dell' Elfrida e del Caractaco. Tradotto da T. J. Mathias. The original English Drama, by Mr. Mason, is annexed to this edition, 8vo.

Education.

A Practical Grammar of the English Language, accompanied by numerous Exercises. By the Rev. D. Blair, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Lessons in Geography, with an introduction to the Use of the Globes, calculated and entirely limited to the exercise of the pupil's memory. By E. Crisp, 3s. 6d.

Leisure Evenings; or, Conversations between a Governess and her Pupils: with the addition of a Visitor from Eton. Being a series of original poems, tales and essays, interspersed with illustrative quotations from various authors, ancient and modern, tending to incite emulation, and inculcate moral truth. By Catharine Bayley, 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Geometry.

A Grammar of Geometry: containing an easy exhibition of the practice of that art. By J. Smith, L.L.D. 3s. 6d.

Historical Topography.

A Description of Britain, translated from Richard of Cirencester, with the original Treatise *de Situ Britanniæ*. Price 18s.

History.

Letters on Ancient History; exhibiting a Summary View of the History, Geography, Manners and Customs of the Assyrian, Babylonian, Median, Persian, Egyptian Israelitish, and Greek Nations. By Miss Wilson, 12mo. 8s. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The History of Ireland, from its Invasion by Henry II. to its Union with Great Britain. Preceded by a Dissertation on the Antiquity of Irish History; verifying the Hypothesis of the learned General Vallancey; with a copious Index, Table of Contents, running Chronology, and Marginal Notes. By Francis Plowden, Esq. dedicated with permission to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. royal paper 2l. 2s.

Jurisprudence.

The opinions of different Authors upon the Punishment of Death; selected at the request of a Society having for its object the diffusion of knowledge respecting the punishment of death and the improvement of prison discipline. By Basil Montague, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, 8vo. 8s.

Minutes of a Court Martial, holden on board his Majesty's ship Gladiator, in Portsmouth Harbour, on the Trial of Lord Gambier. Taken in shorthand, by Mr. W. B. Gurney, with two large plates, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Another edition of the same trial, 3s. 6d.

Miscellanies.

Solomon, a Sacred Drama, translated from the German of Klopstock, by Robert Huish. Printed uniformly with Miss Smith's Life of Klopstock, 8vo. 5s.

Crosby's Farmer, Grazier, Steward, and Cattle Keeper's Daily Journal or Pocket Memorandum Book for 1810. Price 3s. 6d.; extra, with tuck 4s. 6d.

Crosby's Gentleman, Merchant, and Tradesman's Complete Pocket Journal for 1810, 2s. 6d. or extra bound, 3s. 6d.

Crosby's Complete Housekeeper's Account Book, for 1810, 2s.

Philology.

The Arabic Alphabet, or, an Easy Introduction to the Reading of Arabic. For the use of Hebrew students. By the Lord Bishop of St. David, 1s.

A Hebrew Primer; to which are prefixed, the opinions of Melancthon, Luther, and others on the utility, necessity, and easiness of the Hebrew language, 1s.

Exercises for Writing German, according to rules of Grammar. By G. H. Nochden, 12mo. 7s.

Theology.

Sermons and Extracts, by Edmund Outram, D.D. Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, and rector of Wootton-Rivers. I. Two sermons: 1. on the increase of separatists, &c. preached at the primary visitation of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, 1808, and published by the desire of his lordship and the clergy. 2. On laying the foundation stone of Downing College, preached before the University, and published by desire of the Vice Chancellor, heads of houses, and other members of the senate. II. Extracts, illustrative of the opinions, pretensions, and designs of those who have of late, either wholly or in part, deserted the Established Church; made chiefly from the writings of Arminian and Calvinistic Methodists, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Observations on the Insufficiency of mere Wealth and External Grandeur, either for our Happiness, Dignity, or Respectability. By the Rev. R. Lickorish, M.A. 6s.

The Divinity of the Apocalypse demonstrated by its Fulfilment; in answer to Professor Michaelis. By the Rev. J. M. Butt, A.M. Late student of Christ Church, Oxford, and author of a Commentary on the Seventy Weeks and Last Vision of Daniel, 12mo. 5s.

Topography.

A View of Spain; comprising a descriptive itinerary of each province, and a general statistical account of the country; including its population, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and finances; its government; civil, and ecclesiastical establishments; the state of the arts, sciences, and literature; its manners, customs, natural history, &c. with a map of Spain and other maps of the country, &c. By Alexander de Laborde. Translated from the French. 5 vols. 8vo. 2l. 13s. 6d.

Travels.

The Travels of Captains Lewis and Clarke, from St. Louis, by way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, to the Pacific Ocean: performed in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806: by order of the government of the United States. Containing delineations of the manners, customs, and religion of the Indians, compiled from various authentic sources and original documents; and a summary of the statistical view of the Indian nations, from the official communications of Meriwether Lewis. Illustrated by a map of the country inhabited by the tribes of Western Indians, 8vo. 9s.

DIDASCALIA.

Venoni, or, the Novice of St. Mark's: a Drama, in Three Acts. By M. G. Lewis. Pp. 103. Price 3s. Longman & Co. London: 1809.

In Vol. V. p. 715, in our account of the first representation of this drama, we promised to notice "some of those passages which struck us as particularly worthy of attention;" the author has now given us the opportunity by its publication, which we accept with pleasure; and although we cannot commend all, yet we find much to praise.

The Viceroy, on his arrival at Messina, hearing from Benedetto of his friend Venoni's determination of burying himself in a convent, thus replies:

"*The Viceroy.*—Benedetto, he shall not long remain there. My sister's afflictions claim my first visit; but that duty paid, I'll hasten to St. Mark's, dissipate the illusions by which Venoni's judgment is obscured, and tell him plainly that the man commits a crime, who is virtuous like him, and denies mankind the use and example of his virtues. Venoni has youth, wealth, power, abilities: let him not tell me, that he quits the world, because it contains for *him* nothing but sufferings; he must remain in it, to preserve others from suffering like himself. Let him not tell me, that his *own* prospects are for ever closed; the noblest is still entirely open to him,—that of brightening the prospects of others! —— Oh! shame on the selfish being who looks upon life as worthless, while it gives him the power to impart comfort, or to relieve distress; who, because happiness is dead to himself, forgets that for others it still exists; and who loses not the sense of his own *heart's* anguish while contemplating benefits, with which his own *hand's* bounty has blessed his fellow-creatures!"

On the Viceroy's first interview with Venoni, the following dialogue takes place between them, in the gardens of the convent of St. Mark:—

"*The Viceroy.*—Tell me then, cruel friend, what is your present object? Why bury yourself in this abode of regret and sorrow, of repentance and despair? What reason, nay, what *right* have you to deprive society of talents, bestowed on you by Nature to employ for the benefit of mankind? and what excuse can you make for resigning into the hands of strangers that wealth, which it is your sacred duty to distribute with your own? Heaven has endowed you with talents, capable of making your own existence *useful*; and your ungrateful neglect renders the gift of no avail: Heaven has bestowed on you wealth, capable of making the existence of others *happy*; and your selfish indolence declines an office, which the Saints covet, and for which even the Angels contend!

Venoni.—Friend!—Benvolio!—In pity!

The Viceroy.—You are neither weak nor credulous: vulgar prejudices, superstitious terrors, enthusiastic dreams, have never subjugated a mind whose innate purity can have left you nothing to *fear*, and whose genuine piety must have made you feel, that every thing is yours to *hope*. Why then do I find you in this seclusion? What good is to arise from this servile renunciation of yourself, this forgetfulness of the dignity of human nature, this disgraceful sinking under afflictions, which are the common lot of all mankind? 'Tis but too frequently the fate of man to encounter calamity; but to bear it with resignation is always his duty. Now, speak, Venoni, and say, what arguments can defend your present conduct?

Venoni.—[*Weakly and despondingly*].—Benvolio.....I am wretched!—I have lost every thing—my strength of mind is broken—my heart is the prey of despair.

The Viceroy.—Of despair? Oh! blush to own it!—True, you have met with sorrows; and who then is exempt from them? True, your hopes have been deceived; accident has dissolved your dream of happiness; death has deprived you of the mistress of your choice: but you are a man and a citizen; you have a country which requires your services, and yet (Oh! shame!) you resign yourself to despair!—Venoni, where is your fortitude?

Venoni.—Fortitude?—Oh! I have none: .....none but to sue for death at the hand of *heaven*: had I possessed *less* fortitude, my own hand would have given me what I sued for long since!

The Viceroy.—And say, that death be the only blessing left *yourself* to wish for: is it then only for yourself, that you wish for blessings? Say, that your heart be *dead* to pleasure, ought it not still to *live* for virtue? Your prospects of happiness may indeed be closed, but the field of your duties remains still open. Mark me, Venoni; life may become to man but one long scene of misery; yet surely the spirit of *benevolence* should never perish but *with* life.

Venoni.—Nor shall mine perish even *then*, Benvolio. In the hands of those virtuous men to whom I shall confide my treasures, they will become the patrimony of the widow and the orphan, of the wanderer in a foreign land, and of him on whom the hand of sickness lies heavy. When my bones shall be whitened by time, still shall my riches feed the fainting beggar. When this heart, (its

self so heavy) shall be mouldered away into dust, my bounty shall still make light the heavy hearts of my fellow-sufferers! Yes; even in his *grave*, Venoni shall still make *others* happy!

The Viceroy.—And how can you hope that these friars will perform that duty hereafter, which you now, through indolence, refuse to perform yourself? you, who decline the task of distributing your wealth to advantage, how can you expect to find in *strangers* the spirit of benevolence more active?—Would you have your fortune well administered, at least set yourself an example to your heirs: summon your fortitude, return to the world once more ....."

In honour of the female * character we insert part of a scene between Veronica, superior of the Ursulines convent, and the lady Josepha. The former, swerving from the sanctity of her office, endeavours to persuade the latter to comply with the base desires of the villain Cœlestino, when Josepha thus replies:—

"*Josepha.*—Speak not! proceed not!—Let not the unholy words pass through your lips, as you value your own soul! I guess your meaning; oh! then pronounce it not; great as are your crimes let me save you from committing one so monstrous as this! The lessons of vice from *any* lips appear disgusting; but when a woman gives them birth.. ...'tis horrible! 'tis dreadful! 'tis unnatural! .....

Josepha.—Strong as are my fetters, Heaven may one day break them; but robbed of innocence, then, indeed, *not Heaven itself could save me.* † When rains beat heavy, the rose for a while may droop its head oppressed; but the clouds will disperse, and the sun will burst forth, and the reviving flower will raise its blushing cup again; but all the flames of the sun and all the zephyrs of the south can never restore its fragrance and its health to the once gathered lily.

Veronica.—Alas! alas! to protect you is beyond my power! you will be plunged once more alive into the grave.....will be deprived of every comfort ...

Josepha.—No, lady, no! even in the depth of your subterraneous dungeon, *one* comfort still is mine, and never will forsake me! 'tis the consciousness, that my sufferings are transitory, but that my reward will be eternal; 'tis the consciousness of an *hereafter!* 'Tis this which supports me during all my daily sorrows; 'tis this which irradiates all my nightly dreams. Then this poor wretched globe with all its crimes and all its follies rolls away from before me: then all seems fair, and pure, and glorious: cherubs shed the roseate lustre of their smiles upon my stony couch, and guardian saints encourage me to suffer with patience, to hope, and to adore!—Such are *my* dreams: now lady, paint if you dare the visions, which you behold in your own."

We extract Mr. Lewis's preface, which our readers will perceive, by recurring to our account above referred to, fully justifies all our former impartial observations:—

"This drama is in a great measure translated from a French play in four acts, called "*Les Victimes Cloîtrées.*"—The principal alteration consisted in the Viceroy's character, who in the original was a *Republican Mayor*, whose sentiments and conduct were by no means adapted to the present times or to the British taste; this character, therefore, I was obliged to new-model entirely.

"On the first night of representation the two first acts were well-received; the last was by no means equally successful, and the concluding scene * operated so strongly on the *risible muscles* of the audience, as to make it evident to me on the third night, that unless I could invent an entirely new third act, the piece must be given up altogether:—under this persuasion I set my brain to work, and in four-and-twenty hours I composed the last act, as it now stands, both plot and dialogue. With this alteration the drama was received with unqualified applause; and it had already gone through *eighteen* representations, when a stop was

* Notwithstanding the purity of female excellence, our author in another part of his play does not spare that proneness to scandal for which, according to him, some ladies are remarkable towards each other.

"*Teresa.*—The Marquis only did what every sensible man ought to do; he obeyed his wife.—But as for the Marchioness.....Oh! I have no patience with *her!*

Benedetto.—So it appears, Teresa; and shall I tell you why?—Because the Marchioness is a woman, and *you* are a woman too: now I've always observed, that when a female has done wrong, she ever meets with least indulgence from persons of her own sex; and whenever I want to hear the foibles of *one* woman properly cut up, I never fail to ask another woman, what *she* thinks of them."

† Our readers will recollect this is from the author of *The Monk!*—and *Crazy Jane!*

* In Panorama, Vol. V. p. 715, is inserted a representation of the arrangement of the stage effect of this comical tragic *risible muscle* third act.

put to it by the burning down of Drury-Lane Theatre."*

"This will *probably* be the *last* of my *dramatic attempts*. The act of composing has ceased to amuse me; I feel, that I am not likely to write better, than I have done already; and though the Public have received my plays certainly with an indulgence quite equal to their merits, those merits even to myself appear so trifling, that it cannot be worth my while to make any further efforts at the attainment of dramatic fame—here then I shall take my leave of the Theatre, *probably for ever*; thanking the Public for the lenity with which they have treated my endeavours to amuse, and the *Performers* for the *attention* and *kindness* with which they have uniformly contributed their services towards rendering those efforts successful.

"M. G. Lewis."

"*London, July 7th*, 1809."

We should be glad to inform our readers of the same *probability* of our being able to announce the *last dramatic attempts* of the "beef and mutton," the "bacon and gravy," the "twangdillo and willow," and the "crust and pair of breeches," poets. Whenever such good news arrives, we shall not lose a moment in giving publicity to it,—as it will inevitably redound to the honour of the Muses, whenever *this* crew leave off dangling† after *that* sisterhood.

.....

In a former number (Vol. VI. p. 911) we promised some extracts from THE FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST, and *Killing no Murder*—we now proceed to fulfil our promise relative to the first—as to the latter, having given specimens of the same author's *capabilities* in our last, we trust our readers will deem them satisfactory, without farther trespassing on their patience.

Birth.

Trust me, girl, the brave man's laurel blooms with as fresh an honour in the poor peasant's cap as when it circles princely brows—nay, Justice deems it of a nobler growth, for Flattery often twines the laurel round a coronet, but Truth alone bestows it on the unknown head!.....

Young man, your sentiments and your actions have proved themselves the legitimate offspring of honour, and I require no pedigree for limbs and features. Fortune forbade you to inherit a name, but she has granted you a prouder boast—you have founded one. Common men vaunt of the actions of their forefathers, but the superior spirit declares his own!

Woman.

Enough! here will I pitch my tent.—Whenever doubts and fears perplex a man, the form of woman strikes upon his troubled spirit like the rainbow stealing out of clouds—the type of beauty and the sign of hope!

Chimney-corners.

Eternal praise to the architect who first invented chimney-corners!—the man who built the pyramids was a dunce by comparison.*

Elevation, and Super-Extra Aerial Gas.

Earth's gross substantial touch is felt no more—I mount in air, and rest on sunbeams!.....

Yet my steps are heavier than my heart, for that's all feather, ready for any flight in fancy's hemisphere; give thought but breath, and 'twere blown in a second to the moon or the Antipodes:—wilt along with me?

A touch of the true German style.

Hold, hold, my lord! recal those threatening words. *O God!* what *damning* crime is in your thought? Pause—yet for a moment pause—ere you barter to the fiend your soul for ages. *Omnipotence* hath interposed with miracles, and still preserved you from the guilt you sought; your conscience yet is undefiled with blood.....

As you now deal with this afflicted innocent, even so, hereafter, shall the *God* of judgment deal with you.....

Cover me mountains! hide me from the sun!

German Anathema.

Oh! *God* of wrath and vengeance! hear thou a husband's and a father's prayer! strike the pale villain! Oh! with thy hottest lightning blast him dead! A curse, a tenfold curse o'erwhelm his death-bed!

Murder.

Midnight, the welcome Sabbath of unstained souls. Oh! to the murderer thou art terrible—silence and darkness that with the innocent make blessed time, to him bring

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* Mr. Lewis has printed the original third act with this candid advertisement:

"In justice to the French Author, I think it right to add the Third Act, as it originally stood:—it was evidently not so well adapted to the English taste, as the one which I substituted; but still partiality for my own production does not prevent my thinking the original design the best of the two."

† "*To dangle* is to hang loose and quivering. Johnson."—*Dr. Pangloss.*—For the little elegancies of *this* and *that*, see Mr. Hook's wit, in page 93 of Panorama, present volume.

* "Blessed be him who first invented sleep, it covers a man all over like a cloak," says Sancho-Pança.

comes, for them through sealed ears and close-veiled eyes, strange sounds and sights will steal their way, that in the hum and glare of day-light dare not stir—then o'er the wretch's forehead ooze cold beads of dew—in feverish, brain-sick dreams, with starts and groans—on beds of seeming down he feels the griding rack, and finds himself a hell more fierce, than fiends can shew hereafter.....

Thou wretched man! rather for thee than for myself I kneel.—Pause, Longueville! raise but thine eye to yon clear world, thick-sown with shining * wonders—think, that throughout the boundless beauteous space, an Omnipresent, and all-conscious Spirit is,—think, that within his awful eye-beam, now thy actions pass, and presently before his throne must wait for judgment; think, that whene'er he touched the veriest worm, that crawls on this base sphere, with life, his mighty will encompassed it with safety!—then, tremble, creature as thou art, to spurn his law by whom thou wert created, nor quench with impious hand, that gifted spark, Omnipotence hath once ordained to glow.

. . . . . .

There are allusions to the attributes of Divinity, *à la mode Germanique*, &c. without end—We have "Just Heavens!"—"Eternal Providences!"—"Eternal Mercies!"—and "Eternal Powers!"—The continual repetitions of these however, are not so irreverent as the frequent exclamations addressed to the Divinity—totally incompatible with the vociferating flourishes at the play-houses, and too extravagant for the wild gesticulation of eccentric actors even in the dog-days.—In the frequency of this custom our modern poets do most evidently betray their insensibility to common decorum: as our readers must have remarked in the specimen we have given above, which is only a sample of what abounds in the *dramas* and *melo-dramas* of all our fashionable dramatists:

> They serve Heaven
> With less respect than they do minister
> To their gross selves.

* Shakespeare says,—Mr. Dimond, we beg your pardon,—but Shakespeare says,

> Look how the floor of heaven
> Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold;
> There's not the smallest orb, which thou beholdst
> But in his motion like an angel sings,
> Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubins:
> Such harmony is in immortal souls;
> But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
> Doth grossly close it in we cannot hear it.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The science of Architecture is, on many occasions, little other than a struggle with difficulties; and in no edifice is this more notorious, than in the construction of a theatre, or other large and capacious building, destined to accommodate a great number of spectators. The ancient architects were not affected by some of the most perplexing difficulties that embarrass the moderns. The necessity for covering our theatres with a roof, the indispensable requisites for managing the scenes, and machinery in general, above; the frequent changes of scenery, some of which are intricate, all of them occasion anxieties to which the ancients were strangers. Whether they shifted the scene, at all, or whether between the acts, is uncertain; neither did they require any number of trap doors, and other preparations for tricks, and harlequinades. We are, therefore, bound in candour to make great allowances when examining the construction of a modern theatre, of which these *must* form a part.

We have already stated [Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 120.] that Mr. Smirke, the architect of Covent-Garden new theatre, has done all that was possible in the principal front of this building: and so he has, we believe, in the internal distribution of it. He was, no doubt, *commanded*, to introduce a third tier of boxes; and to obtain this accommodation, required the sacrifice of some of the indispensable characters of a *well planned* theatre.

Distinction of parts is necessary in a public structure: and though our laws acknowledge no distinction of persons, yet distinction of persons, there is, and there must be, in every community pretending to the first rudiments of policy. Mr. Smirke has violated this principle, by lowering his first tier of boxes to a level with the higher seats of the pit; so that, it may be (as we have seen it) that the audience in the pit (consisting of *men* only) shall all of them, turn themselves to the boxes, and stare without modesty, or manners, on the ladies in the front of those seats. If this front row consists of ladies who can return stare for stare, all may be well; but if by accident, a modest lady should be seated among them—O, that Mr. Smirke, could sympathize with the feelings of his wife or daughter, exposed, till sick at heart, to the confident investigations of two hundred *gentlemen with their hats on!*—But, we acknowledge, that good may result from this arrangement: for if any of our British dames feel any "compunctious visitings" of natural delicacy—they may find a sure remedy against such qualms, in the front row of the lower tier of boxes. To say all in one word,—it is an excellent school for preparing our

females to behave themselves, *comme il faut*, when the yoke of the emperor and king is rivetted on the neck of Britannia.

The same cause, the introduction of the third tier of boxes, has raised the galleries to such an immense height, that we should enjoy equal pleasure in contemplating the Lord Mayor's shew on a foggy ninth of November, from the gallery of St. Paul's, as in viewing a spectacle on the stage at this theatre. This applies *à fortiori* to the upper gallery; yet *on a level with this upper gallery, and separated only by a spiked partition*, is a row of—what is modestly called—Boxes: Boxes even with the upper gallery! Never let the proprietors be charged with want of modesty: they desire it not in their customers: they have sufficient themselves to supply the demands of this theatre, for many years to come.

Now, had the third tier of boxes been omitted, the height would have allowed of the lower boxes being raised four or five feet above the pit; in order to maintain a distinction; while the galleries might have been lowered double that space, and thereby have enjoyed a much better view than they do at present, of the scenic deceptions.

We give the architect credit also, for having done his best in arranging the staircases of these galleries; but to say truth, they rise and descend in a manner we disapprove of. Neither are the passages generally conformed to principles, on the necessity of which we have insisted, [Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 419. Vol. V. p. 90.]

The Pit is the most commodious of the kind we have ever visited; and is, indeed, superior to that of any theatre in Europe.

The Boxes partake of the faults forced into the heights of the stories. Many colds will be caught, and consumptions will follow, in consequence of the suffocating heats, when the house is crowded. The back boxes receive a cold air from the opening of the doors.

The entrances to the pit and the galleries are completely separated from that to the boxes; and are in fact, at another part of the house: this is extremely proper. The door in Bow-street leads to the boxes, and opens into a vestibule, from which turning to the left, a very handsome and well constructed flight of stairs leads up to a corridor, which gives entrances to the box lobbies, and to a saloon, intended to furnish refreshments to the company. This saloon is elegant: and a modest foresight warrants the prediction that it will become a favorite resort to company desirous of availing themselves of the *acknowledged powers of the theatre as a school of virtue*. In a smaller apartment at the end of this saloon stands a statue of Shakespeare.

The fronts of the boxes are painted a dove colour ground, with different gold Etruscan borders, the breadth of the whole pannel, running round each tier. The different tiers are supported by gold pillars, from the top of each of which runs a gilt iron bracket, suspending a superb glass and gold chandelier for wax candles. The backs of the boxes are pink, and the doors solid mahogany. The prevailing colour of the theatre is therefore pink, excepting in the tier of private boxes, where the slanting sides of each box, are of the dove colour.

The ceiling of the theatre is painted to imitate a dome. The proscenium of the stage is a large arch, from the top of which hang red curtains, festooned in the Grecian style, and ornamented with a black Grecian border and gold fringe; on each of these festoons is painted a gold wreath, in the centre of one of which is written in gold letters the motto of the stage, "*Veluti in Speculum.*" The proscenium is supported by pillars, painted to imitate yellow stained marble, of which colour are the sides of the pit; and the stage doors are white and gold. The drop scene is peculiarly grand. It represents a temple dedicated to Shakespeare, in the back of which is seen his statue from Westminster Abbey, supported by Tragedy and Comedy; and between pillars on each side are statues of Æschylus, Plautus, Lope de Vega, Ben Johnson, Moliere, &c. &c.

We confess ourselves not a little surprized at the want of animation discoverable in the works of our artists: the statues want vigour and vivacity; there is not in the figure of Shakespeare, any thing of the "Poet's eye in a fine phrensy rolling:" he is more like Justice Shallow ruminating on the loss of his deer, than the lively lad who leaped the park wall to steal them.

To sum up our opinion in brief, we say, that the architect, has done *all that was possible*: that the other artists have *not done all that was possible*; and that the proprietors have *attempted the impossible*. Advice is useless: we abandon them to unavailing regret.

The riot and confusion still continue at this theatre, to the disgrace of the first metropolis in the world; nor could the introduction of a piece called *The Jubilee* founded on the general joy of Oct. 25, obtain a hearing. We forbear remarks till order be established.

.....

LYCEUM.

Two new performers to a London audience, have appeared at this theatre, Mrs. Edwin and Mr. Wrench. The lady is a good actress, and is well calculated to shine in those characters in which Mrs. Jordan excels. She has great spirit and address. Mr. Wrench has been brought forward in the room of Elliston, who has seceded. He is an actor of vivacity and talent, but not equal either to Elliston, or to Lewis whom he seemingly imitates.

DRAMATIC BLASPHEMY.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR;—I have noticed, with much pleasure, your frequent reprehension of the disgraceful habit of swearing, which has lately obtained so thorough a footing on the British *London* * Stage, that it would seem the actors and authors were vieing with each other which could set public decency the most completely at defiance; and, while I applaud your meritorious efforts in the cause of offended morality, I lament that they have not, as yet, been crowned with the success they deserve. It is a melancholy consideration, Sir, that a person of respectability cannot take his wife and daughters to a play, without the certainty of their ears being shocked with expressions that must raise a blush on the cheek of any one who is not absolutely lost to every sense of decency; much more of that sex, whose purity and modesty is their greatest charm; for, if the author has neglected, or possessed too much delicacy, to disgrace his piece with these infamous auxiliaries, the deficiency is amply supplied by the *Actor*, with whom the ready delivery of an oath is now considered as a *chef-d'œuvre* of his art. This, however, is not often the case in our modern dramas, which are seldom remarkable for genuine merit; but what they want in sense and soundness of judgment, they fully compensate by dulness and blasphemy.

This, Sir, is a subject, which deserves a more serious consideration, than, at a first glance, we are apt to imagine; for, we should reflect on the influence which the open and public encouragement of an odious vice must have on the morals of the community in general, and more especially on those younger branches of it, whose tender minds are so apt to be corrupted and led astray by first impressions. Is it not a reasonable conclusion, that, when blasphemy is listened to in a public theatre, without any signs of disapprobation on the part of the audience, it will no longer be considered as a vice, but a sort of sanction will be afforded to the practice of it, not warranted either by morality or decency; and that it will insensibly lose its infamy, and even become fashionable? Nay, is not this conclusion confirmed by the fact? and have we not many instances before our eyes of young men of exalted rank, who not only utter every blasphemous expression that can be suggested, but have descended so low as to assume the habits, imitate the manners, and take a pride in aping as closely as possible the very vices of the lowest dregs of society? And what is the excuse? Fashion! fashion! which can sanction every enormity, and make even vice itself appear innocent!

At the same time, however, I rejoice to say, that a British audience, or at least the majority of it, is not yet so completely debased as to applaud it for *wit*; and that, in many instances, where an oath has been thrust in, either by the author or the *player*, to give an *éclat* to a speech, it has not only been unmarked with approbation, but has been passed over in silence. Yet, while no check is offered to it, while it is listened to with patience and without opposition, our morality seems but a sort of negative virtue: true, we are not so lost to shame as openly to applaud or encourage vice; but can we say we do our duty when we do not condemn it? I fear the words of a modern dramatic writer, that "we would more willingly appear wicked than ridiculous," are but too true; for, rather than seem singular, even in the cause of virtue, we would sacrifice at the shrine of vice the highest moral consideration.

When Jeremy Collier wrote his strictures on the Stage, it was completely sunk in vice and debauchery. Scenes the most lewd and infamous; expressions obscene and disgusting; immorality, profaneness, and blasphemy, were listened to not only with patience but delight! This may be fully proved by reading those plays (many of them still remaining in print) which excited the just indignation of that lively censurer. Dryden pleaded guilty to the charge, and confessed the justness of his remarks; but many of his contemporaries, whose lives were in too strict conformity with the immorality of their writings for their faults to be passed over as errors of judgment, disdaining regret, and conscious of the inutility of acknowledgment, boldly attempted to justify what their conscience condemned; but the public voice was against them, and decided in favour of Collier.—It is not my intention to insinuate by this, that the Stage, at the present moment, is reduced to so low a state of debasement; nor that it calls for reprehension so severe as that bestowed on it by the above-mentioned writer, however justly it might have been merited in his time; but, Sir, it *may be* reduced to such a state; and it is by these insensible gradations of the immorality of the *Players*, that a people first become corrupt, and afterwards infamous. By causes such as these have states and empires met their ruin; and by these only, aided by the *enlightened soi-disant* philosophy of the Illuminati, was it, that the Revolution was effected, which has entailed on the French Nation those miseries under which they at

* The theatres in our country towns being principally licensed by mayors and justices, the Players, *malgré eux*, are forced to avoid this practice,—to the honour of the county magistrates, and the disgrace of the metropolis.

present groan.—It becomes every man, who values the well-being of his country, to watch with a jealous eye the encroachments of national impiety;* since it is on morals chiefly, if not indeed entirely, that its welfare depends. The moment a people in general become notorious for immorality, it is a sure sign that the government under which they exist is hastening to its ruin; and this consideration should induce us, who have preserved *our* moral character as a nation, to resist every insidious approach of vice, whether wearing the fascinating garb of pleasure, or disguised under the assumed pretext of fashion. The innate vivacity of the French, their little regard to punctilio, and their utter want of delicacy, were so many natural causes which, acting as political causes, produced *their* downfal: their dress, their manners, and their extreme *politeness* and *civilisation*; the total banishment of the *mauvaise honte*; the ready intercourse between the sexes, and the inevitable consequences resulting, rendered them insensible to the dictates of virtue; and though, perhaps, not really inclined to vice, led them into excesses which could only be sanctioned by public libertinism;—a people without seriousness, and to whom thinking was always considered the greatest of evils; they could only be taught their duty by that fatal catastrophe, which has overturned social order and civil compact:" the altar and the throne."

Let us, then, avoid the fatal rock on which they split, and, by our conduct, afford an illustrious example to the world. We have a monarch, who, with his royal partner, have ever set the bright example of moral excellence; let that example animate us; so shall we be a nation, not only feared for our bravery, but respected for our virtue; and then we may not only repel the insidious attacks of our inveterate foe, but even compel him to acknowledge that superiority, which it is the darling object of his ambition to destroy. Yours, &c. Z.

* Our *laws* have not been inattentive to the odious practice of stage-swearing: for we find, that, by the 3d James I, cap. 21, "If any person shall, in any stage-play, interlude, or shew, jestingly or profanely use the name of God, &c. he shall forfeit *ten pounds*." That this statute has been acted upon, appears from Mr. Dibdin's History of the Stage, in which, speaking of Collier's work, he says, that "the Stage afterwards was *narrowly watched*; obscene expressions in former plays were obliged to be expunged; and nothing new was produced before it underwent the examination of a licenser. In consequence of this, many were prosecuted by government for uttering profane or indecent expressions; among whom Betterton and Mrs. Bracegirdle were actually fined."

OF SEEDS, ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Change of Seed not necessary to prevent degeneracy. Naturalization of Plants. Important caution to secure permanent good quality of Plants. By Joseph Cooper, of Gloucester county, New Jersey.

[From Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, 1806. Vol. I. Appendix, p. 11.]

The following paper, on several important agricultural subjects, has already been published in the United States and in Europe; and has deservedly excited very general attention. The writer is entitled to every degree of respect, both for his practical knowledge and integrity of relation. His experience and opinions differ widely from those generally received: the results produced require the care and attention which few will give: the merit of Mr. Cooper is therefore the greater. That both sides of a question, in which agriculturists are highly interested, might fairly appear, the Society have thought it right to add to their Memoirs, this important developement of the practice and success of the writer. And this, not with a view to promote controversy, but to encourage and invite candid inquiry.

Cooper's Point, April 17th, 1799.

Respected Friend;—Kind Providence having placed me in a situation of life, which obliged me to procure a living by industry, and that principally in the agricultural line, it has caused me to be a strict observer of the works of nature, with respect to such parts of the vegetable creation as have come under my particular notice. I have been greatly embarrassed at the opinion very generally entertained by farmers and gardeners, that changing seeds, roots, and plants, to distant places, or different soils or climates, is beneficial to agriculture; such opinion not agreeing with my operations or practice. This induced me to make many experiments on that head; all of which, in more than forty years' practice, have operated to prove to my satisfaction that the above opinion is not well founded, and, if so, must be extremely prejudicial to agriculture, as it turns the attention of the husbandman from what appears to me one great object, viz. that of selecting seeds and roots, for planting, or sowing, from such vegetables as come to the greatest perfection in the soil which he cultivates.

What induced me to make experiments on the subject was, my observing that all kinds of vegetables were continually varying in their growth, quality, production, and time of maturity. This led me to believe, that the

Great Author of nature has so constructed that wonderful machine, if I may be allowed the expression, as to incline every kind of soil and climate to naturalize all kinds of vegetables, that it will produce, at any rate, the better to suit them, if the agriculturists will do their part, in selecting the most proper seed. In support of this position I will subjoin a few facts and experiments, out of a great number, which have all combined to prove the above to my satisfaction.

In or about the year 1746, my father procured the seeds of the long warty squash, which have been kept on the farm ever since, without changing, and are now far preferable to what they were at first. Our early peas were procured from London, the spring before Braddock's defeat (1756), and have been planted successively every season since, on the place. They have not been changed, and are now preferable to what they were when first obtained. The seed of our asparagus was procured from New York 1762, and since that time I have not planted a seed, except what grew on my beds; and, by selecting the seed from the largest stalks, I have improved it greatly.

A complaint is very general, that potatoes of every kind degenerate, at which I am not surprised, when the most proper means to produce the effect is constantly practised: to wit, using or selling the best, and planting the refuse; by which means almost the whole of those planted are the produce of plants the most degenerated. This consideration induced me to try an opposite method. Having often observed that some plants or vines produced potatoes larger, better shaped, and in greater abundance than others, without any apparent reason, except the operation of nature, it induced me to save a quantity from such only, for planting the ensuing season, and I was highly gratified in finding their production exceed that of others of the same kind, planted at the same time, and with every equal advantage, beyond my expectation, in size, shape, and quantity: by continuing the practice I am satisfied that I have been fully compensated, for all the additional trouble.

A circumstance happened respecting potatoes, which may be worth relating: a woman whom I met in market, requested me to bring half a bushel of sweet potatoes for seed, the next market day, which I promised to do; but going through the market on that day, previous to her son's coming for the potatoes, I observed the woman selling such as I had brought for her; when the boy came I asked him the reason they wanted potatoes for seed, while they were selling their own; his answer was, that his father said, if they did not get seed from me once in three or four years, their potatoes would be good for nothing. Query:—If he had used the same means, in selecting his potatoes for planting, as I did, whether he would have profited by changing with one who used the other method?

In discoursing with a friend who lived at a great distance from me, on the above subject, he mentioned a fact in favour of changing seed. Some radish seed which he had from me produced radishes preferable to any thing of the kind ever seen in that neighbourhood, which was near 100 miles distant: but in two or three years the radishes degenerated so as to be no better than what he had before; I asked his method of saving his seed; he said he had no other radishes in his garden, and when they had pulled what was fit for use, let the others go to seed. I then told him my method, viz. as soon as the radishes are fit for use, I dig up ten or twelve of those which please me best, as to colour, shape, &c. and plant them at least 100 yards from where any other bloom at the time they do; this, I informed him, was the best method I knew of to improve any kind of vegetables, varying the process agreeable to their nature. I asked him if he thought I should be benefited by exchanging with him? His answer was, he believed I was the best gardener.

In or about the year 1772, a friend sent me a few grains of a small kind of Indian corn, the grains of which were not larger than goose shot: he informed me by a note, that they were originally from Guinea, and produced from eight to ten ears on a stock. Those grains I planted, and found the production to answer the description, but the ears were small, and few of them ripened before frost. I saved some of the largest and earliest, and planted them between rows of the larger and earlier kinds of corn, which produced a mixture to advantage; then I saved seed from stalks that produced the greatest number of the largest ears, and first ripe, which I planted the ensuing season, and was not a little gratified to find its production preferable, both in quantity and quality, to that of any corn I had ever planted. This kind of corn I have continued to plant ever since, selecting that designed for seed, in the manner I would wish others to try, viz. when the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn, or for replanting, and at the time you wish your corn to ripen generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having particular care to take it from stalks that are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sizeable ears, of the best quality; let it dry speedily, and from this corn plant your main crop, and if any hills should miss, replant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen

more regularly than is common: this is a great benefit.

The above method I have practised many years, and am satisfied it has increased the quantity, and improved the quality of my crops, beyond the expectation of any person who had not tried the experiment. The distance of planting corn, and the number of grains in a hill, are matters many differ in; perhaps different soils may require a difference in both these respects; but in every kind of soil I have tried, I find planting the rows six feet asunder each way, as nearly at right angles as may be, and leaving not more than four stalks on a hill, produces the best crop. The common method of saving seed corn, by taking the ears from the crib or heap, is attended with two disadvantages, one is, the taking the largest ears, which have generally grown but one on a stalk. This lessens the production; the other is, taking ears that have ripened at different times, which causes the production to do the same.

A striking instance of plants being naturalized, happened by Colonel Matlock sending some water-melon seed from Georgia, which, he informed me by letter, were of superior quality: knowing that seed from vegetables which had grown in more southern climates required a longer summer than what grew here, I gave them the most favourable situation, and used glasses to bring them forward, yet very few ripened to perfection; but finding them to be as excellent in quality as described, I saved seed from those first ripe; and by continuing that practice four or five years, they became as early water-melons as I ever had.

Many admit the importance of a change of seed, from the fact of foreign flax seed producing the best flax in Ireland; but when it is considered that it is the bark of the stalk only that is used in Ireland, and that this is in the best perfection before the seed ripens, the argument fails when applied to other vegetables.

For many years past, I have renewed the whole seed of my winter grain, from a single plant which I have observed to be more productive, and of better quality, than the rest; a practice which, I am satisfied, has been of great use; and I am fully of opinion, that all kinds of garden vegetables may be improved by the foregoing methods, particular care being taken, that different kinds of the same species of vegetables are not in bloom at the same time, near together, as, by this bad practice, they mix and degenerate.*

* The above remark of an observant, practical agriculturist, has so often been confirmed by the observations of others, that no doubt can be entertained of its accuracy. The fact is one of the most powerful proofs of the sexual doctrine of plants, and strongly confirmed by the familiar example the certain degeneracy of squashes and pum kins, if grown near gourds; the latter ev communicate an emetic quality to the neighbours. In like manner melons w degenerate, if planted near squashes or pum kins. A case is recorded in the law rep of an action which was brought again gardener near London, in the reign of Ch II. for selling cabbage seed instead of c flower seed. On trial it appeared, that had been planted near each other by the chaser, and to this error the gardener tended the degeneracy of the true seed w he had sold was owing. But he lost cause in consequence of the prevailing i rance of the sexual doctrine of plants: terity however has rescued his memory the imputation of being a cheat. This and the consequences of it, shew that law should attend to agricultural and horticult knowledge, as well as to mere professi acquirements. In an agricultural country is peculiarly incumbent on them, both for purposes of justice, and personal advant to themselves.

I am sensible the foregoing will meet w great opposition and contradiction, but as experiment is safe and easy, I hope it w induce persons of more leisure, ability, a observation than myself, to make trial, as mean of improving the agriculture of country.

Such is the sincere wish of thy friend,

JOSEPH COOPE

*** The importance of this subject w justify our presenting this paper to our re ers, to many of whom it may be new; a expressing our readiness to pay every attenti to experimental communications on the su ject; or on others allied to it.

CHALLENGE GIVEN AND RECEIVED *à la Suzerain:*

BY PARTIES OF THE GREATEST CONSIDERATION.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama

SIR.—I perceive by your remarks on t late duel between two of his majesty's mini ters, that you disapprove of a recourse arms for the purpose of ascertaining on whic side Truth takes her station; and that th confidential intercourse of office, and go vernment, adds, in your opinion, to the atr city of the act. But Sir, you ought recollect that personal challenges may plea precedents of the highest authority: Ma Antony and Augustus, among the ancient and even, as some say, our own king Geor

II. and the king of Prussia, among the moderns! But these incidents are deficient in the *forms* appropriate to affairs of honour among sovereigns;—there is, however, extant the history of a challenge sent by Francis I. of France to Charles V. of Spain, in which the *public* proceedings on this *private* mode of adjusting a quarrel, are infinitely amusing. I therefore send you a translation from the "*Archives Littéraires de l'Europe*," No. 40, p. 84, and No. 41, p. 213, in which these *pieces* are given. It is true, that this quarrel terminated "without perdition of souls;" but that was because the Pope was solicited to become a mediator by one of the parties: what a pity that his Holiness, or some other potentate were not appealed to, on a late occasion!

Francis had been taken prisoner by Charles, and in order to regain his liberty, he solemnly promised to observe the stipulations of the treaty of Madrid, one of which was to return "*to Madrid*" if the states of France refused to ratify the treaty. This, say the Spanish historians, he also promised in private to Charles, "*on the honour of a gentleman.*" Garnier, the continuator of Villaret and Velly, presuming that Francis held this last pledge of greater obligation than the former, endeavours by means of it to explain the conduct of Francis, in not allowing the herald of Charles to speak, lest he should remind him of that engagement. Others think, that solution insufficient. Certain it is, that all Europe watched earnestly the issue of this challenge. Perhaps, Francis, after a while, felt the ridicule of his situation; which in a man of sense, was so much worse than that which we recollect, the preposterous challenge of Paul to Buonaparte, written by the pen of Kotzebue; and inserted in the Petersburgh gazette;—the insult of a savage to a barbarian!

The originals of the following papers are derived from the Archives of Madrid; and are translated from the Spanish by a Frenchman, who was charged with a mission to the late court of Spain.

Manifesto of Charles V., or Official Relation by his Secretary, of what passed at Monzon, from the arrival of the French Herald to his departure.

On the 7th of June, 1528, Guyenne,* king of arms of France, arrived at Monzon in Arragon, at five o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by Gonzalo de Montalbo, a gentleman of the emperor, who had been sent to the frontiers of Fontarabia, to receive and accompany him, for the purpose of securing him from insult: for although the office of king at arms was privileged, and his person held sacred, yet Guyenne had demanded a *safe-conduct*, or passport; and at his request the emperor had sent him *three*, for the three passes of the Pyrennees.

The next day (the 8th) the Count de Vaso, grand chamberlain of Charles V. conducted the herald to an audience of the emperor, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the palace of Don Hernando, duke of Arragon, and viceroy of Valencia.

Guyenne, clad in his coat of arms, was most honourably accompanied; the court was composed of prelates, and lords, who signed all the acts drawn up on this occasion. The king at arms made three profound reverences, on presenting himself at the foot of the throne; then, putting his knee to the ground, he spoke to the emperor personally, and in the first place required a promise, that no violence should be done to his person, and that he should be freely permitted to return to France, after he had delivered his message. The emperor having acquiesced, Guyenne spoke as follows:—

"SIRE! The king, my master and my sovereign lord, has been informed of every thing that your majesty commanded to be told to him; but, in respect to what you said, both before and after that message touching his honour, as he wishes to demonstrate to the whole world, that this remains unblemished, *(sauf et sans tache,)* he has commanded me to bring you, by way of reply, the present letter, signed with his own hand.—May it please you, Sire, to receive it, and your majesty will there see, that he is ready to give you ample satisfaction in and for all things.—My message is now delivered, and I therefore beseech your majesty to permit me to return to the king, my master."

Before he would receive the dispatch, the emperor demanded of Guyenne, whether Francis I. had given him orders to read officially the writing of which he was the bearer? Guyenne having replied, "No;" his majesty spoke as follows:—

"King at arms, this is sufficient.—I comprehend, that the writing is a challenge of defiance on the part of the king, your master, to me; to this he has been accustomed; but not to keep his engagements."

After this discourse, the grand chancellor, in the name of the emperor, pronounced a protestation in due form, claiming all his rights, stipulated in virtue of the treaties between him and the king of France, &c. asserting, whatever may be the event, that the emperor would never renounce or prejudice them in any manner whatsoever. When

* The name of a province, given to the herald: as among ourselves, "Garter," &c. —Monzon, was a small city of Arragon, about five leagues south of Balbastro: the states of the kingdom sometimes assembled in it.

this had been read, Charles V. once more addressed himself to Guyenne, and spoke as follows:—

"King at arms! although your master hath afforded me more than one legitimate motive to regard and consider him as incompetent to what he demands of me, yet for the good of Christianity, to avoid a new effusion of blood, and with the view to obtain that peace which he has hitherto refused, I consent to esteem him on this occasion alone, but on no other."

This discourse ended, he received the challenge from the hand of the king at arms, without either opening, or reading it. While the particulars of the reception were drawing up, Guyenne observed to the emperor, "that he could not charge himself with the answer of his majesty to the king of France, even if it should notify the assurance of the acceptance of a field of battle; and that, in consequence he craved to be permitted to retire."

Charles V. replied fiercely. "It does not belong to the king, your master, to prescribe to me the manner in which I ought to conduct myself; I shall do what becomes me on the present occasion; and as I presume, that an answer is required to this writing, with which I am to entrust some one belonging to myself, I demand of you a safe conduct for my herald, seeing you yourself would not enter Spain without obtaining one from me."

Guyenne replied—"That not being able to grant a safe conduct himself, he would write for one to the king, his master." On this he retired, but returning back again immediately, and putting one knee to the ground, he said to the emperor—

"Sire! I have also to present to your majesty, another letter, which contains a reply to the one which you wrote from Burgos, to the king, my master; may it please you therefore, Sire, to command your secretary, the lord Bondanes to receive it."—This nobleman accordingly presented himself immediately, and the king at arms, having presented the packet to him, retired before the challenge had been unsealed.

Challenge and Defiance from Francis I. to the Emperor Charles V.

"We, by the grace of God, king of France, lord of Genoa, &c. to you Charles, by the grace of God, emperor of the Romans, and king of Spain: we hereby make known to you: that having been informed of sundry answers made by you to the ambassadors and heralds, whom we have sent to reside with you for the confirmation of peace, which you refuse; answers in which you accuse us with having escaped from your hands and from under your power, without fulfilling the promises and engagements that we had stipulated with you: to defend our honour which might be stained in opposition to truth, we have determined to send you this challenge, although according to the laws even of your own states, a man detained by force shall not be obliged to perform what he may have promised for the recovery of his liberty; and although this principle would of itself be deemed a sufficient excuse.

"Yet being resolved to satisfy all and every one, in whatsoever concerns our honour, which we have always maintained unimpaired until now, and which we shall always preserve (by God's assistance) until the end of our life, we hereby let you know, that if you will not avow, and defend, what you have said respecting our engagements, and our deliverance, and if you shall pretend, that we have ever committed any action which a gentleman firmly attached to his honour would not commit, *we tell you, that you have therein lied* in your throat,* *and that you lie every time that* you venture to say so.

"And whereas we have always determined to defend our honour until the latest moment of our life,;—we wish you not to persist in your assertions, which are contrary to the truth, and that you will not henceforth write any more, but assure us of your presence in the field of battle.' We ourselves shall be ready; and when all the ceremonies have been duly observed, we shall assume our arms, and risque our person, *if we shall be permitted*; protesting, at the same time, that if, after this declaration, you write, or say any thing of whatever nature, the shame of delay will entirely attach to you, as this combat is the end and aim of our correspondence.

"Given in our good city of Paris, on the 26th of May, 1528. FRANCIS."

This challenge was read aloud by the emperor's secretary, first in French, then in Spanish.

After the secretary had concluded, the emperor addressed his court, which had been assembled on this occasion, in an animated discourse, wherein he recapitulated all that had passed between him and the king of France. He concluded, by manifesting his "firm resolution to fight with him, *body to body, and take away his life, if it pleased God!*" The animosity with which his majesty pronounced these last words, manifested the rage with which his royal bosom was filled upon this occasion.

On the 10th of June, his imperial majesty assembled his council, consisting of eleven persons, to whom he recited a concise discourse, in which he demanded the advice of each, in writing, within the term of ten

* The Spanish text is *gola*. When Charles V. heard this passage, he observed with an air of irony, "que le seul menteur étoit l'auteur du cartel."

days. His majesty, at the same time, addressed a letter to the duke de l'Infantado, in which he states the circumstance, and, that to avoid the horrors of war, "he had voluntarily determined to expose his person, in single combat, with king Francis, over whom, with the aid of God, and by means of the justice of his cause, which was manifest to all the world, he hoped to be able to obtain the victory."—He demanded the duke's advice.

Answer of the Duke de l'Infantado.

"Sire.—I have received the letter sent by your Catholic and Imperial Majesty, and have fully reflected on what is commanded me. I own to you, Sire, that if my age permitted me, I should greatly prefer the taking on myself the challenge in question, to the office of advising your majesty, as I am now directed; seeing that if the honour of the most private individual was at stake on this occasion, I should consider it as an extremely difficult undertaking to give him advice. With how much stronger reason then must I needs be embarrassed, when the honour of the greatest prince on earth is in question? But, as your majesty commands me to offer my opinion, I must obey. I shall but propose it as a plan which I might follow, were I in the same condition, but I do not give it as advice. It remains with the valiant mind of your majesty to decide upon it.

"Supposing that my adversary should charge me with having insulted him, by asserting, that he *had not kept his word*, and he offers single combat, in order to terminate the difference, it appears to me, Sire, that, by accepting the challenge, we should neglect on both sides, the most essential point, *which is, the verification of what I have said, and he denies.* In this case, we both depart from the rules of justice, because the decision of such an affair does not appertain to arms. It is the verity of promises, which we have mutually made to each other in writing, that can alone be decided before the tribunal of sages and of chevaliers. Now, such an inquiry comes not within the jurisdiction of arms; one cannot have recourse to them, but in respect to obscure and secret matters, known only to the two parties themselves, and which it is impossible in any other manner to prove. In this latter case, God alone, who is the sole judge, will discover the truth and the right, by giving the victory to the just. But when words have been ascertained; when there are witnesses worthy of belief; writings that are incontestable, and by which the whole may be verified and decided; I think, Sire, that I should do wrong to engage in combat with my adversary, until it has been clearly shewn, in a just and proper manner, which of us is in the right.

"Another very important reflection, Sire, is worthy the attention of your majesty. It is, that the more a man is elevated in respect to rank, the more ought he to be firm and invariable in his promises, whether they be by oath, or by writing. It follows from this, that the prince, who has failed in his engagements, is infinitely less estimable, than he who has never departed from them. Now, it is considered as a principle, that a man ought never to combat with any but with his equal in all points; how can I then, without degrading myself, fight with an adversary guilty of failing in respect to his promise? This baseness is accounted so shameful among the lowest classes of the people, that it is regarded even by them as scandalous.

"Perhaps, Sire, the custom of single combat I might tolerate, and perhaps I might comply with it: but it may be asked whether the law which binds princes so powerful and exalted as your majesties, is more or less rigorous than that which binds us, your inferiors. However that might be determined, I think that the law of honour which binds us, is equally strict upon princes, however powerful, and allows of no distinction between them and simple chevaliers, such as myself. I believe, however, that in the present case there is an exception. In fine, Sire, would it not be singular, that an offence so great, and so notorious throughout Europe, could only obtain reparation by a challenge from the king of France, in which he defies your sacred person? What will follow? Your majesty's example will operate as a law within your own states; offences of every kind will be avenged by force of arms, and this custom will be a most cruel sacrifice of the blood of your subjects; not a law of justice tempered with mercy.

"I submit these reflections to the consideration of your majesty, because they are directly connected with the present question. I beseech you to believe, that if I considered any thing as more conformable to truth, I would most readily communicate it, with all that frankness and fidelity which characterize all the grandees of your empire.

"May God preserve the life of your Catholic and Imperial Majesty, so long as Christianity shall have occasion for it.—From the most humble and the most faithful of your majesty's subjects,

"The Duke de L'Infantado."

Reply of the Emperor.

"My Cousin,—I have received your letter, dated the 20th of this month. I thank you; I am much pleased with all that you have communicated. I recognize in it your usual affection and attachment to me.

"When the reply to the king of France shall have been determined upon, after due

deliberation and consultation, I shall communicate to you the resolution taken, persuaded as I am, that you, as a good and faithful subject, take a lively interest in whatever concerns me.

" June 23, 1528. I, THE KING."

On Friday, the 19th of June, the emperor held a council, and received the opinion of the members in writing, as had been required. These being read aloud by his secretary, Don Juan Aleman, his majesty perceived that they all alledged reasons wherefore it was not befitting for his majesty to receive the challenge, as such a proceeding would be contrary to the laws. Notwithstanding this, on the 30th, he admitted the king at arms of France to an audience, and delivered to him the safe conduct to his master, which had been demanded.—In the afternoon of the same day, as he had determined on his departure next morning, his imperial majesty dictated a reply to the challenge, as follows:—

" We, Charles V. by the grace of God, emperor of Germany, king of Spain, and of the Indies, to you, Francis, by the grace of God, king of France, and *not lord of Genoa*, as you entitle yourself, because that seignory appertains to us alone, &c.

" We inform you that we have received your challenge sent by Guyenne, your king at arms, and have determined to send Nicolas Ferrenet, lord of Gramela, formerly our ambassador in France, with an answer to your challenge; which amounts to this: we tell you, that we can prove in the field of battle, and with arms in our hands, *that you have lied, and do lie in your throat*, every time you deny that the good faith of our offers, our word, and our conventions, have been better kept than yours; and we sustain, and repeat, that you are wanting in honour, by not accomplishing the promises which you made while our prisoner of war; as appears evidently, first by your signature, as well as that of your ambassador; and secondly, by the non-accomplishment of the said treaty. And we further maintain, that no man of integrity, without being a dupe, can rely on the accomplishment of either your troth or your promises.

" We also inform you, that we have caused the articles of the capitulation of Madrid, signed by you, together with your letters on the same subject, after we had given you your liberty, with your challenge and this answer to be printed *literatim*, in order that copies may be distributed throughout the world, that your conduct may be detected, and the little confidence of which you are worthy may be manifested.

" And in consequence, although we ought not to admit your defiance until you had given us entire satisfaction, because it comes from a person not our equal, whether in words, or in actions, nevertheless we are willing to prove still further our honour, to admit, as we hereby do admit your challenge, and we pledge our royal word, that we will not fail to appear in the field of battle indicated by you, at the day, the hour, and with the arms which you may choose; because this privilege appertains directly to him who challenges, and not to him who is challenged. And we further promise, and swear, not to make use of secret arms, or of any other instruments but those which you may appoint; we also agree not to quit the field of battle, until you have *confessed our truth*, or have *fallen under the efforts of our arm*, as we firmly expect from God, and the justice of our cause.

" Given at Monzon, June 30, 1528.

" CHARLES,

" Emperor of the Romans, and

" King of Spain."

Messire Nicolas Ferrenet, lord of Gramela, was dispatched next day, with this letter and particular orders to the court of France. He met M. de Rafans on the frontiers, who expected him there, on the part of the king. He afterwards repaired with Guyenne to the city of Lyons, where he was told by the governor, that he had orders to prevent him from repairing to the court, unless the emperor had first appointed the field of battle. At the end of fifty days, however, he received advice, that he might repair to Paris with his letters.—There he lodged at the house of M. de la Malt, secretary for foreign affairs, who caused him to be treated with all imaginable attention. This minister, as well as several other persons, endeavoured to learn from Ferrenet, if the emperor had pointed out the field of battle; but he was the more upon his guard, as he had received intelligence from the Spanish ambassador (le Sieur de la Robeleta), that he would experience delay, as the king of France was negociating with the Pope, to interpose his authority, in order to accommodate the differences between the monarchs.

Two months passed away without the herald being able to obtain an audience; at length he obtained it: he was introduced into an apartment, where but few persons were. After some time, Francis entered, and, without permitting Ferrenet to speak, he said to him, " you will come here again, when the emperor, your master, shall have named the field of battle———"—" Sire," replied the herald, " I bring to your majesty the letters of the emperor, my master, but I know not what they contain; and I entreat your majesty not to insist upon any thing I am not entrusted with."—" Well," continued the king, " so long as you do not inform me, in the name of the emperor, your master, that these letters bring me the *assurance of a*

field of battle, I cannot receive them."—On saying this his majesty retired.

Eight days afterwards the king of France sent for the herald again, and assured him in a public audience, that the Holy Father, whom he ought to obey, had demanded, that the differences existing between himself and the emperor should be terminated in a friendly manner; and that, in consequence, he might return to his imperial majesty with the dispatches he had brought. Thus terminated the proceedings relative to this dreadful challenge, which had fixed the attention of the Christian powers; who at length discovered that he who had given it was the first to solicit the interference of the Holy See, to bring about an accommodation with his rival. .....

Whether this famous challenge was the subject of ridicule in the days of Shakespeare, whose Pistol tells Slender that "*he lies in his throat*, yea in his most marvellous *maw*, [the *gola*, or gullet of the Spanish writer,] perdie, &c." can only be conjectured; but certainly, so far as it went it was conducted "by the book; as we have books for good manners:" a precedent from which a late engagement, it must be acknowledged, has sadly departed in stateliness and dignity.

I am Sir, Yours, &c.

MILES.

.....

CHALLENGE GIVEN AND RECEIVED,

à la Ministérielle:

BY PARTIES NOT OF THE GREATEST CONSIDERATION.

The following copies of the two letters which passed between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, immediately previous to the late duel, have appeared in all the public papers.

St. James's Square, Sept. 19, 1809.

Sir;—It is unnecessary for me to enter into any detailed statement of the circumstances which preceded the recent resignations. It is enough for me, with a view to the immediate object of this letter, to state, that it appears a proposition had been agitated, without any communication with me, for my removal from the War department; and that you, towards the close of the last session, having urged a decision upon this question with the alternative of your seceding from the government, procured a positive promise from the duke of Portland (the execution of which you afterwards considered yourself intitled to enforce), that such removal should be carried into effect. Notwithstanding this promise, by which I consider you pronounced it unfit that I should remain charged with the conduct of the war, and by which my situation as a minister of the crown was made dependent upon your will and pleasure, you continued to sit in the same cabinet with me, and to leave me not only in the persuasion that I possessed your confidence and support as a colleague, but you allowed me, in breach of every principle of good faith, both public and private, though thus virtually superseded, to originate and proceed in the execution of a new enterprise of the most arduous and important nature, with your apparent concurrence, and ostensible approbation.

You were fully aware, that if my situation in the government had been disclosed to me, I could not have submitted to remain one moment in office, without the entire abandonment of my private honour, and public duty. You knew I was deceived, and you continued to deceive me.

I am aware, it may be said, which I am ready to acknowledge, that when you pressed for a decision for my removal, you also pressed for its disclosure, and that it was resisted by the duke of Portland, and some members of the government, supposed to be my friends. But I never can admit, that you have a right to make use of such a plea, in justification of an act affecting my honour, nor that the sentiments of others could justify an acquiescence in such a delusion on your part, who had yourself felt and stated its unfairness. Nor can I admit, that the head of any administration, or any supposed friend, (whatever may be their motives), can authorise or sanction any man in such a course of long and persevering deception; for, were I to admit such a principle, my honour and character would be from that moment in the discretion of persons wholly unauthorised, and known to you to be unauthorised, to act for me in such a case. It was therefore your act and your conduct which deceived me; and it is impossible for me to acquiesce in being placed in a situation by you, which no man of honour could knowingly submit to, nor patiently suffer himself to be betrayed into, without forfeiting that character.

I have no right, as a public man, to resent your demanding, upon public grounds, my removal from the particular office I have held, or even from the administration, as a condition of your continuing a member of the government. But I have a distinct right to expect that a proposition, justifiable in itself, shall not be executed in an unjustifiable manner, and at the expence of my honour and reputation. And I consider that you were bound, at least, to avail yourself of the same alternative, namely, your own resignation, to take yourself out of the predicament of practising such a deceit towards me, which you did exercise in demanding a decision for my removal.

Under these circumstances, I must require

that satisfaction from you to which I feel myself intitled to lay claim. I am, &c.

CASTLEREAGH.

Rt. Hon. George Canning.

Gloucester-Lodge, Sept. 20, 1809.

MY LORD.—The tone and the purport of your lordship's letter, which I have this moment received, of course preclude any other answer on my part to the misapprehensions and misrepresentations with which it abounds, than that I will chearfully give to your lordship the satisfaction which you require.

I am, &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

In consequence of this correspondence, the parties met on the 21st of September, early in the morning; when Mr. Canning received a wound in the thigh. The matter complained of is undergoing further investigation, as may appear in due time.

. . . . . .

CHALLENGE, *à la Pacifique*, GIVEN AND RETURNED, WITHOUT APPEAL TO ARMS.

Letter sent in duplicate to Earl Grey and Lord Grenville.

"Windsor, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1809.

"My Lord;—The duke of Portland having signified to his majesty his intention of retiring from his majesty's service, in consequence of the state of his grace's health, his majesty has authorised lord Liverpool, in conjunction with myself, to communicate with your lordship and lord Grey, for the purpose of forming an extended and combined administration.

"I hope, therefore, that your lordship, in consequence of this communication, will come to town, in order that as little time as possible may be lost in forwarding this important object, and that you will have the goodness to inform me of your arrival.

"I am also to acquaint your Lordship, that I have received his majesty's commands to make a similar communication to Lord Grey of his majesty's pleasure.

"I think it proper to add, for your lordship's information, that lord Castlereagh and Mr. Secretary Canning have intimated their intentions to resign their offices.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) "SPENCER PERCEVAL."

Answer from Earl Grey.

"Howick, Sept. 26.

"Sir;—I have this evening had the honour of receiving your letter of the 23d, informing me, that in consequence of the duke of Portland's intention of retiring from his majesty's service, his majesty had authorised you, in conjunction with the earl of Liverpool, to communicate with Lord Grenville and myself, for the purpose of forming an extended and combined administration, and expressing a hope, that in consequence of this communication I would go to town, in order that as little time as possible may be lost in forwarding this important object.

"Had his majesty been pleased to signify that he had any commands for me personally, I should not have lost a moment in shewing my duty and obedience, by a prompt attendance on his royal pleasure.

"But, when it is proposed to me to communicate with his majesty's present ministers, for the purpose of forming a combined administration with them, I feel that I should be wanting in duty to his majesty, and in fairness to them, if I did not frankly and at once declare, that such an union is, with respect to me, under the present circumstances, impossible. This being the answer that I find myself under the necessity of giving, my appearance in London could be of no advantage, and might possibly, at a moment like the present, be attended with some inconvenience.

"I have thought it better to request, that you will have the goodness to lay my duty at the feet of his majesty, humbly intreating him not to attribute to any want of attachment to his royal person, or to diminished zeal for his service, my declining a communication, which, on the terms proposed, could lead to no useful result, and which might be of serious detriment to the country, if, in consequence of a less decisive answer from me, any further delay should take place in the formation of a settled government.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "GREY."

First answer from Lord Grenville.

"Boconnoc, Sept. 25, 1809.

"Sir;—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 23d instant, and understanding it as an official signification of his majesty's pleasure for my attendance in town, I shall lose no time in repairing thither, in humble obedience to his majesty's commands.

"I must beg leave to defer, until my arrival, all observations on the other matters to which your letter relates.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "GRENVILLE."

Second answer from Lord Grenville.

"Sept. 29, 1809.

"Sir;—Having last night arrived here, in humble obedience to his majesty's commands, I think it now my duty to lose no time in expressing to you the necessity under which I feel myself of declining the communication proposed in your letter: being satisfied that it could not, under the circumstances there mentioned, be productive of any public advantage.

"I trust I need not say, that this opinion is neither founded in any sentiment of per-

sonal hostility, nor in a desire of unnecessarily prolonging political differences.

"To compose, not to inflame, the divisions of the empire, has always been my anxious wish, and is now more than ever the duty of every loyal subject; but my accession to the existing administration could, I am confident, in no respect contribute to this object: nor could it, I think, be considered in any other light than as a dereliction of public principle.

"This answer, which I must have given to any such proposal, if made while the government was yet entire, cannot be varied by the retreat of some of its members.

"My objections are not personal—they apply to the principles of the government itself, and to the circumstances which attended its appointment.

"I have now, therefore, only to request, that you will do me the honour of submitting in the most respectful terms, these my humble opinions to his majesty; accompanied by the dutiful and sincere assurance of my earnest desire at all times to testify, by all such means as are in my power, my unvaried zeal for his majesty's service. I have, &c.

(Signed) "GRENVILLE."

Letter from Mr. Perceval to Lord Grenville.

"Sept. 29, 1809.

"My Lord;—I lost no time in communicating to lord Liverpool your lordship's letter of this day.,

"It is with great concern that we have learnt from it, that your lordship feels yourself under the necessity of declining the communication which I have had the honour to propose.

"In proposing to your lordship and lord Grey, under his majesty's authority, to communicate with lord Liverpool and myself, not for the accession of your lordship to the present administration, but for the purpose of forming a combined and extended administration, no idea existed in our minds of the necessity of any dereliction of public principle on either side.

"Your lordship may rest assured, that in communicating to his majesty the necessity under which you feel yourself of declining the communication which I had the honour to propose to your lordship, I will do every justice to the respectful terms, and the dutiful and sincere assurance of your lordship's unvaried zeal for his majesty's service, with which the expression of that necessity was accompanied.

"I cannot conclude, without expressing the satisfaction of lord Liverpool and myself at your lordship's assurance, that the failure of this proposal is not to be ascribed to any sentiment of personal hostility.

"I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) "S. PERCEVAL."

ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN BY PREMIUMS TO VARIOUS BRANCHES OF MANUFACTURE IN HOLLAND.

The following extract will be read with interest by our manufacturers: it shews in what articles the Dutch acknowledge themselves our inferiors, and therefore make strenuous exertions to become our rivals: it shews what are their present privations under the prohibitory decrees of their ruler, or rather of their Gallic Protector, his brother: it shews the inducements they hold out to manufacturers, to exert themselves by enticing foreigners (*i. e.* BRITONS) into their service; and that public reward ensues on success, as well as private advantage. It might be thought that some of these articles were hardly of sufficient importance to justify the offer of premiums, but to this it may be answered, that they imply high degrees of merit in other branches connected with them; and though in themselves trifling, yet they differ from trifles in their effect on *collateral* branches of the same, or of other manufactures.

Haerlem, June 29, 1809.

In the sittings of the assembly of the Dutch economical society held in this city, which commenced on the 13th and ended on the 15th of this month, the following premiums have been adjudged to the undernamed individuals:—

To A. and J. Treffon of Rotterdam, for manufacturing *Flour of Mustard* equal to foreign, a premium of 8 ducats.

To John Reekers of Hengelo in Twent, for making *Shuttles*, a silver medal value 6 ducats.

To Gys Berti and Co. of Rotterdam, the second prize medal, value 25 ducats, for manufacturing *Leather from Hog's Skins*, for the use of sadler's work.

To John Koolapzaandyk a premium of 20 ducats, and to Adrian Rogger and Co. of Zaardam, a premium of 10 ducats, both for the manufacturing of *Drawing Paper*.

To the brothers, Prinzen and Co. of Helmond, 50 ducats, for having in constant employ, during the whole of last year in their velvet ribbon manufactory at least *twenty persons exceeding eighteen years of age*; this being the third year that they have employed such a number.

To John Peter Vossenbende of Haerlem, a premium of 10 ducats, for *Copper-Plate Engraving* from the painting of a Dutch master.

To R. Kappenal, clerk in secretary's office of the city of Gouda, the second gold medal value 25 ducats, for his *Essay on the Preparation and Manufacturing of Straw*, for making ladies bonnets and hats.

.....

The following prize questions have been proposed for premiums: to be answered on or before September 30, 1810.

To the four first persons who shall each have sown an acre of fenny, clayey, or sandy land, with *Triticum Compos. (Lin.)* stating the culture, the nature of the soil, the amount of the expences, and the quantity of the produce: a silver medal and 4 ducats: or 10 ducats. Specimens, proofs and testimonies to be delivered as usual.

To the first person who shall invent any preparation for *Tanning*, from any produce of this kingdom, equal in goodness, and not exceeding in price, that of oak bark, the second gold medal value 25 ducats. Specimens, proofs and testimonies to be delivered on or before the last day of September, 1811, and to extend to the last day of Sept. 1813.

As the English *Coloured Gloves*, known by the name of *Beaver* gloves, excel those of this country, both in quality and colour, the society offers to the first person who shall manufacture in this country such gloves, equal in quality, as well as not higher in price, the second gold medal value 25 ducats. Specimens of at least twelve pair of various colours, together with proofs and testimonies, &c.

To the first person who shall manufacture the various sorts of *Whips*, equal in quality and price to those made in England, the second gold medal of 25 ducats. Specimens of a dozen in various sorts, together with proofs and testimonies, &c.

To every person who shall sell during the first 10 successive years, 25lb. of *Silk*, such being the cultivation and produce of this kingdom (specimens and proofs to that effect to be delivered to this society), a premium of 12 ducats.

To the first person who shall establish an *Oker Manufactory* of the produce of this kingdom, and shall prove, in a satisfactory manner, the sale of 600lb. weight: the second gold medal and 25 ducats: besides 5 per cent. on what he shall have sold during the first 3 years. Proofs and specimens to be delivered, &c.

To the first person who shall establish in this kingdom a manufactory of *Green Copperas*;—or *Sulphuric Acid of Iron*, equal in quality to the best foreign production, prepared for use, and sold wholesale at the usual price, a premium of the second gold medal value 25 ducats. Specimens, proofs and testimonies to be delivered by the last day of September, 1811, and to extend to 1813.

To the first person who shall invent one or more methods to *prevent Oil*, used in oiling various tools, *from becoming thick*; and to cause it to retain its fluidity, a premium of the second gold medal of 25 ducats. Specimens to be delivered, September 1810, extended to 1813.

To the first person who shall invent the least expensive method of *divesting honey of its peculiar unpleasant taste*, so as to render it an advantageous sweetening ingredient, and thereby to supersede the use of sugar, without giving it any other disagreeable taste, a silver medal value 6 ducats. Specimens, proofs, &c. to be delivered to the end of September, 1810, and to extend to 1813.

.....

The following prize questions remaining yet undetermined, the society again propose some with and some without alterations.

For the manufactory of *Files* and *Rasps*, a premium of 100 ducats; and 5 per cent. on the sale during 5 years: to be answered by September, 1812.

For *Burning Tiles* made from the earth, taken from the beds of the rivers of this kingdom, a gold medal value 50 ducats.

For the manufactoring of *Cream-coloured Earthen-ware*, equal in quality to the English, the gold medal, and 50 ducats; and for the red and black ware of equal quality, the second gold medal, and 25 ducats, to be answered September, 1810.

For *Tin manufactures*, equal in quality and price to any foreign, the gold medal value 50 ducats, and 5 per cent. on the sale, for 3 years.

For the manufactory of *Velverets*, equal in quality and price to the best foreign; 40 ducats, for the first; and the three succeeding years; and 15 ducats per annum afterwards.

For manufacturing *Tools for Etching, and Engraving*; the gold medal, or 50 ducats.

For *Dying Raw* or unbleached *Cotton Thread*, so that the colours shall be fast, and retain their freshness: the second gold medal, besides 100 ducats, if the inventor shall make known his secret *pro bono publico*.

For the answers to the following questions, the society have not fixed any limited period.

For the discovery of a *Coal mine* in this kingdom, that shall produce a certain quantity, in four succeeding years, to be used in our manufactories, to advantage: the gold medal and 400 ducats *per ann.*

For the invention of *any Tool or Instrument* fit to use in our workshops, to advantage, which has hitherto been unknown, or not used; a premium proportionate to its utility.

To every person who shall produce from indigenous earth, a clay to form tobacco pipes of different sizes, strength and quality, 50 ducats.

The prize question respecting the encouragement of young men, to enter the navy, is continued for another year.

To any person who shall, successfully, use the most persuasive means, to encourage the inhabitants, to wear and use the produce and manufacture of our kingdom, the gold medal and 25 ducats.

To every manufacturer who shall introduce foreign mechanics, or handicraftsmen, in their several factories, and shall retain them, one or more years in their service, a remuneration according to the advantage derived.

Answers, &c. to be sent within the proper time to one of the respective departments or to the general secretary, J. P. Siegel, Harlem.

To counteract the effects of this last premium, so far as lies in our power, and at the same time to develope the efforts making by the enemies of our country, we insert the following trial, which took place on this subject at the Old Bailey, July 28 last.

James Hewit, an old man nearly 60 years of age, was indicted for a misdemeanor, in having in the month of August last, contrary to an act passed in the reign of George II. INDUCED AN ARTIFICER OF THIS COUNTRY TO LEAVE THE KINGDOM.

From the testimony of the witnesses examined, it appeared that the prisoner, although recently from America, is an Englishman, and had lately frequented a public-house called the York Minster, immediately in the vicinity of the cotton-manufactory of Messrs. Hughes and Lewis, Bunhill-row, to which the men employed in the service of Messrs. Hughes and Lewis usually resorted; and amongst others a man named Hutchinson, who had been formerly apprenticed from the parish of St. Martin's, to a cotton-manufactory, near Manchester, where he remained till he arrived at the age of 21. He then came to London, and was employed in the service of Messrs. Hughes and Co. in the wool-dying business, and was in fact returned a fair workman. This man the prisoner frequently met, and by glowing representations of the advantages and great wages he was likely to obtain, by going to America, induced him to agree to emigrate, for the purpose of being employed in a cotton-manufactory, at a place called Cooper's Town, within two miles of New York, and a short distance from the residence of the prisoner. Messrs. Hughes and Lewis having heard of this negociation, sent for the prisoner, and remonstrated with him on the illegality of the steps he was pursuing, forewarning him at the same time, that if he persisted in his delinquency, they would punish him with the rigour of the law. The prisoner then declared his ignorance of any criminality attaching to his conduct, and promised most faithfully that he would relinquish his intentions. In a few days, however, Mr. Hughes discovered that Hutchinson was making preparations for his departure, and that his passage had actually been taken on board an American ship. The prisoner was then apprehended, and on being brought before a magistrate, produced a receipt for 121 dollars, paid by him to the mate of an American ship for Hutchinson's passage, and also a promissory note of Hutchinson's for that sum, and for other monies which had been advanced to him by the prisoner, to be paid out of the produce of his labours in America. The prisoner's defence then was, that Hutchinson came a second time to him, and said he had had his master's permission to leave the country, and that from his solicitations, he was induced to pay his passage out.

The Common Serjeant, who tried the case, in summing up the evidence, dwelt with peculiar force on the mischievous tendency of the crime with which the prisoner stood charged, which, he said, was most materially connected with the manufacturing interests of this country; and was deservedly punished by law in a most exemplary manner; the legislature having decreed, that persons, convicted of such an offence, should be subject to TWELVE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT, AND TO A PENALTY OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

The jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

Hutchinson, the artificer seduced, was then tried under an act, passed in the 5th of George I., which enacts, that any artificer, particularly in the manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, mohair, &c. who should be convicted of, or detected in, preparing to leave the kingdom, for the purpose of devoting his knowledge to the benefit and advantage of foreign countries, not within the British dominions, should be bound to *enter into recognizances himself, and two sureties, for remaining in the country*.

The evidence in the former case was again gone through. Prisoner found *Guilty*.

.....

If such punishments were due to these parties for an intended emigration to America, a country at a great distance from us, and in manufactures but a weak rival to us, what heavier penalties must those expect to suffer who sell themselves to our rivals in Europe, who openly profess their intentions to supplant our commerce. They deserve that most pitiless of all punishments which Buonaparte inflicted on the deluded English shipwrights in the persons of their families:

LET THEM REMAIN AND STARVE.

Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 591.

.....

Number of Dealers in Wine.

A. D. 1552. 5th Edw. VI. Parliament restrained the magistrates from licencing any greater number than the following, in each town for the sale of wine.

London	40	Chester	3
York	8	Hereford	3
Westminster	3	Worcester	3
Bristol	6	Shrewsbury	3
Lincoln	3	Southampton	3
Hull	4	Canterbury	4
Exeter	4	Winchester	5
Salisbury	4	Oxford	3
Shrewsbury	3	Cambridge	3
Gloucester	4	Colchester	4

Query, the number of persons now licenced for that purpose?

.....

Mysteries made manifest: or Rabbinical Ingenuity exerted on Threads, Twists, Knots, and Fringes.

To find a meaning that was never meant.

As learned commentators view
In Homer more than Homer knew.

The Jews wear under their external garments two square pieces of cloth, called ARBA-KANFOTH, *or four corners*; the one covering the breast, the other the back, to which the fringes, which they are commanded to wear by the Levitical law, "are fastened," says the Jew Gamaliel, "after a peculiar manner for mysterious reasons." "The fringes of the Arba-kanfoth must be spun from white wool into worsted thread by *a Jew woman*: the fringe on each corner is of eight worsted threads, double-twisted, about a quarter of a yard in length, and is fastened to the Arba-kanfoth in the manner following: four threads of the said worsted, of about half a yard long, are drawn together through an œilet-hole of the Arba-kanfoth. A double knot is then made with the worsted to fasten it to the Arba-kanfoth; after the double knot is made, each of the four worsted fringes, of half a yard long, by being knotted and hanging doubled, becomes eight threads of a quarter of a yard in length; and one of those threads, which is cut longer than the rest, is wound seven times round the other seven threads, and a second double knot is made. Then the same long thread is again wound nine times round the other seven threads, and a third double knot is made. Afterwards the same long thread is wound eleven times round the other seven threads, and a fourth double knot is made. Again the same long thread is wound thirteen times round the other seven threads, and the fifth double knot is made. The eight threads are then made equal in length, and all the ends of those eight threads, at each corner of the Arba-kanfoth, are fastened with *one knot at the end*. It should be noted, that the length of the fringe, from the last double knot to the end of each thread, must be *three times* the length of the part from the first double knot to the fifth; and the space from the first double knot to the fifth must be equal to the space commencing from the œilet-hole down to the first double knot." As the reader may be curious to know the mysterious reasons for twisting in this manner these sacred threads, I insert them from the same book, and in its own language, which it would be in vain to attempt to alter.

"First, the eight threads of the fringe are in remembrance of the commandment of circumcision to take place on the eighth day.

Secondly, the five double knots are in remembrance of the five books of Moses.

Thirdly, the ten single knots, which are composed by the five double ones, are in remembrance of the ten commandments.

Fourthly, the seven windings round after the first double knot, are in remembrance of keeping the sabbath on the seventh day of the week.

Fifthly, the nine windings round after the second double knot, are in remembrance of the nine months of pregnancy.

Sixthly, the eleven windings round after the third double knot, are in remembrance of the *eleven stars* which reverenced Joseph in his dream.

Seventhly, the thirteen windings round after the fourth double knot, are in remembrance of thirteen attributes of compassion in the Almighty.

Eighthly, the seven, nine, eleven, and thirteen windings, making together forty windings round, are in remembrance of the forty days that Moses was with God to receive the ten commandments.

Ninthly, and lastly, the separate knots at the end of each thread, are to prevent the untwisting of the threads, lest thereby the whole of the numerical types should be unravelled."

This Arba-kanfoth is what all Jews are commanded to be invested with, and the vest which they wear in the Synagogue being adorned with fringes after the same manner was originally instituted to be worn during the prayers, to supply the want of the Arba-kanfoth in such as had neglected to invest themselves with it. "These fringes they are obliged to kiss *three times*, in the prayer of *Wayyomer Adonia El Mosheh*, every time they express the word fringe, which is *three times* mentioned in the aforesaid commandment."

PRESENT STATE OF THE POPULATION OF MEXICO.

[From a late Number of Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland's Publication.]

The inhabitants of Mexico may be divided into three great casts :—

I. The Spaniards of an unmixed race, of which the number may be about 1,200,000.

II. Mongrels, born of Spaniards and Indian women, of which the number may be about 2,400,000.

III. The Indians, or descendants of the people who inhabited Mexico when Cortez conquered it. Their number may be estimated at 2,500,000.

They appear to be composed of different casts.

The Toultecs made their first appearance in 648.

The Chichimecs in 1170.

The Nahaultecs in 1178.

The Acolhues and the Astecs in 1196.

The Toultecs were a well-informed people, for they introduced into this country the culture of maize and cotton. They constructed roads, towns, and large pyramids, the surfaces of which are in the oriental style. The use of hieroglyphic painting was also known to them, and they knew how to work metals. Their solar year was more perfect than that of the Greeks and Romans.

The author thinks that these people may have been part of those *Hiongnoux*, who, according to Chinese historians, emigrated, following their chief *Punon*, and flying from powerful enemies. They were lost in the north of Siberia. It was the same people *(Hiongnoux)* who, under the name of Huns, desolated the finest countries of Europe and Asia.

Between Mexico and the small towns of Cordova and Xalappa there is a group of mountains, the lofty tops of which rival, in height, the most elevated ones of the new world. It will be sufficient to mention four of these colossal mountains, whose height was unknown previously to the examinations of the present travellers.

The Popocatelvetl, of 5,400 metres.

The Istaccihuatl, or the White Woman, of 4,785 metres.

The Citlaltopetl, or the Peak of Orizoba, of 5,295 metres.

The Nauhcampatessetl, of 2,089 toises.

The country of New Spain may be divided into three different regions :—

The first, which is called *Terras Calientes*, is the hottest. It is situated on the borders of the sea, both on the side of Acapulco, and to that of Vera Cruz. The air is very unhealthy; but the temperature is so mild, that sugar, cotton, and bannanas are cultivated.

The second region, which is called *Terras Templadas*, is that which is found to be from twelve to fifteen hundred metres in height. Here, the constant and mild temperature of spring always prevails, and forms the charming climate of Xalappa, Tasico, and Chilpenzingo, three towns celebrated for the extreme salubrity of their air, and for the abundance of fruit trees which are cultivated in their environs.

The third portion is designated by the name of *Terras frias*, and it comprises the plains, which are elevated more than 2,200 metres above the level of the sea, and the mean temperature of which is under 17°. In the capital of Mexico the thermometer has sometimes been known to descend several degrees beneath the freezing point: but this phenomenon is rare. In general, the winters are as mild as at Naples; and the temperature of this portion is about the same as that of Rome.

In all these regions the temperature depends less upon the latitude than upon the height of the land above the level of the sea. Under the 19 and 22° of latitude, sugar, cotton, and, above all, cocoa and indigo will not thrive abundantly, but at a height of 600 or 800 metres.

The repose of the inhabitants of Mexico is less troubled with earthquakes and by volcanic explosions, than that of the inhabitants of the kingdom of Quito and of the provinces of Guatimala and of Cumana. In the whole of New Spain there are but five burning volcanos, the Orizaba, the Popocatepetl, the mountains of Tusta, of Jorullo, and of Colima. The earthquakes, which are very frequent on the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, and in the environs of the capital, do not however produce such terrible effects as those which afflicted the towns of Lima, of Riobomba, of Guatimala, and of Cumana. A dreadful catastrophe made the volcano of Jorullo issue from the earth on the 14th September, 1759, surrounded by an innumerable quantity of small smoking cones.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON WHICH TAKES PLACE IN THE SEA NEAR AMBOYNA.

[Noticed in the Journal of a late Voyager in those Seas.]

In a violent gale last night, in passing between the islands of Bouro and Manipa, the water suddenly changed its colour to a milky whiteness. Supposing it was owing to shoals, the lead was cast, but no bottom was found with a line of eighty fathoms. This phenomenon remains therefore unaccounted for.

This phenomenon is regularly periodical in the seas near Amboyna.—The most particular account of it is to be found in Valentyn's *Beschryving van Oost Indien*, vol. II. p. 137, and vol. III. part ii. p. 10. He calls it *het wit-water*, (the white water) and states, that it occurs twice every year in the seas around Banda; the first time, when it is denominated the little *wit-water*, it takes place at the new moon in June; it is but slight in July, but does not entirely subside before the same appearance occurs again at the new moon in August, when it is called the great *wit-water*. In the day-time the sea appears as usual; but in the night it assumes a milk-white hue, and the reflection of it in the air is so great that the sky cannot be distinguished from the water. Land is very easily discerned by night in it, for the land appears very black in the middle of the whiteness. Very little fish is caught during the time that it lasts; the fish do not like the water, and the clearness of it makes them easily see the fishing-tackle and boats, and consequently avoid them. It has likewise been observed to rot the bottoms of vessels which are much in it. It throws up, on the shores where it reaches, a great deal of slime and filth, and likewise different species of blubber or *mollusca bezuantjes, (holothura physalis)* &c. It is dangerous for small vessels to be at sea in the night where it comes, as, though it may be calm, the sea always rolls with heavy surges, enough to overset boats, which seem as if they were occasioned by subaqueous exhalations pressing upwards for a vent. It is chiefly seen between Banda and the south eastern islands to the southward of the islands of Aroe and Keys down to Teninber, where the heaviest rolling of the sea is observed, and Timorlaut; it runs westward as far as Timor, and to the north it is met with on the south coast of Ceram, keeping, however, to the south of the Uliassers and Amboyna, where it appears in large stripes. This milk-sea, as Valentyn quaintly calls it, is clearly seen at night from the hills at Amboyna, stretching towards Banda. It does not often reach as far as Amboyna itself. The more tempestuous the weather proves, the more it rains; and the harder the south-east trade wind blows, the more this white water is seen. It is entirely unknown whence it proceeds, but it has generally been supposed to come from the gulf of Carpentaria. Some have considered the whiteness as occasioned by myriads of animalculæ; and others have ascribed it to a subtle, sulphureous, marine exhalation, which they have supposed to arise from the bottom of the sea, and to become condensed in the water. Brimstone is in fact produced in considerable quantities at Amboyna and Banda, and likewise upon Nila, Teeuwer, and Dammer, (three islands south of the two former, and between them and Timor, little known to any but the Dutch) and elsewhere in those regions; yet, remarks Valentyn, if the white water were caused by that circumstance, it would be observed wherever sulphur is found in large quantities. He says a similar phenomenon has been observed at the Comorra islands, and between Madagascar and Africa. Stavorinus, in his voyage to Surat, observed the same singular appearance in latitude 17° 30′ north, in which he describes the sea as having lost during the day its usual azure clearness, appearing darker and browner than usual, and appearing at night so white as if the whole sea was covered with a white sheet, or exactly like the appearance, in the night-time, of a flat country overspread with snow. This phenomenon, he remarks, was entirely distinct from the luminous appearance which is frequently observed in the water of the ocean, as, instead of giving any light, the whole was of a deadly paleness, excepting close to the vessel where it seemed mixed with some sparks of light. No ground was found with a line of 150 fathoms. Some of the water was taken up and examined immediately with a microscope, but nothing could be perceived in it with a glass of great magnifying power. To the naked eye, it appeared as clear as chrystal, and on tasting it, it seemed to have lost something of its briny and bituminous nature. An English navigator, Capt. Newland, once observed the same appearance in the same part of the ocean, with this difference, however, that he saw it intermixed with black stripes running in a serpentine direction through the whiteness.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROTTO OF ZINZANUSA, OR THE ANCIENT TEMPLE OF MINERVA, NEAR THE TOWN OF CASTRO, IN APULIA.

[Extracted from a letter from Naples, written at the end of May 1809.]

Near the little town of Castro, beneath overhanging rocks, are several grottoes, which can only be approached by means of small boats. The most remarkable is, the grotto of Zinzanusa, which has given name to the others, and of which the sides, incessantly beaten and hollowed out by the waves, seen from a distance, resemble tattered garments.

These grottoes are situated at the bottom of a small gulf, which, extending itself in a half circle, forms a kind of port. From this part nothing is visible, but a mass of blocks of rock, ranged like the steps of a staircase. From the highest of these steps we discover a vault supported by a hundred columns of hewn stone. In the midst, among these columns, rises a spring of fresh water, and not far off, runs a gallery of rocks dangerous

to be followed, because of the inequalities of the surface, and of the frightful gulf over which it hangs. Arrived at the end of this gallery, we discern a grotto of a rectangular form, the most regular and interesting of all that are hitherto known among these rocks. Four rows of columns support and embellish this natural palace; the two first are only demi-columns, intended to ornament the walls; the two others are composed of whole columns, rising singly or in couples. They are all of the same proportions, and divide the rectangular space into three parts. The walls are covered with inscriptions, of which nobody has yet been able to determine the import, or even in what language they are written. There are also small idols and statues, images of animals, (among others, the figure of an owl, the symbol of Minerva) flowers, fruits, and foliages, in carved work, and of very correct design.

In one of the three divisions stands a large table, supported on each side by two columns: the cieling is formed by the natural arch, to which the walls are built up. The vault, somewhat sunk, is encrusted with brilliant crystals, arranged in the most elegant forms; stalactites of the same kind cover the columns and the whole interior of the grotto: by the light of torches, I fancied that I perceived all the ideal images with which the imagination of the poet has peopled the palace of Armida.

The highest columns are about 70 palms (50 feet) in height: their diameter is somewhat more than two palms (8 inches). Small openings formed in the wall, and closed with stones which may be removed, lead to grottoes not so extensive, nor equally interesting, yet curious to behold. Everywhere we discern the hand of man. Remains of ashes and coals, manifest that these places have at some period served for human habitation. Bones and tombs have also been found. In one of these caves there is a well. In another is a column higher than those of the temple: there is even one which seems not to have been placed upright in its proper situation; it remains lying on the floor.

The grottoes hitherto known occupy the extent of a mile. The greatest is that beyond the rectangular one; it has not yet been explored: its depth, the mud with which it is filled, and the stench which issues from it, having prevented its being examined. In all the cavities which have been entered, only the small orifice to admit light has been formed.

The learned prelate Mgr. Duca, bishop of Cotrone, sent to the former king of Naples a small statue, and some pieces of crystal, which had been with great labour detached from the walls: he proposed that these grottoes should be carefully inspected, and drawings made of whatever was worthy of being examined: he stated also his sentiments on the antiquity and destination of these excavations; but his advice was not followed: and one of the most remarkable monuments of early ages was forgotten.

This work, beyond a doubt, must be attributed to the first inhabitants of the kingdom of Salentum, or to the Greeks who settled there under the conduct of Iapyx, or under that of Idomeneus. Both fable and history unite to place this temple of Minerva in the remotest antiquity. The wonders it contained rendered it famous among the ancients.

Many ancient writers, among them Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Servius and Virgil, agree in saying, that long before the fall of Troy, there was on the shore of Iapyx a very rich and famous temple of Minerva. Some add, that here was kept the Palladium, or statue of Minerva, taken from the Trojans by Ulysses and Diomed: others say that Diomed, after the sackage of Troy, consecrated to Minerva the arms which he had received from Glaucus, son of Priam. Virgil has availed himself of the celebrity of this temple, and has also increased it, by describing Eneas as landing on this shore, after quitting that of the Acro-Ceraunians, or Epirus, which is directly opposite.

.....

The French writer, from whom the foregoing is translated, goes even further back, to the defeat of the Leuternians by Hercules assisted by Minerva. From the bones of these giants, when gathered into a heap, sprung a source of stinking water: by these marks Iapyx discovered the scene of the combat; and here he built a temple to Minerva. For this he quotes Diodorus, lib. iv. and Strabo, lib. v. vi. The grottoes appear to us to be sufficiently curious to deserve further examination, without attaching that *very* remote story to these identical antiquities.

If any of our readers can favour us with additional information, or any part of the history of these grottoes, their communications will oblige us.

It will occur to all who are conversant with oriental antiquities, especially sacred places hollowed out of rocks, or natural caverns taken advantage of to render them suitable for the ceremonies of worship, that several circumstances described as belonging to these grottoes, are close resemblances to many now extant in India. The proximity to the sea, the included well, the walls covered with statues, the supporting columns, are indisputable. Whether the writing, hitherto unintelligible, bears any resemblance to Sanscrit, or any other ancient oriental dialect, cannot be so much as guessed at, without additional information.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of houses inhabited, by how many families, and those uninhabited, are thus calculated :—

HOUSES.

	Inhabited.	*No. of Families.*	*Uninhabited.*
England..	1,472,870	1,787,520	53,965
Wales	108,053	118,303	3,511
Scotland...	294,553	364,040	9,537
Total..	1,875,476	2,269,863	67,013

The whole national income has been estimated at 132,470,000l. according to the following table :

From rent of lands	£20,000,000
From rent of houses	8,500,000
Profits of farming, of occupation of land	6,120,000
Income of labourers in agriculture	15,000,000
Profits of mines, canals, colleries, &c.	2,000,000
Profits of merchant shipping and small craft	1,000,000
Income of stockholders	20,500,000
From mortgages and other monies lent	3,000,000
Profit of foreign trade	11,250,000
Profit of manufactures	14,100,000
Pay of army, navy, and merchant seamen	5,000,000
Income of the clergy of all descriptions	2,200,000
Judges, and all subordinate officers of the law	1,800,000
Professors, schoolmasters, tutors, &c.	600,000
Retail trades not immediately connected with foreign trade or manufactures	8,000,000
Various other professions and employments	2,000,000
Male and female servants	2,400,000
	£132,470,000

From this table may be formed a calculation of the amount of national capital :

Value of land at 20 years purchase..	312,000,000
Value of houses at 20 years purchase	170,000,000
Manufactories, machinery, steam engines, &c.	20,000,000
Household furniture	42,500,000
Apparel, provisions, fuel, wine, plate, watches and jewels, books, carriages, and other articles	40,000,000
Cattle of all kinds	90,000,000
Grain of all kinds	10,600,000
Hay, straw, &c.	6,600,000
Implements of husbandry	2,000,000
Merchant shipping	12,800,000
The navy	6,000,000
Coin and bullion	24,000,000
Goods in the hands of merchants, &c.	16,300,000
Goods in the hands of manufacturers and retail traders	20,000,000
	£1,272,800,000

Mr. Pitt, in the year 1795, estimated the total landed property at 750,000,000l. and the personal property at 600,000,000l.—Making a total of 1,550,000,000l.

The difference in the proportion of inhabitants to a house, between some towns and others, is from 9½, which occurs at Plymouth, to about 5¼ or 5, which occurs at Gloucester and Hereford to 4½ at Worcester.

The late enumeration has ascertained also the proportion of males and females It has long been known that more male children are born than female. The registers of baptisms for twenty-nine years stated 3,285,188 of the former, and 3,150,922 of the latter, which is about the proportion of 104 to 100.

PROPERTY TAX.

Return of an order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 8th day of June, 1809, for an account or estimate of the nett assessment of the property tax, for the years ending 5th April 1807, 1808, and 1809, respectively.

Anno ending 5th April, 1807, 11,299,936l.
Anno ending 5th April, 1808, 11,345,370l.
Anno ending 5th April, 1809, 11,359,229l.

For the year ending 5th April, 1807, the above account is made out from actual returns, except from the department of the War Office.

For the year ending 5th April, 1808, returns from 218 surveyors' districts have been received from which it appears, that the assessments on trade and professions have decreased : so that the whole a diminution of duty may be computed, to the extent of 72,000l. nearly, in the assessments by commissioners for general purposes but which is overbalanced by the deductions of duty in other departments.

For the year ending 5th April, 1809, returns from 25 surveyors' districts have been received the return from which is more favourable than the year preceding, at the rate of 4 1-6th per cent increase ; and will therefore warrant an estimate to the amount of that year. The remainder of that year, except in the article of duty on dividends, is likewise computed on the amount of preceding year, from the same sources, for want of returns.

Office for Taxes, June 13, 1809.

POETRY.

TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

Tell, tuneful bird, I pray thee, tell,
Why is thy song so full of woe?
Why do those thrilling accents swell?
Or why those notes so sweetly flow?
Say, has thy mate,
By cruel Fate,
Been torn from thy protecting wing?
Or dost thou mourn a faithless Love?
Ah! how could one inconstant prove
To thee who thus could sing?

Methinks thy song doth seem to say :
"I joy not in returning morn ;
My Love is fled, far far away,
And left me here to sing forlorn
The dawn of day,
And twilight grey,
Which gave me once such pure delight
Are now as cheerless as the tomb ;
All, all are one eternal gloom,
A dark and endless night.

"Ah! whither hast thou flown from me?
Why hast thou ta'en another Love?
I could not thus have fled from thee;
To thee I could not faithless prove:
With sorrow's smart,
This heaving heart
Will break; yet, still with dying breath
My latest song shall tune thy praise;
Sacred to thee my last sad lays,
I'll bless thee e'en in death."
Oh! sing again thy love-lorn tale,
Sweet bird, it soothes my aching breast;
That note which trembles on the gale,
Can lull each sorrow into rest:
Then to repay
Thy cheering lay,
I'll feed thee with the tend'rest care;
For thee a downy nest I'll form,
To shield thee from the pelting storm,
Or chilly wintry air.

Oct. 7, 1809. HESED.

PORTRAIT DU PRINCE DE LIGNE.

Je voudrois vous dépeindre en vers
Notre aimable Prince de Ligne,
Mais mon crayon à peine est digne
D'esquisser ses talents divers.
Il est d'une bravoure insigne;
Faut-il aux champs de Mars enfoncer une ligne?
Voyez notre ami, jamais il ne rechigne;
Il avance et donne au travers
Comme un échappé des Enfers.
Faut-il danser? aussitôt il trépigne.
Sa bourse est-elle vuide? alors il se résigne;
Il ne sait point se donner de vains airs.
Quand pour amuser il désigne
En ses amis quelque travers,
Légèrement il égratigne;
On ne le verra point, d'une gaieté maligne,
Lancer contre eux des traits amers.
S'agit-il d'obliger? jamais il ne barguigne
Et n'en dit rien; mais au revers,
Si de voure amitié vous lui donnez un signe,
Il en parle à tout l'Univers.
Est-il quelque Belle aux tons fiers?
Au Prince qu'on me la consigne:
Tant il manœuvre, lorgne et cligne;
Que bientôt il lui met la cervelle à l'envers.
Il ne prend du jus de la vigne
Que pour égayer les desserts.
Enfin c'est un Prince bien digne
Que le Chevalier de Boufflers
Veuille pour lui faire des vers.*

* This Portrait of the Prince de Ligne was written at Vienna, by the Rev. M. Louis Dutens, author of *Mémoires d'un Voyageur qui se repose*, who lived on the most intimate terms with him. Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 584, for an account of the translation of the *Memoires*, &c. under the title of "Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement;" and Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 243, 505, for *Les Pensées du Prince de Ligne*.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Aug. 17. We are informed upon very respectable authority, that Mr. Secretary Smith has declared that he never saw the instructions of Mr. Erskine, as lately published; and that, during their conversation previous to the arrangement, no allusion was made to the two points mentioned in Mr. Canning's public dispatch. It was also added, that Mr. Erskine persists in declaring, that he has acted strictly in the spirit of his instructions.

An Anti-Duelling Association has been entered into here, which has found numerous supporters. This association binds itself not to vote at any election for any man who, from current fame, or our own private conviction, we shall believe to have sent, accepted, or carried a challenge to fight a duel, or to have been in anywise concerned in promoting a duel, or acting as a second or surgeon therein, after the date hereof: the affairs of this association to be conducted by a committee.

Frenchmen from Cuba.—It is stated in the New York Advertiser, that a cargo, consisting of 6000 negroes, mulattoes, and renegade Frenchmen, from Cuba, had been landed at New Orleans, and that 1200 more were on their voyage for the same destination. It is mentioned, that permission for the reception of this colony into New Orleans was obtained at the instance of the French consul at the United States, who was authorised to tender the *word of Napoleon*, as a security for their loyalty and peaceable demeanour!—Some of the editors express their indignation at this measure in terms of great asperity, and represent New Orleans as severed from the United States, from the moment that this motley horde of marauders was suffered to make a debarkation.

AUSTRIA.

General Orders, published at the Austrian Head Quarters.—Sept. 14. "My beloved subjects, and even my enemies, know that I did not engage in the present war from motives of ambition, or a desire of conquest; self-preservation and independence, a peace consistent with the honour of my crown and with the safety and tranquillity of my people, constituted the exalted and sole aim of my conduct. The chance of war disappointed my expectations, the enemy penetrated into the interior of my dominions, and over-ran them with all the horrors of war; but he learned, at the same time, to appreciate the public spirit of my people, and the valour of my armies. This experience, which he dearly bought, and my constant solicitude to promote the prosperity of my dominions, led to a negociation of peace. My ministers, empowered for that purpose, have met those of

the French emperor. My wish is an honourable peace; a peace, the stipulations of which offer a prospect and the possibility of duration.—The valour of my armies, their unshaken courage, their ardent love of their country, their desire, strongly pronounced, not to lay down their arms till an honourable peace shall have been obtained, could never allow me to agree to conditions which threaten to shake the very foundation of the monarchy, and disgrace us.—The high spirit which animates my troops affords me the best security, that, should the enemy yet mistake our sentiments and disposition, we shall certainly obtain the reward of perseverance.

"Comorn, Aug. 16, 1809. FRANCIS."

Death of Von Berchbold.—At Smradiatka, a bathing-place in Moravia, died lately the *Howard* of Austria, Count Von Berchbold, a victim of his humane efforts. He travelled in Europe for 13 years, and four years in Asia and Africa, in order to become acquainted with the happiness and wretchedness of mankind, and every where to promote the former and mitigate the latter. He had converted his fine castle of Buchlowitz, in Moravia, into an hospital for sick and wounded Austrians, in attending whom he caught an epidemic fever, which terminated his life.

Tax for Requisitions.—Vienna, Sept. 13th. The regency of Lower Austria has announced, that its resources are insufficient to answer the requisitions and contributions imposed in consequence of the war, and therefore that it is forced to lay a personal tax on the inhabitants of Vienna and the provinces. In consequence, the bishops, prelates, and abbots, are to pay 50 florins each; canons, deacons, and rectors, 10; all other ecclesiastics, 3; and inferior monks, 2. Princes are to pay 500; counts, 150; barons, 40; knights, privy counsellors, vice-presidents, aulic counsellors, proprietors of lands and manors, wholesale merchants, and bankers, 15; actual counsellors, agents of the court, and other persons of this class, 12. The only exceptions are the ministers of foreign courts, subjects of the Ottoman Porte, old men, the sick in the hospitals, the monks of the Order of Mercy, and those of St. Elizabeth; also, children under twelve years of age.

French Oppression at Trieste.—As the city of Trieste has hitherto not been able to pay more than a small part of the war contribution imposed on it, the merchants there have now been divided into four classes. Those of the first class are to pay 140,000 livres, and those of the lowest 10,000.

Corsican Freedom of the Press.—Vienna. Manner of conducting the *Censuria Litteraria*: otherwise, the "Despotism over the Press," by the French government in this city. M. Bacher, minister of police, permits without difficulty the distribution of all printed works presented to him, except those which treat on politics, which are previously subjected to examination. All manuscript works intended for the press must first be submitted to a bureau of examination, which makes its report to the minister of police.

Fire Wood obtained.—Vienna, Sept. 13. A scarcity of wood for burning being apprehended and in part felt, the French have allowed part of the woods near Schoenbrun to be cut down for the relief of the most necessitous inhabitants of this capital. Thither they all flock to obtain their stock of this article; which some drag away in carts, while others carry it on their backs. The scarcity of wood and wines *is attributed intirely to the want of foresight in the former administration.* Since the armistice much is brought from Hungary.

Liberty of the Stage.—Since the theatre has obtained greater liberty, the stage exhibits characters of monks and nuns, which heretofore were not suffered.

Plentiful Harvest.—Lintz, August 26th. For thirty years past there has not been so plentiful a harvest as this year in Hungary, and the other provinces of the Austrian monarchy.

Tyrolians.—The French and their partizans report, that the enmity of the innkeepers of the Tyrol has been occasioned by an edict of the Bavarian government, in which the prices of whatever they sold were fixed; which had not been customary under the Austrian dominion.

The animosity of the French has been so far betrayed into impolicy, that having taken prisoner a Tyrolian who had been in the humble occupation of tapster, and marker at the game of nine pins, they have dignified him with the appellation of *captain*; and have stuck on his back a placard with this title on it, in great letters. They forget that the best officers of their army were tapsters, and link-boys, before the revolution; and that the uncle of their high-born emperor and king, was marker at a billiard table at Cologne.

CHINA.

Chinese Jubilee.—In the course of the present year, a jubilee is to be celebrated throughout the whole extensive empire of China, on the occasion of the Emperor Kia-King having attained the 50th year of his age.

DENMARK.

Prize Importations: Commerce.—Copenhagen, Sept. 5. The sale of an immense quantity of India muslins, which took place here a few days ago, and which were taken in English prizes, attracted a great crowd of buyers. The value exceeded 600,000 rix-dollars.—The new arrangements of our government, with respect to neutral shipping,

have already revived the trade of Tonningen in an astonishing manner. Upwards of 60 American vessels have recently entered that port, each of their cargoes worth not less than 100,000 dollars. These vessels take continental produce in return. The price of corn falls every day.

Statistics of Denmark. — Copenhagen, Sept. 15. Mr. Pram, counsellor of justice, has lately published a statistical table of the increase of population in the provinces that compose the Danish monarchy, from 1769 to 1801. The result is, that Denmark proper, with the duchies, had; at the earliest of these dates, only 1,315,807 inhabitants; the same countries had, at the latter dates, 1,528,432 inhabitants: Norway had at the first date 722,674; at the latter date it had 881,912. The whole making 2,410,344. "Here then," says the author, "we find the population of the monarchy increased equal to what it would have been by the acquisition of 128 square miles (German)." Now, as this has been obtained, not by conquest, neither has it cost any blood or treasure, or any sacrifices whatever, it is easy to perceive how extremely advantageous to a state is this manner of increasing its population.

Exportation of Wheat.—By an order issued by the Danish government on the 2d of September, leave was given to export wheat from the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswic, by sea, to all friendly ports.

Increase in Distillery from Salt-Water.—A distiller in Copenhagen has lately published an account, stating, that having several times distilled brandy or gin from wheat steeped in salt-water, he constantly obtained nearly 2-27ths more spirits than from an equal quantity of wheat not so steeped.

EAST-INDIES.

Hindoo Veneration for venomous Serpents at Vizigapatam.

July 6. This week we have killed two venomous snakes. One was found near the dwelling-house of Ananderayer, who, two nights ago, felt it at his side when he awoke; but providentially, it made off without hurting him. The natives (who are very averse to killing these animals, because they are the objects of their worship) earnestly entreated us to spare their lives, and to deliver them over to their care: however, as we could see no good end to be obtained by such a measure, we dispatched them. The natives immediately exclaimed, with enthusiastic joy: "They are gone to be eternally happy in the presence of Vishnoo!"

Funeral Ceremonies performed for a Sanyassee Brahmin.

July 10. Sunday. Going into town this morning, we saw many Brahmins assembled together in a garden, performing the funeral of a Sanyasee Brahmin; that is, one who, for the sake of devoting himself entirely to religion, either declines the state of matrimony altogether, or, if married, forsakes his wife and family to live a monastic life. The souls of these men are thought to be perfectly purified; so that, when they make their exit from the earthly body, they are not clothed with a heavenly body, like those who attain to purity by other means, but are immediately absorbed in the Deity, whose bliss continually increases by the union of these holy souls. On this account their bodies must not be burned, after the usual manner of the country, but buried. The corpse is brought to the grave, covered with three coloured cloths, which are placed on the body as soon as all hopes of life are gone. These cloths are taken possession of by the chief mourners, and worn by them, as sacred relics, until they are perfectly tattered and torn. Before the body is committed to the grave, the attendants beat on the skull of the deceased with a cocoa nut, till the skull is broken; which noise being heard in Heaven, is considered as highly acceptable to God, and to all celestial beings.

FRANCE.

Napoleon.—Paris, Sept. 13. Letter of his Majesty the Emperor and King. "Count de Hunneburg, our war minister, has sent accounts which have been laid before him, containing the following assertions: the governor commanding at Flushing is stated not to have executed the order which we had given him, of opening the dikes and inundating the island of Walcheren, as soon as a superior hostile force should have disembarked on its shores. He is moreover accused of having surrendered the place which we had entrusted to his care, not only before the enemy had crossed the moat, and when no breach had been effected in the ramparts which remained whole, and in consequence had not once been stormed, but even when the trenches of the enemy were at a distance of 150 toises from the town, and he had still 4000 men in arms capable of doing duty. In a word, Flushing is stated to have surrendered through the first effects of a bombardment. Should all this be true, the governor would be guilty; and it would remain only to ascertain, whether his conduct ought to be attributed to treachery or cowardice.—We send you this letter, in order that, as soon as you shall have received it, you will collect a council for inquity, which will be composed of Count Asoville, senator; Count Rampon, ditto; Vice Admiral Thevenard; and Count Sengis, first inspector-general of artillery. All the pieces which will be found in the offices of your ministry, and those of the navy, interior, police, or any other department, respecting the surrender of Flushing, not only as far as they may relate

to its defence, but to any object which may concern our service, shall be conveyed to the council, to be laid before them, with the result of this inquiry. This letter having no other end, we pray God that he may have you, Count de Hunneburg, in his holy keeping.—Given in our imperial camp at Schoenbrunn, Sept. 7, 1809.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

National Institute.—The class of fine arts of the Institute of France held a sitting October 7th. The chief business done was the distribution of prizes, to pictures, sculptures, designs in architecture, engraving in the line manner on precious stones and medals; after this followed the performance of a prize composition of music.

The only subject deserving of notice by us was that proposed for the prize in architecture; it was a cathedral church for a large city. The edifice was directed to be isolated in every part; and to have a large space before it. The form of its plan, with the composition of its elevations, were left to the invention of the artist. The artist was also at liberty to place the towers either in the front orrear of the edifice, to combine them with the body of the building, or to place them separately, as is practised in many churches in Italy. The custom of finishing a cathedral with a dome being modern, this kind of termination has not been insisted on. The designer was at liberty to adopt or omit it. The level was to be so regulated that the floor should rise gradually from the exterior area to the doorway and to the naves, from the naves to the choir, from the choir to the sanctuary and to the high altar. The greatest dimensions allowed for the plan of this cathedral is 150 yards, including the thickness of the walls.

King and Queen of Spain.—Charles the Fourth, his Consort, and the Prince of the Peace, are still at Marseilles. The establishment of the Ex-King and Queen has been considerably reduced; and the payments for maintaining it were so irregular and precarious, that they were reduced to the necessity of selling part of their jewels to provide for their subsistence.

Whale.—Brest, Sept. 24. A whale, of the Cachalot species, was lately driven on shore on the coast of Guissiny, which measured *twenty-two yards* in length, and *five yards* in breadth. It was a female, and had a fœtus three yards in length. It was of the *round* Cachalot species; the *Afiysalus Cylindricus* of La Cépède.

GERMANY.

Medals, Antiquities, &c.—M. Beneis, lately dead at Helmstadt, has left an immense collection of medals, pieces of antiquity, and other curiosities, and several automatons of Vaucanson of great rarity. Twenty years ago their value was estimated at 200,000 crowns; since which time it has been greatly augmented.

Progress of French Literature in Germany.—Several French booksellers have lately established themselves in the kingdom of Westphalia: Tourneisen and Colignon at Cassel; Pluchart at Brunswick; de Basse at Quedlingburgh: these sell many works. Other booksellers have houses both at Paris and Strasburgh: as Schœll, Levrault, Kœnig, and Besson; these send their French novelties to Leipsic, where they are sold by Gritsingen, who himself keeps an extensive assortment of French productions. But the house of Treuttel and Wurtz surpasses all others; and regularly frequents the fairs of Leipsic, where exchange is made of French works against German. Several German booksellers pursue the same track: the chief of these is M. Cotta, of Tubingen.

University of Wurtsburgh returned to Catholicity.—Frankfort, Oct. 1. The organization which the University of Wurtsburgh had received from the Bavarian government while the city was under that jurisdiction, has very lately been changed, and that which is substituted approaches much nearer to the old establishment, appointed by the Bishop of Wurtsburg, at the time when he held the sovereignty. No protestant professor can now be employed in this University. The senate is dissolved: the theological chairs are given to monks: the eminent chemist Vogdmann, and the most celebrated professors of the faculty of philosophy, have lost their places.

Respect to Royalty.—Bayreuth, August 22d. The Gazette of Wirtemburgh contains an ordinance, enacting that all carriages shall stop when the king travels on the same road as that on which they are going.

Flight from Conscription.—Frankfort, Sept. 11. By order of the Prince Primate, statements have been made out of all the workmen and labourers from foreign parts who are now in this city, with notice of their respective ages, &c. This measure has been resorted to on account of the complaints of many neighbouring princes, whose subjects, *having emigrated to escape the military conscription*, have met with employment in Frankfort. In future, no certificate will be delivered to individuals of this description, unless they are able to prove satisfactorily that they *have fulfilled their duties as conscripts* towards that state of which they are the subjects.

Portuguese Soldiers.—Ulm, Sept. 30.—It is observed, that the Portuguese soldiers which have been for some time quartered at Munich, though full-sized, and well-made men, consume scarcely half the quantity of provisions which is necessary to support Germans. They prefer wine to beer, and com-

plisment the Bavarians on the liquor produced in their country.

Fussen, Sept. 8.—Some persons who have arrived here with passes signed by Sandwirth Hofer, have brought with them specimens of the new coin struck by the insurgents at Inspruck. On one side is the Tyrolese eagle crowned with laurel, and on the other, in the middle, the words "Twenty kreutzers;" and round it, "According to the Convention, 1809."

Female Nudes threatened. — Augsburg, Sept. 13. The innkeeper André Hofer, chief of the insurgent mountaineers in the Tyrol, has issued a proclamation which is distinguished by its religious tenor. It treats of the sins of the people, and of the repentance necessary to be instantly exercised, in order to avoid the further visitations and chastisements of God. This instrument concludes in these terms: "Many of my brethren in arms are scandalised that the women expose too much of their arms, and their bosoms, or display them through transparent dresses, whereby they give occasion to guilty passions, which cannot but be singularly displeasing to God as well as to every one bearing the name of Christian. It is hoped therefore, that these women, to turn away Divine wrath, will reform their fashions immediately; otherwise, if they do not, they will have nobody to blame but themselves, if their uncovered parts should be covered in a manner not very pleasing to them."

Well done, Mr. Innkeeper André Hofer! Keep out French fashions, and you will keep out French plagues!

Salzburgh, Sept. 24.—The Tyrolean insurgents have lately begun to form a corps of all descriptions of deserters, Austrians, Italians, &c. which consists already of some thousand men. They seem to have the intention of converting the whole of their country into a fortress; for which purpose they not only fortify all the passes, but also bore holes in the rocks, and fill them with powder, that in case of an attack they may be able to hurl large masses of rock into the vallies.

The Silesian Linen Trade has, by the occupation of Trieste by the French, lost its last channel. Silesia formerly exported linen, to the amount of six or eight millions of dollars, to Portugal, Spain, and America; but since the war with England, *these countries have been supplied with Irish linen.*

HOLLAND.

National Industry.—Amsterdam, Sept. 12. —The exhibition of the articles of national industry, now open in the Kattemburg, excites general curiosity. The advantages of this institution are already apparent. Those who saw the exhibition of a like nature at Utrecht, last year, agree that this for the present year is greatly superior. The report announcing the distribution of prizes is impatiently expected.

Royal Institute.—Amsterdam, Oct. 5.—Mr. Roscoe has been elected member of this society, in the place of M. Muller, deceased.

ICELAND

Taken by the English.

This island, subject to the crown of Denmark, and containing an extent of surface nearly equal to England, was provisionally taken under the protection of our government in July last. Strange as it may appear, the island was in effect reduced by six seamen, belonging to a letter of marque from the Thames. These dauntless fellows took the governor and the whole Danish garrison prisoners. The native Icelanders are estimated at 45,000; but they are much scattered, have little communication with each other, and are miserably poor. They did not seem to interest themselves in the question who should be their rulers. A sloop of war, which touched at Iceland, seemed rather to disapprove of the letter of marque's proceedings.—The governor of Iceland has arrived in Leith Roads, on board his Majesty's ship Talbot, where he remains till orders are received from government for his landing. The object of his mission is to make representations regarding the conduct of the commander above alluded to, by whose conduct the inhabitants of that island have been molested, contrary to the wishes of the British government.

Natural History Excursion.—Mr. Hooker, jun. of Norwich, has lately returned from Iceland, where, at the request of Sir J. Banks, he spent the summer in investigating its natural history. Mr. H. travelled with a retinue of Icelanders as far up the country as the perennial snow would permit, collecting numerous specimens of quadrupeds, birds, insects, plants, minerals, &c. and also purchasing, in different places, many Icelandic books, weapons, dresses, &c. at high prices. We regret to add, that nearly the whole of this gentleman's labours were lost, by the disastrous circumstance of the vessel, in which he embarked for London, taking fire, and being burnt to the water's edge.

ITALY.

Division of Time.—Rome, Aug. 26. The Consulta here has ordered, that, from the 1st of October of the present year, the division of time at Rome, and throughout the whole Roman territory, shall be the same as in European countries. It is well known, that it has hitherto been the custom here to begin to reckon the hours from sunset, and to count forwards through the whole twenty-four.

The Pope's Journey from Rome —August 26. The Pope has suspended his journey at Savona, a small town about twelve leagues from Genoa, where he will remain until another place be determined for his residence.

Earthquake.—Aug. 9. On the 1st of this month was experienced at Aquila, the capital of Abruzo Ultra, a very violent shock of an earthquake, which was succeeded by five other shocks less violent, alternately, till 4 o'clock A. M. the next day. Happily, they did no mischief whatever, but the fear excited by this terrific occurrence, in a country which before had been nearly destroyed by a similar visitation, has determined the greatest part of the inhabitants to quit their houses and take up their abode in the open fields, under huts.

Public Funds.—Rome, Sept. 6. The payments of the interest of the funded debt, on which depends the existence of an infinity of families, has been long suspended, on account of the constantly increasing embarrassment of the public finances. It is hoped that payments will not be much longer interrupted.

Suppression of Religious Orders in Naples.—The following is a copy of the decree lately issued by Murat, King of Naples: "Joachim Napoleon, King of the Two Sicilies,—Considering that the motives which induced our illustrious predecessor to suppress certain religious orders by the law of the 13th of Oct. 1807, still retain their force with respect to the existing religious institutions.—Considering that the suppression of these orders is imperiously called for from present circumstances, and that it ought to operate not only without prejudice to the individuals who compose them, but even to ameliorate their condition, by allowing them as great a pension as the finances of the state will permit, and proportioned to the property wherewith the effect of this suppression will augment the mass of the national domains.—Upon the report of our ministers of worship, of justice, and of finances, we have, therefore, decreed, and do decree, as follows: Throughout our whole kingdom the following religious orders are suppressed:—the Dominicans, and all the detached monks of their order, the Minorites, the third Order of St. Francis, the Minimists, the two Carmelite Orders, the Brethren of St. Peter of Pisa, the Servites, the Brethren of St. John of God, the Trinitarians of Mercy (Spanish and Italian), the Augustins, the Sylvestrians, the Basilians, the Theatins, the Regular Minorites, the Cross Bearers, the Clerks of the Mother of God, the Bamalites, the Samaschians, the Priests of St. Roche.

Gambling.—Rome, Sept. 16. The extraordinary Consulta has recently issued several arrêtés. One of them entirely prohibits the game called *Tombola*; and orders all who play at it to be arrested: private lotteries are also prohibited in the city of Rome, and in the departments of the Tiber and Trasimene. The receivers of the public lottery of the city of Rome are ordered to pay in what they have received: in Rome, within 10 days; in the departments, within 15 days after each drawing.

Silk Trade.—The silk crops of the present year have proved very bad in Italy, owing to the extreme coldness of the spring; yet raw silk has not risen in price, principally because considerable stores remain on hand, and because *no orders are now received from England:* to which country vast quantities used formerly to be exported. The growers complain of the commercial restrictions to which they are subjected.

Italian Language.—The Consulta has lately issued an arrêté, by which the Italian language may be employed in concurrence with the French language in all deeds, &c. executed before a notary, as well as in private instruments. The Academy of the Arcadians will receive an organization capable of giving to that institution a lasting and extensive influence over the Italian language and literature. Public meetings will be held annually, and prizes will be decreed by this Academy to those writings, whether in prose or verse, which shall be deemed the most effectual to maintain the Italian language in its purity.

POLAND.

Price of Corn.—Warsaw, August 31. The harvest has been very good in the environs of Warsaw, and throughout the country in general; *except in those places where the armies had destroyed the corn already in the ground.* The price of grain is considerably lower than it was. The bushel of wheat costs 20 to 23 Polish florins; rye, 11 to 12; oats, 7 to 8; barley, 10 to 12; pease, 16 florins. In the provinces corn is still cheaper. Money is more scarce than ever, because the sale of corn to Dantzic is trifling. Meat also has lowered in price: the pound of beef costs 12 gros (about *two pence*). While the Austrians occupied this city it sold for *six pence.* A great number of bullocks are sent here from Russian Poland, and especially from the Ukraine.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin Expences.—Sept. 4. The state of the expences contracted by our city in the late war has been published. They amount to the large sum of 7,260,000 rix-dollars; about 3 millions of which have been borrowed, and 2 millions furnished by the inhabitants. The city is now obliged to pay about 2,300,600 rix-dollars. To meet this sum, the new magistrate has invited the citizens, in the most pressing manner, to furnish him with it by means of a voluntary loan, the interest of which will be paid.

RUSSIA.

Discontents.—St. Petersburgh, Sept. 13. Our Court Gazette of this day contains the following article: "It ought to be made known, as a warning against credulity, that a vigilant observation has some time ago dis-

covered and brought to light the base artifices whereby certain idle persons have endeavoured to promote their own views by occupying the attention of the public with unfounded rumours. These inventors of truths and falsehoods find every event a pretext for the most alarming forebodings. If war breaks out in a distant part of the Russian territory, they immediately foresee the separation of our provinces, insurrection and uproar; and to listen to them, one would think the theatre of the war was already at Petersburgh. A victory is no sooner gained by our troops, than, according to the relations of these worthy patriots, here has fallen Kamenski—there Bagration, in the action. If a hostile fleet appear in the Baltic, they quickly have Cronstadt in flames, and Revel in ashes. But foreign events are not sufficient to employ them; restless in their art of political lying, they seize upon all circumstances, and domestic affairs in their turn now engage their attention. Here an extensive field of novelty opens to them. To-day is to appear an order forbidding all persons to wear a frock; to-morrow a still more severe regulation; and on the 1st of September this year was infallibly to have been issued an ukase to repeal the laws in favour of the peasants and possessors of property. The minister, or some great man, is described to have spoken boldly against such a measure, and therefore to have fallen into disgrace. Another is said to have contributed to the measure, and to be therefore in favour.—When the true source of these disgusting stories is disclosed, the well-disposed part of the public must be ashamed of becoming an instrument in the hand of baseness, and of having been the sport of passions which were foreign to them.—For the rest, the contrivers of these fables, as well as the motives which have instigated them, are well known to the government. Events have already repeatedly exposed to shame their interested partialities. Time will bring more of them to light, and their names will then, without mercy, be exhibited as fit objects of public derision."

We have so little intercourse with the interior of Russia, that we avail ourselves of this paragraph, which has very much the air of a French manufacture, to throw some light on the state of that country. We infer from it, that a considerable proportion of the population of the Russian metropolis, and probably of other cities, is alive to a sense of the degradation of their country under French predominance; they bear the yoke with impatience, and every appearance, even the most remote, of relief from it, is hailed by them with energy and interest. Had there been no grumblers, this Philippic against grumbling would never have appeared in the Court Gazette: those who experience nothing but good, could deserve no reprimand as anticipators of evil.

Prussian Colony.—Petersburgh, August 20. There is lately arrived here from Prussia, a small colony of 70 families invited by the government, to which has been assigned an extent of territory in the neighbourhood of this city. The Germans who have been settled in the vicinity during a number of years have met with considerable prosperity

SICILY.

Eruption of Mount Ætna.—The following account of the recent eruption of Mount Ætna, in Sicily, is transmitted by an eye-witness: On Tuesday, the 27th of March, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the monntain were frightened by repeated and violent shocks of an earthquake; these were soon followed by immense volumes of ashes, and other volcanic matter, thrown up from the mouth of the crater to a great height, so as to darken the sky, and to fill all the environs with ashes, Messina not excepted. This dry rain lasted five hours and a half; but however, it was only a prelude. On the 28th, towards evening, the fiery matter forced its way through two apertures below the crater, and was thrown up to a prodigious height. The flames and red-hot stones afforded a most sublime spectacle. On the 29th, and following days, upwards of twenty different apertures were formed in different parts of the mountain, from all which the eruptions of fire and stones in all directions were tremendous. Streams of red-hot lava ran down profusely, and in their descent destroyed every thing at a touch. A fine chesnut wood, several extensive olive plantations and vineyards, became instantly a prey to the liquid element. Upwards of twelve square miles are inundated by the fiery torrent. Of the many apertures, two in particular continued vomiting fire and lava for several days, and caused the greatest damage. No lives have been lost, although the village of Lingua Glossa was nearly destroyed. A stream of lava approached it within two miles, and would have reached it in its descent, had it not stopped of its own accord. At first the lava travelled at the rate of one yard per minute: about a week ago its velocity was reduced to one or two feet per hour. It is about six miles down the mountain; some of its channels are half a mile in breadth, and 60 to 80 feet deep. Several new mountains have been formed on the base of the old one. We are not without fear that this is not the last act of the tremendous conflagration. No exact estimate has yet been formed of the damage occasioned by the eruption; but the extent and value of the landed property destroyed by it must be very great; and a number of families, who solely subsisted on the produce of their fields, have been reduced to a state of absolute beggary.

Late Queen of France.—Mr. J. Weber, author of the interesting *Memoirs of the late Queen of France, Marie-Antoinette,** has lately been honoured with a very flattering mark of approbation from her Majesty the Queen of Sicily. That Sovereign has not only condescended to address to Mr. W. a letter replete with sensibility, and at the close of which she subscribes "I am ever your grateful friend, CHARLOTTE," but has added, with her own hand, a postscript to the following purport: "I have been deeply affected by "the perusal of your volume, and with this "proof of grateful remembrance on your "part, for the memory of my unhappy sister! "The sufferings of her latter years have em-"bittered the remainder of my days. We "were sisters, friends, and companions from "our infancy. What indissoluble bonds! "And therefore, my grief for the irreparable "loss of her, will accompany me to the "tomb."

SPAIN.

A French Account.—Madrid, Sept. 4.—The solicitude of the King watches over those unfortunate religious persons, who, from age or infirmity, cannot profit by their being restored to society. Asylums have been opened for objects of this description, and funds set apart for their support.

Melting of Plate.—Madrid, Sept. 16. The King has issued an edict, which orders *all holders of plate, and of silver in ingots*, to make a declaration thereof to the master of the mint, and *to deliver up all such plate and silver to be converted into money*: one-fourth of the value thereof is to be paid to them immediately on the delivery thereof, and the remaining three-fourths in four months after the delivery of the above plate and silver, with the addition of one, two, or three rials per ounce, by way of a reward for the service they have rendered.

Monks disposed of.—Madrid, Sept. 24. Formerly the monks in their habits thronged the streets of this city; now we meet with none who have not adopted the ordinary ecclesiastical dress. The major part having quitted their cowls, have returned to their families and places of their birth, to live (if they can) on the pension allowed them.

Plunder of the Clergy.—Seville, Sept. 6. The Madrid Gazette, received here, contains various decrees by the usurper. One of these suppresses all the monastic orders in Spain, assigning only a small pension for life to the individuals composing them. The archbishops and bishops are also put on the pension-list, and their property and revenues are sequestrated for the use of the state. Another decree annuls all titles of nobility not conferred or confirmed by the usurper. Such is the condition of Spain, and such will ever be the fate of those unhappy countries that become subject to the atrocious and tyrannical dominion of the French!

French Kindness.—Saragossa, Aug. 17. The French general in Saragossa has issued a decree, ordering half the crops of wheat, barley, and straw, to be sent into the French magazines, under pain of general pillage. All the villages containing 500 inhabitants are to contribute upon this occasion the sum of 1000 dollars in specie; and those which exceed that number, more in proportion. Fathers of families are to produce their sons, when called upon, or to be responsible for their absence.

French Fraternity.—Barcelona, which lately contained 120,000 inhabitants, it is said, is abandoned by almost every Spaniard, and the grass is growing in those streets which were once crowded with the productions of every quarter of the world.

Amazonian Commanderess.—A lady who had the honour of a distinguished rank in the Amazonian Legion, at Saragossa, and who escaped from thence at the time of the surrender, has arrived at Cadiz, where she has met with a reception suited to the heroism of her character.

Spanish Heroines.—Gerona, August 21st. The two companies of women that have been formed in this city, have presented petitions to be supplied with musquets and other accoutrements. They will be succeeded in their former duties by two new companies now actually raising. Gerona was relieved by supplies of provisions, &c. September 1st.

Death of Morla.—Letters from Spain mention, that Don Thomas Morla, the traitor who delivered Madrid up to the French, was killed in the battle at Talavera de la Reyna.

SWEDEN.

Corn Harvest.—The harvest in those parts of Sweden not exposed to the ravages of war, has been very fine and remarkably productive. A German paper asserts, that the present crops are superior to any produced for the last ten years.

SWITZERLAND.

Library of Muller, the Historian.—Schaffhousen, Sept. 24. The last wishes, expressed in the will of the illustrious historiographer Jean de Muller, have been completed. Our government has lately purchased his library for the sum of 6,000 florins. This sum, united with that which the bookseller Cotta offers for the MS. of the General History, is more than sufficient to pay the debts mentioned in the will,—debts which only increase the esteem in which the illustrious deceased will ever be held.

Inundations.—Berne, August 11. We learn from Coire, that the extraordinary floods, and principally the overflowings of

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. pp. 1024, 1210.

the Rhine, have carried away, or so much damaged the bridges of Richenen, Unterbotz, and Unter Rollbrugg, that the communication between the two rivers are entirely interrupted. The inundations which followed have equally done very considerable mischief to the land; and the heavy torrents of rain which we daily experience, leave us little to hope that the waters will speedily return to their former channel.

Effectual Barrier.—The Gazette of Zurich states, Sept. 16, that the inhabitants of Nergwolk in the Tyrol have risen generally, and shut up the avenues to their valley with *enormous masses of rocks*. They lately surrounded and took prisoners 600 French troops. The Tyrolese make every possible effort by blowing up rocks, &c. to render the passes of their country impracticable. This country is now so abundant in money, that since the end of August their *chasseurs* are paid regularly; whereas before that time they received no pay whatever.

It deserves notice, that the French papers confess that this abundance of money was their chief reason for asserting, that the insurrection in the Tyrol was organized by British officers!

Mixed Marriages.—Zurich, September 8.—Many of the Swiss Cantons have exclaimed forcibly against a law promulgated by the canton of Basle, which forbids its officers, under the penalty of forfeiting all right of citizenship, to marry persons professing the catholic religion. The protestant cantons of Vaud and Zurich, the catholic cantons of Luzerne and Tessin, and the mingled cantons of St. Gal and Argovia have declared, that this prohibition is contrary to the act of mediation and to a salutary toleration; and they have demanded that this act be annulled: on the other side, several catholic cantons, especially those of Schweitz, Underwald, and Soleure, have adopted the system of that of Basle, and have pronounced against mixed marriages. At the last session of the diet this affair was discussed, but no resolution was adopted on the subject. In that meeting the envoy from the Canton of Soleure expressed his decided disapprobation of the favour afforded to such marriages in the diocese of Constance, the bishop of which diocese is the prince primate of the confederation.

SYRIA.

Turkish Authority restored.—The Moniteur contains the following article:—The city of Tripoli, which had for several years been in revolt against the Sublime Porte, is again reduced under its dominion. Joseph, pacha of Damascus, invested it with his army in Aug. 1808, and subsequently made himself master of the castle.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Public Revenue.—An account of the income of, and charge upon, the Consolidated Fund, in the years ended the 10th Oct. 1808 and 1809:

INCOME.

	10th October, 1808.			1809.		
Customs	L. 984,215	3	6	1,484,399	18	4
Excise	4,147,367	8	6	3,990,367	0	0
Stamps	1,192,365	0	0	1,307,099	8	0
Incidents	1,352,340	0	3	1,284,094	7	9
Surplus annual duties on sugar	463,058	0	0	892,115	0	0
Do. land-tax in offices	41,791	14	3	39,899	5	4
Land-taxes	147,065	7	8	190,797	17	6
Interest on account of Ireland	487,605	10	10	502,085	19	10
Do. Portugal	—		—	28,535	1	6
Surplus Excise fees	13,000	0	0	18,750	0	0
Imprest monies	10,087	7	6	41,345	0	2
Arrears of income duty, 1799, 1800, and 1801	692	11	9	896	7	1
Do. annual malt duties	—		—	330	0	0
Fines of leases	—		—	4,470	0	0
Amount from war taxes, Acts 47 and 49 Geo. III.	282,563	17	7	117,616	5	8
Assessed taxes	—		—	5	2	1
	L. 9,062,117	16	0	9,845,300	11	3

CHARGE.

	10th October, 1808.			1809.		
Ex. South Sea and Bank Account	L. 296,869	2	10	296,369	2	10
Bank Dividends	4,121,291	6	11	4,407,841	15	6
Towards redemption of national debt	1,525,908	12	1	1,593,791	10	8
Civil list	239 500	0	0	239,500	0	0
Pensions and annuities	92,765	3	2	161,997	10	10
Miscellaneous charges, estimated at	71,253	1	2			
Charge	L. 6,347,587	6	5	6,700,000	0	0
Surplus	2,714,530	9	8	3,145,300	11	3
	L. 9,062,117	15	0	9,845,300	11	3

From this statement it appears, that the *Surplus of the Consolidated Fund* for the quarter ending 10th of October, 1809, is larger than it has ever been since the establishment of that fund.—The following is an abstract:

	In the Quarter ended	
	Oct. 10, 1808.	*Oct.* 10, 1809.
Income ..	£9,062,117	£9,845,300
Charge	6,347,587	6,700,000
Surplus..	£2,714,530	£3,145,300

The sources from which this immense revenue and surplus are derived exhibit no symptom of decline; though, it must be confessed, it is not easy for an individual to conceive by what means they increase, in spite of the most despotic continental opposition.

The war taxes have been unusually productive. The produce in the last quarter was 6,688,627l. which exceeds by something more than a quarter of a million the corresponding quarter in 1808. There has also been a very considerable increase in the property tax, the receipt for the last quarter exceeds that of the corresponding quarter of the last year by near 500,000l.—The customs have produced, within the present year, upwards of *a million* more than they did in the corresponding period of the last year. The stamp duties also have been productive in an equal proportion.

Number of French Prisoners.—The number of French prisoners in this country, amounted lately to 106,000.

The List of the Officers of the Navy, just published, contains the following numbers, viz.—Admiral of the Fleet, 1; Admirals of the Red, 14; Admirals of the White, 15; Admirals of the Blue, 14; Vice-Admirals of the Red, 21; Vice-Admirals of the White, 20; Vice-Admirals of the Blue, 17; Rear-Admirals of the Red, 22; Rear-Admirals of the White, 21; Rear-Admirals of the Blue, 22; Post Captains, 698; Commanders, 545; Lieutenants, 3093, including 235, who are unable to serve at sea.

Donations from Calcutta and Bombay to London Hospital.—The contribution of 672l. in aid of the funds of the London Hospital, from Calcutta, has been followed by a subscription of *one thousand pounds* from Bombay. We are glad to find the generosity of our Indian settlements commensurate with that of the mother country. It is impossible to find a more fit object of national bounty than the London Hospital, which receives patients on a principle of the most enlarged liberality.

Extraordinary Fraud.—Bow-street. Lately, Mr. Scholey, bookseller, of Paternoster-row, applied to the magistrate for his instructions how to proceed in the case of an extraordinary fraud practised upon him. He stated, that having occasion about a week since to draw a check upon his bankers, Messrs. Ramsbottom and Co. Lombard-street, in favour of a Mr. Miller, to whom he was paying a bill, by mistake he filled the check for 366l. instead of a smaller sum; but immediately on discovering his mistake he tore the first check into pieces, and threw the fragments on the counting-house floor, and then wrote another for the proper sum; but on receiving the usual return from his bankers' books the following Monday, he was astonished to find amongst other vouchers the identical check before-mentioned, which he had torn in pieces, neatly pasted together on a piece of blank paper, and which had been paid by the bankers to some person unknown, for his account. He immediately went to the bankers to inquire into the circumstance, and was informed that the check was paid to a man calling himself Thomas Thomas, in a 300l. Bank of England note, and some smaller ones, the numbers of which were now given to Mr. Scholey. He proceeded to make further inquiry at the Bank of England, and there found those notes had been changed for their amount in small notes: but no description could be remembered of the person. The magistrate, therefore, could only advise to advertise the transaction, with the description of the person who brought the check to Messrs. Ramsbottom.

New Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.—The Committee for examining the affairs of Covent Garden Theatre, consisting of the following gentlemen, Alderman Sir Chas. Price, Bart. M. P.; Sir Thomas Plomer, Knt. his Majesty's Solicitor-General; John Silvester, Esq. Recorder of the City of London; John Whitmore, Esq. Governor of the Bank of London; and John Julius Angerstein, Esq. have authorised the Proprietors to publish the following Report in their names:—"We do hereby certify, that, after a full and attentive examination of the subject which we have been desired to investigate by the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, for the satisfaction of the public, in respect to the rate of profit received by them from the late theatre, and likely to be received from the new; that the following is the result of our inquiry:—The rate of the profit actually received, upon an average of the last six years, commencing in 1803 (the period of the present copartnership in the theatre), upon the capital embarked therein, we have ascertained to have amounted to 6¼ per cent. per annum, charging the concern with only the sum actually paid for insurance on such part of the capital as was insured; but, if the whole of the capital had been insured, the profit would have been reduced to very little more than 5 per cent.; and for want of this full insurance, the proprietors, being in part their own insurers, sustained a loss by the late fire, for which no compensation has been made, to the amount of more than the whole of their profits for the above period of six years.—The rate of profit likely to be received in future from the new theatre, depending in part upon the amount of bills not yet delivered, and of estimates not fully ascertained, and on the future receipts of the house, which are subject to various contingencies, cannot be ascertained with the same degree of certainty; but, upon the best consideration we have been able to give to this subject, after having recourse to every source of information, oral and written, we are fully satisfied, that the future profits of the new theatre, at the proposed advance in the prices of admission, will amount to only 3½ per cent. per annum upon the capital expended in the theatre, if the same be insured; and that, upon the same supposition of insurance, at the former prices of admission, the proprietors will, in our judgment, annually sustain a loss of near ¾ per cent. per annum on their capital.

"CHAS. PRICE, THOS. PLOMER, JNO. SILVESTER, | JOHN WHITMORE, J. J. ANGERSTEIN."

The proprietors have the honour of presenting to the public the report of the gentlemen, who kindly undertook the investigation of the accounts of the theatre, and cannot but feel assured, that a liberal and enlightened people will now be convinced, that the alteration in the prices arises solely from the impossibility of their continuing the public amusements on the former terms of admission.

Statement of the Accounts of Covent Garden Theatre for the last Six Years, most respectfully offered to the Public.

	L.	s.	d.
1803-4 received	61,682	13	10
1804-5 do. —	70,727	9	10
1805-6 do. —	56,065	18	5
1806-7 do. —	68,126	7	5
1807-8 do. —	63,038	14	7
1808-9 do. —	46,342	13	0
	365,983	17	1
Deduct the payments in six years —	307,912	0	0
	58,071	17	1
Deducting outstanding debts	8,000	0	0
Profit, divided by six —	50,071	17	1
Average of each year — —	8,345	6	2

	L.	s.	d.
Paid — — —	58,936	18	7
Do. — — —	81,057	11	6
Do. — — —	47,975	2	2
Do. — — —	68,391	6	4
Do. — — —	62,406	8	3
Do. — — —	47,324	10	2
	366,091	18	0
Deduct what was drawn out by the Proprietors	58,179	18	0
Paid in 6 years	307,912	0	0

(Errors excepted.)

Rich. Hughes, Treasurer.
J. Tull, Dep. Treasurer.

Sworn before me, the 26th Sept. 1809,
C. Flower, Mayor.

The gentlemen who, for the public satisfaction, kindly formed a committee for examining the accounts of Covent Garden theatre, have most faithfully discharged the office to which they were invited by the proprietors, and spared neither time nor pains in order to draw justly the conclusions which are contained in their report. They were occupied on the task they had generously imposed on themselves for three whole days, from morning till evening; on Monday, the last day of their meeting, they did not rise till near eleven at night: they examined such witnesses, belonging to both theatres, as were most likely to give them proper information: they searched minutely into the books of the treasury, in which all the receipts and disbursements were entered at the time, for six years back, and scrupulously confronted them with the banker's books, and all the original vouchers: they had recourse to Mr. Smirke, on points of expence relative to the building, and examined Mr. Copland, besides between twenty and thirty artificers employed in the erection of the theatre, touching their several bills; they omitted no investigation relative to the scenery, wardrobe, music, and every material article of expence; they asked and received from the different offices the rate of insurance for the theatres; they found the most careful calculations of the number of persons likely in future to resort to the theatre, grounded on an exact knowledge of the number admitted nightly in each of the six years into the boxes, pit, and galleries, at whole and half-price, or by free admissions. These complicated numerical calculations they checked and compared in every way that could help to render them accurate, and in every doubtful point they have always given the turn in favour of the public; they found large heads of future unavoidable expenditure much underrated, as the scenery, wardrobe, machinery of all kinds, music, &c., and were convinced that the capital necessary for the proper conduct of the business must very heavily exceed what it has been hitherto calculated at.

Affidavit made before the Lord Mayor, by the Treasurers of Covent Garden Theatre, preparatory to the submitting of their Accounts to the Gentlemen who have undertaken to examine them.

London, to wit:—Richard Hughes, of Milbank, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. treasurer to Covent Garden theatre, and John Tull, of Maiden-lane, Covent Garden, in the said county of Middlesex, Gentleman, deputy treasurer to Covent Garden theatre aforesaid, severally make oath and say, that they have been respectively treasurer and deputy treasurer to the said theatre for upwards of thirteen years last past, and that they have respectively carefully examined and compared all the books of accounts kept for the said theatre, for six years last past, under the superintendance of these deponents; that is to say, commencing at Midsummer one thousand eight hundred and three, and ending at Midsummer one thousand eight hundred and nine, both inclusive, which said accounts comprise and contain all the money transactions of the said theatre, and that the several paper writings, or extracts from the before-mentioned accounts, hereunto annexed, and which paper writings, or extracts, are marked respectively (A) and (B) and respectively signed by both these deponents, are, and each of them is, a true, faithful, and perfect extract from the said before-mentioned accounts, in every particular, matter, and thing.

RICH. HUGHES.—JOHN TULL.

Sworn in the Council Chamber at Guildhall, London, by both the deponents, the 26th day of September, 1809, before me,

C. FLOWER, Mayor.

Jewish Censure on the Pugilists, &c. employed at the Uproar in Covent Garden Theatre.—The Rev. Solomon Hirschell, High Priest of the Jewish synagogue, has caused 100 itinerant Jews to be struck off the Charity List, for six months, for making a noise at Covent Garden theatre; he has also warned them of excommunication, in case they should be guilty of the like again.

Number of Beasts, Sheep, &c. slaughtered in London—During the last three months:

Sheep and lambs	346,629
Beasts	32,000
Calves	13,475
Horses (died and killed)	2,657

It should be remarked, that in this three months of the year fewer animals are slaughtered than in any other quarter of the year.

Dollars re-stamped.—The Bank has lately had 100,000l. worth of Spanish dollars new stamped, at Bolton and Co.'s manufactory, at Birmingham, to which place they were conveyed by the Grand Junction Canal, at 50,000l. worth each time. Two Bow-street officers went with them to prevent depredations. The charge for stamping is only one farthing each.

Method of destroying Black Beetles.—The following is said to be not only a certain method of destroying black beetles, but one that is neither attended with much trouble or expence:—strew the kitchen and other places frequented with them with common red wafers; which they eat with great avidity, and which, from the lead they contain, will, in a short time, destroy them all. This must be done every night, just before the family retires to bed, and repeated till no more beetles remain. A quarter of a pound of wafers is, in general, sufficient to complete their destruction. Care should be taken to remove every article of food out of their way.

Rain last Month.—The quantity of rain which fell in the last month was equal to four inches in depth, a quantity, perhaps, unprecedented at the like season in the meteorological annals of this country. The depth of rain in the two preceding months was likewise unusually great, having exceeded seven inches.

Rise in the Value of Lands.—Three small orchards were lately sold at Cheltenham; one, containing little more than an acre, and divided into two lots, went for 1863l. 10s.; another, about an acre and a half, for 1156l. 10s.; and the third, about two acres, for 1188l. Total for four and a half acres, 4,208l. This very ground was sold but a few years ago at what was thought a high price, about 90l. per acre.

As a proof of the rise of land in Berwickshire, the estate of Eccles, which has been lately sold for 47,000l. was purchased within these seven years for 25,000l.

Protestant Dissenters exempt from Turnpike Sunday Toll.—Lately, a cause of some interest came on at the Suffolk assizes. It was brought by Mr. Smith, who is a Protestant Dissenter, to recover back the sum of 3d. which he had been obliged to pay to Johnson, a toll-keeper of the turnpike gate at Halesworth, for a taxed cart, in which he was going on Sunday to divine worship at a meeting-house at the above place. The plaintiff claimed an exemption from toll under the clause of the statute which gives exemptions to persons going to their *proper parochial church, chapel, or other places of public worship.* It was intended by both parties, that a case should have been agreed on for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench; but the judge was so decidedly of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to the exemption, that he would allow only a verdict to be taken for him, with liberty for the defendant, if he thought proper, to move the court next term, to have a nonsuit entered.

Sir Watkin William Wynn's Annual Agricultural Meeting, &c.—On Friday, September 15, one of the most numerous and respectable assemblage of agriculturists ever known in this part of the country, took place at Wynnstay. The park was thronged by nine o'clock in the morning, and the business of the day began about ten, by a ploughing match in James's farm, within the walls of the park, after which the shew of cattle for the various premiums, and the sale of stock bred upon Wynnstay farm, commenced. The ewes sold averaged the same prices as last year, viz. 2l. 15s.; but one pen of six ewes was sold to D. Parry, Esq. for 4l. 15s. 6d. per head, and another to Richard Mytton, Esq. for four guineas per head. Some Devon heifers were then sold, and afterwards a fat Hereford ox, 4 years old, which had been turned from work only 12 months, and fed at Wynnstay. He was bred by Mr. Tench, of Bromfield farm, near Ludlow, and sold to Mr. Goulburn, of Wrexham, for fifty guineas. Various prizes were adjudged for rural merit, ploughing, &c. At three o'clock, the company, consisting of from 500 to 600 persons, adjourned to the hospitable mansion of Sir Watkin, where an elegant dinner was prepared. It was served up in two rooms, and was in every respect correspondent with the known splendor of Wynnstay. Sir Watkin presided. On his right hand was the Duke of Bedford, and on his left Earl Grosvenor. After dinner, Sir Watkin rose and addressed the company: he observed, that the only object he had in view, in soliciting the attendance of his friends upon this and similar occasions, was the agricultural prosperity of the country, and particularly that of the principality of Wales. He was ambitious to follow the example of two of his friends, whom he had the honour of seeing present, the Duke of Bedford, and Mr. Coke of Norfolk, whose unwearied attention to the interests of agriculture, rendered them worthy of the gratitude of the country. He particularly recommended the South down breed of sheep in preference to all others, both as to the quality of wool and carcase; and intimated his belief, that the native breed of cattle, in the higher parts of Denbighshire and Carnarvonshire, might be improved, by being crossed with the Scottish breed.—The Duke of Bedford, and Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, also addressed the company in neat and appropriate speeches.

New Establishment for manufacturing Wool, in Kent.—The Earl of Dundonald has engaged a worsted mill near Canterbury, for the purpose of establishing a new manufactory. From an address circulated by his lordship, it appears, that he has formed the design of enabling the county of Kent, by working up its own wool, to rival in the worsted hosiery trade the counties of Leicester, Nottingham, part of Warwick, and Derby, to which that branch of trade has hitherto been confined.

Choristers at Carlisle Cathedral silent at Old Prices.—On Sunday, October 1, a ludicrous circumstance occurred in the cathedral of Carlisle. The Mayor and Corporation having attended divine service, as is customary before the election of a new Mayor, the church was crowded in every part. When the organ struck up *Te Deum*, the congregation were surprised at the profound silence observed by the choristers; nothing was to be heard but the rich and impressive tones of that harmonious instrument; no voices accompanied it. Upon inquiring into the cause, it was found that the gentlemen of the choir had come to an unanimous determination not to sing until their salaries were raised. At present they only receive 3l. 6s. per annum each. Since the reign of Henry VIII. no augmentation of their pay has taken place, though it is a fact well known, that the revenues of the church have increased tenfold in value since that time.

Centenary of Charity Schools, at Exeter.—October 5, being the centenary of the foundation of the Exeter charity-schools, was celebrated in that city with peculiar marks of distinction. At half past ten, the Bishop met the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamber, at the Guildhall, where also were assembled the benefactors and subscribers, together with the children now educating at the schools. At eleven o'clock they walked from silence to the cathedral. The cathedral was thronged with spectators in every part; and, as the procession entered the great west door, the fine full-toned organ opened with Handel's grand *Hallelujah!* The children of the schools being arranged in front of the altar, the service commenced, and the Lord Bishop delivered a most excellent and impressive discourse, appropriate to the occasion. The service being concluded, the procession returned, in the same order, to the Guildhall, where, during the interval, four long tables had been spread in the hall, at which the children, on their arrival, were seated, and plentifully regaled with roast beef and plumb pudding. The subscribers and benefactors then retired to the hotel, to partake of an excellent dinner, at which the Bishop presided.

Prognostics of severe Winter.—The first flight of woodcocks, which usually visit the coast of Cornwall in November, are already arrived. There have been several sold in Truro market; and in the eastern parts of Cornwall, we are informed they have become plentiful. The easterly gale has already brought starlings, snipes, wild-ducks, and widgeons; several flocks of the latter have been observed on the Falmouth and Truro rivers; yet the swallows have not entirely disappeared.

Jubilee held at London,

ON HIS MAJESTY'S ENTERING THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF HIS REIGN.

The best political, as well as natural constitutions are subject to fevers; but prudence and the bark conjure them down again. I foresee nothing but a few dark clouds, which are always flying under the bright azure sky of all free governments, and rather tend to purify the air than to corrupt it; and we are blest with a King, acknowledged by all parties, ranks, classes, and colours of men, to have every virtue which dignifies human nature; and as we are told, both by sacred and profane history, that whole nations have suffered for the iniquities of their kings, I hope the iniquities of this nation may be pardoned for the supereminent merits of its King.—Never turn your thoughts towards any other kingdom, for whatever transient storms may arise here, there is an elastic spirit in our constitution which will preserve it; and though many other climates are pleasanter, yet no part of the earth is, or ever was, blest with a constitution so admirably fitted and adapted to securing the religious and civil rights of mankind, or where the liberty and property of the governed were so anxiously attended to.—*Letter from Sir John Dudley Wilmott, to his Son, dated April 5, 1771, in his Memoirs, p. 64.*

THE happy event of a British Monarch's entrance into the fiftieth year of his reign, an event which has occurred but twice before in the history of this country, was celebrated by all ranks of people in this great metropolis, in a manner worthy of an aged and venerable King, and a loyal and enlightened nation. The day was one of the finest imaginable for the present season of the year, and favoured the public expressions of satisfaction in the highest degree. The celebration was announced by the pealing of bells, the hoisting of flags, and the assembling of the various bodies of regular troops, and the different corps of volunteers, throughout the town. The forenoon was dedicated to public worship and the acknowledgment of Divine Providence (exemplified in the protection of his Majesty's person, and of the many national blessings enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom) in every parish church and chapel: and among Dissenters of all persuasions. The cathedral, the abbey, the parochial church, the meeting-house of the Presbyterian, the methodist and the catholic, with the synagogue of the Israelite, were alike open on this interesting occasion. All the shops were closed. The Lord Mayor and the civic body went in procession to St. Paul's; and it was truly gratifying, amid the multitudes of both sexes, and of every rank and description in the streets, to see the children of our innumerable charitable institutions, walking to their respective places of Divine worship. Piety and charity must ever go hand in hand. This is, in fact, the true nature, the best blessing, and the nearest resemblance to the origin and ancient practice of a Jubilee. The debtor has been set free; the hungry have been fed; the naked in many instances, have been clothed! Vanity and fashion may have led many to acts of generosity; but we are not over-scrupulous in scrutinising the motives of conferring benefit, and producing happiness to thousands, were it but for a day. We are satisfied, that to the general character of our countrymen and countrywomen, no such suspicion attaches; the blessings of "him that has none to help him," will fall upon no small number. This union of piety and charity, while it is a comfort to ourselves individually, to Europe and the world, happily exemplifies the national character of Britons.

At one o'clock, the Tower guns fired, and the guards assembled on the parade in St. James's Park, and fired a *feu de joie* in honour of the event. After church hours, the streets were crowded with the population of the metropolis, in decent or in lively attire; the number of well-dressed persons, and the display of genuine beauty in the sex, individuals who do not constantly shine at "midnight dances, and the public shew," but whom this celebration brought into view, exceeded any former example. Most of them wore ribbons of garter blue, and many wore medals with a profile of the King. The magnificent preparations for the evening were the general objects of notice, which the serenity of such a day, as October does not often see, gave them full opportunity of observing: while the volunteer corps, returning from their respective parades, enlivened the scene with a martial as well as a patriotic and a festive feature. As the evening approached, the corporation of London were hastening to the Mansion-House, and various other bodies to their different halls, taverns, and places of meeting, to celebrate, in a more mirthful way, the fiftieth year of the reign of a British King. Numerous other parties, also met at various places of public or private entertainment.

Day-light was scarcely gone, when the blaze burst forth upon the eye in all the radiant splendour and varied magnificence of a general illumination of the British capital. Hands could hardly be procured to light up the innumerable lamps, and therefore the illuminating of most of the public edifices commenced as early as two o'clock in the afternoon. All the other customary demonstrations of popular satisfaction were abundantly exhibited, not without some of the awkward, though honest coarseness, with which the common people express their homely but sincere participation of the festivities in which all were called upon to share and to unite.

To those who recollect similar displays after the recovery of our Monarch's health, and the several naval victories, no description is necessary. Those who have not witnessed such

a sight may find some gratification in the perusal of the details we have subjoined. —It cannot diminish the pleasure all our countrymen felt, to mention that this auspicious day was also the anniversary of the Battle of Agincourt.

This joyful event was celebrated by the Corporation of this metropolis, with a magnificence and splendour becoming its wealth and rank among the nations of Europe. At an early hour the day was ushered in by the ringing of bells in the different churches.

At half past ten o'clock, the Lord Mayor proceeded from the Mansion House to Guildhall, in the city state coach, drawn by his set of six beautiful grey horses, splendidly adorned with ribbons, and attended by the usual officers, preceded by the trumpets sounding, and the band of the West London Militia playing *God save the King*. At Guildhall, his lordship was joined by the members of the Corporation, and at half past 11 o'clock the procession moved from thence in the following order :—

Four Street Men.
Constables.
City's Banners.
The River Fencibles, commanded by Commodore Lucas, in new Uniforms.
Band of Music, West London Militia, commanded by Colonel Newnham.
Eight City Trumpeters.
City's Banners.
Four Marshals' Men.
Six Footmen, in State Liveries.
Upper City Marshal on horseback.
Lord Mayor's State Coach.
The Aldermen past the Chair.
The Recorder.
The Aldermen below the Chair.
The Sheriffs in their elegant State Carriages.
Chamberlain, Comptroller, and City Law Officers.
Twelve Constables.
Two Marshals' Men.
Under City Marshal on horseback.
The Members of the Common Council, to the number of *one hundred and sixty*, in carriages, in their violet gowns, closed the procession.

In the large space between the iron gates and great west-door of the Cathedral, the West London Militia received his lordship and the rest of the procession, with presented arms. On entering the great west door of the Cathedral his lordship was received by the Dean and Chapter. The centre aisle to the choir was lined on each side by the River Fencibles, in full uniforms.

A most excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by his lordship's chaplain, from a well-chosen text, in the 8th chapter 2d Kings, and 66th verse, "And they blessed the King, and went unto their tents joyful and glad of heart, for all the goodness the Lord had done for David, his Servant, and for Israel, his People."

The Coronation Anthem was performed previous to the sermon by the full choir, with great effect. The procession returned about three o'clock, in the same order. At five o'clock, the Corporation were introduced up the grand staircase, in front of the Mansion House; the trumpets sounding during their entrance in the vestibule. The building had been previously decorated with a splendid illumination, consisting of elegant devices of the *Oak*, *Thistle*, and *Shamrock*, in coloured lamps; in the centre, a radiant display of G. R. and the Crown, with "*Long may he reign.*"—The pillars were tastefully ornamented with wreaths of lamps; the whole was much admired for its general grandeur and effect. On entering the grand saloon, which was lined by the band of the West London Militia, playing God save the King, Rule Britannia, &c.; the company were individually received by the Lord Mayor in his robes of state.

The saloon was brilliantly lighted with several large Grecian lamps, beautifully painted, and displaying a scene at once novel and elegant. At half past five o'clock, the doors of the magnificent Egyptian Hall were thrown open, illuminated by the blaze of innumerable lamps, tastefully arranged round the pillars and the elegant lustres and chandeliers suspended from the roof.

The tables were laid out with the greatest taste, and covered with an elegant and hospitable dinner, the whole of which was served with plate, and a plentiful supply of Madeira and Red Port of a most superior quality and flavour; the band continuing during the whole of dinner to play several delightful military and other airs. After the cloth was removed, *Non Nobis Domine* was sung by Messrs. Taylor, Tyrol, Doyle, &c.

The Lord Mayor then gave:

The King, God bless him, and long may he reign over a free and united People!

Which was drank with three times three, and with exulting enthusiasm amid thunders of applause, that continued unabated for a considerable length of time. After this effusion of loyal feeling had subsided, the grand national anthem of *God save the King* was performed by the professional gentlemen present, with appropriate additional verses for the occasion, the whole company standing and joining in the chorus with the most heartfelt zeal, accompanied by the animating sound of the military band.

The worthy Chief Magistrate then gave:

The Queen—The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family—The Wooden Walls of Old England.

After which, *Rule Britannia* was sung accompanied in full chorus by the band and company present.

The Army of the United Kingdom—Prosperity to the City of London, &c. &c. &c.

Alderman Newnham gave the health of the Lord Mayor, which was drank with three times three, amidst the most rapturous and reiterated applause. His lordship returned thanks in a very neat and appropriate speech.

A great number of other loyal and constitutional toasts were drank, interspersed with songs, duets, glees, &c.

We attended the service at Westminster Abbey, at which were present the Westminster Volunteers, and a very crowded congregation. In addition to the other services of the day, the Coronation Anthem was admirably performed by the gentlemen of the Choir.—The sermon was preached by Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster.—It was a most admirable discourse, and delivered with that energy and manly dignity for which that divine is so eminent, and which the day particularly required. It was totally foreign from either fawning adulation, or abject despair—he took a view of our present situation, lamenting on our heavy taxes and our late disasters, yet contending that no nation on the earth besides, could boast so grand, so elevated, and so secure a situation, and drew a candid and impartial comparison of Britain, with the Continental Nations under the power of the Usurper. The just praise he gave to the character of our Sovereign, was felt by all who heard him; the amiable picture he drew of, and the consequence attending on, a truly moral and religious man: the eminence on which such a character stands in society; the vast importance of his influence on all around him, he enforced with peculiar effect; judiciously distinguishing that individual in the King of England—who had given such an example on the throne for half a century, and whose firmness had never wavered during an age of impiety or the dissolute manners of the times—nor did he forget that noble act which secured the independence of the Judges.

We cannot conclude without thanking this eminent divine for the great pleasure he gave us, and hope he will print a cheap edition of his sermon without loss of time—for such a work must do good—his text was, *Render to every one his due.*

Dinner at Merchant Tailors' Hall.

About four hundred of the most respectable merchants, bankers, &c. of the city of London sat down at six o'clock to an elegant dinner at this Hall. They were joined at table by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earls of Liverpool, Bathurst, Chatham, Camden, Harrowby, Lord Erskine, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Right Hon. G. Rose, Sir Thos. B. Thompson, &c. Mr. Beeston Long was in the chair. After the cloth was removed, "*the King, and long may he reign,*" was given with three times three, and received with the loudest acclamations. The desert was highly ornamental. The following were the mottoes displayed on the flags, with which the frames were decorated:—

GEORGE THE GOOD.

1.

"Upheld Religion's laws, 'mid breach of morals stood,
And gains his high reward when Britain hails him good."

2.

"The kindly beams he shed
Reviv'd the drooping Arts again,
And Science raised her head."

3.

"No promise can oblige a Prince so much,
Still to be good as *long* to have been such."

4.

"Rege incolumi mens omnibus una est."

5.

"Good, gracious, just, observant of the laws."

6.

"Whom has he wronged in all his lengthen'd reign,
Who sues for justice at his throne in vain?"

7.

"Here wealth and commerce lift their golden heads,
And o'er our labours, liberty, and laws,
Impartial watch, the wonder of the world."

8.

"Here the whole land the Patriot's ardour shares."

9.

"Here liberty to all is known,
And tells a monarch on his throne,
He reigns but by her voice."

10.

"Quel est donc le héros solide,
Dont la gloire ne soit qu'à lui?
C'est un Roi que l'équité guide,
Et dont les vertus sont l'appui."

11.

"Oh! blest at home with justly envied laws,
Oh! long the chiefs of Europe's general cause,
Whom Heaven has chosen in each dangerous hour
To check the inroads of barbaric power,
The rights of trampled nations to reclaim,
And guard the social world from bonds and shame."

12.

"Great friend to liberty! in kings, a name
Above all Greek—above all Roman fame."

13.

"Les peuples sous son règne ont oublié leurs pertes:
De leurs troupeaux féconds leurs plaines sont couvertes;
Les guérets de leurs bleds; les mers de leurs vaisseaux;
Ils sont craints sur la terre, ils sont rois sur les eaux;
Leur flotte impérieuse, asservissant Neptune,
De tout l'univers appelle la Fortune."

14.

"Londres, jadis barbare, est le centre des arts;
C'est le magasin du monde, et le temple de Mars."

15.

"Strength is derived from spirits and from blood,
And these augment by generous wine and food;
What boastful son of war, without that stay,
Can last a hero through a single day."

16.

"Æneas erat lex nobis quo justior alter nec pietate fuit."

17.

"To feastful mirth be this white hour assign'd,
And gay discourse, the banquet of the mind."

Non Nubis Domine was sung in a very superior style, and the health of His Most Gracious Majesty was introduced by a very appropriate address from the chair, and received with the most enthusiastic and repeated bursts of acclamation. The anthem of *God save the King*, with several new verses, was sung by the vocal performers—afterwards the following song, written for the occasion, was sung by Mr. Taylor, to the Anacreontic tune :—

The day our lov'd Monarch ascended his throne,
In mirth each true Briton should ever employ,
But now, forty-nine anniversaries gone,
The fiftieth solemnity hallows our joy!
'Tis a Jubilee year, 'tis a festival dear
To all who their King and their Country revere.
Our voices we'll raise, till the firmament ring,
With a loud loyal chorus of "God save the King!"

And well, at devotional gratitude's call,
Our bosoms, exulting, with bliss may expand,
When the blessings by Providence destin'd for all,
Yet linger on earth but to gladden our land.
While Europe's fair soil is of robbers the spoil,
And force reaps the harvest of industry's toil,
Our sea-guarded isle unmolested may sing
Heaven prospers my sons and may "God save the King!"

Religion, to guide and enlighten mankind,
Here finds her asylum and fixes her sway,
Where no superstition debases the mind,
Nor black infidelity skulks from the day.
The sympathies here drop for mis'ry a tear,
And charity hastens its anguish to cheer;
Extracting from penury's wound the sharp sting,
She bids all her vot'ries pray "God save the King!"

Here Justice, immaculate, sits on her bench,
While an even pois'd balance determines her choice;
No tyrannous edict her sentence to wrench,
No bribe to corrupt her deliberate voice.
On twelve good men and true ever fast'ning her view,
To her suppliants alike she dispenses their due;
And, when asked what on Britain these blessings should bring,
She points to the throne and shouts "God save the King!"

What leads Britain's sons, from the pole to the pole,
To trace o'er the globe their infallible way;
That, where'er the winds whistle, where'er the waves roll,
Both the waves and the winds their intentions obey?
'Tis Freedom divine wafts them over the line,
And to them bids the earth all her treasures resign;
Secur'd by her arm, and upborne on her wing,
They make the world echo with "God save the King!"

Dear Liberty's tree, such as Englishmen show,
All sappy its stem, and mature all its fruit,
Once France would have planted; but how could it grow,
With no leaf on its branches nor life at its root?
'Tis to Britain alone this rare plant can be known,
Its growth and its product exclusive her own;
Her manners its autumn, her virtue its spring,
Her Monarch its sunshine: Oh "God save the King!"

Its seed by our ancestors early was sown,
And the ground, to upraise it, manur'd with their blood!
'Tis our birth-right to watch now the tree is full grown,
Lest a blight crop its bloom, or a blast nip its bud.
Corruption's the blight that its blossom would smite,
And Faction the blast that would strip it outright,
Yet, while thus from concord our energies spring,
The crown of our wishes is "God save the King!"

Let all, then, who Britain's free Monarch obey,
Their religion and liberties join to maintain,
Their country invites them to hallow this day,
When GEORGE opes the fiftieth blest year of his reign.
'Tis a Jubilee year, 'tis a festival dear,
To all who their King and their Country revere;
Our voices we'll raise till the firmament ring,
With a loud loyal chorus of "God save the King!"

To conclude with the first Stanza of "God save great George our King," as a grand chorus.

"*God save the King*" was again drank with the same unbounded marks of joy.

The chairman proposed each of the toasts, which were as follows, with a short address, and they were intermixed with songs and glees.

1. His Majesty King George the Third, and may he long reign over a free and happy people.——2. The Queen.——3. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.——4. May the House of Brunswick reign for ever the Guardians of our happy Constitution in Church and State.——5. The Wooden Walls of Old England.——6. The Army of the United Empire.——7. The Volunteers of Great Britain and Ireland.——8. The Spanish and Portuguese Patriots, and may their exertions in the cause of their independence be crowned with success.——9.——The Trade and Commerce of the City of London.——10. The Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Tailors, and thanks to them for the use of their Hall, on this auspicious day.

Earl Camden proposed the "health of the worthy chairman," which was drank with great applause. Mr. Beeston Long returned thanks, and expressed his lively gratitude to the noble visitors and company. He concluded with proposing "the health of Earl Camden, and the other noble and illustrious visitors," which was drank with universal applause.

Earl Camden, for himself, and the rest of the visitors, returned thanks for the very marked attention with which they had been honoured; and he expressed his joy at the unanimous sentiment of loyalty which pervaded the country on this happy day.

Mr. Fitzgerald then recited the following ode, written by himself, which was received with universal approbation.

I.

Olympic games by Greece were given,
And Circus sports by Rome;
But Britons raise their voice to Heaven,
For virtues throned at home!
And from the peasant to the peer,
They hail this day to millions dear!

II.

The fiftieth sun's autumnal ray
Beholds the mildest sov'reign sway
A people happy, great, and free;
That people, with one common voice,
From Thames to Ganges' shores rejoice,
In universal jubilee!

III.

May Heaven the cherish'd life extend
Of Albion's monarch, father, friend,
For many a future year!
Long be postponed that hour of fate,
When He, the just, the good, the great
Shall cause the general tear.

IV.

To Henry's reign, and Edward's sway,*
A few more years were given.
But Hist'ry never marked their day,
As bless'd by Earth or Heaven—
While ages yet unborn shall own,
Our Monarch's virtues graced his throne!

V.

The upright judges of the land,
From worldly influence free,
Were made by his benign command;
The surest pledge of liberty!†
This act alone endears his name,
Beyond the pride of Cressy's fame!
By this our rights are made secure,
And the deep spring of justice pure!

VI.

While bounty opes the dungeon's door,
To liberate the suff'ring poor,
And set the wretched free;
Each heart shall feel—(and grateful beat)
That George's throne is Mercy's seat.
And bless the happy jubilee!

VII.

Age shall his weight of years beguile,
And poverty relieved shall smile;
Care's wrinkled brow shall disappear,
And sorrow intermit her tear!
For rich and poor one voice shall raise,
To England's glory—George's praise!

VIII.

If there's a traitor in the land,
Who will not raise for George his hand;
Whose heart malignant grieves to see
All England rise in jubilee!
Let the detested monster find
Some cavern blacker than his mind!
There let him waste his life away,
Nor with his presence blast this day.

IX.

While half the world in shackles groan
Beneath a CRUEL TYRANT'S throne,
Drench'd in an hundred people's blood!
Britons with glowing bosoms sing
May GOD preserve our PATRIOT KING!
The moral, pious, mild, and good!

X.

Where is the virtue which he has not shewn,
To honour man, and dignify a throne?
Be this his praise—all other praise above,—
A Prince enthroned upon his people's love!
His subjects' rights are foster'd in his mind—
The lov'd and honour'd Titus of ‡ mankind!
O'er whom may Heaven its awful Ægis throw,
To blast the traitor and confound the foe!
Then let the nations who confess his sway,
For ever celebrate this happy day;
And ev'ry loyal subject sing,
May GOD preserve our PATRIOT KING!

* Henry III. reigned 56 years, and Edward III. 50 years and some months.

† The first act of his present Majesty's reign was to render the judges independent of the crown.

‡ Vide the author's Address to the Literary mind, Anno 1803.

Principal Illuminations.

Mansion-House.—Outside decorations: a crown and G. R. supported by oak and rose trees; the pillars in front decorated with each three hoops of clear uncoloured lamps, with a transparency of G. R. 50, and "Long may he reign" in the centre. On entering the grand vestibule, the eye was dazzled with the splendid blaze of variegated lights in a spiral form, creeping up from the base to the capital of these lofty pillars like ivy entwining itself round the huge body of an oak. In the Egyptian Hall was the Battle of Agincourt, a painting by Robert Ker Porter, over the head of the lord mayor. There were but few visitors besides the corporation and their friends.

The Bank of England was superb. The entablatures, ballustrades, and arches, were marked by lines of lamps, and the columns encircled by serpentine wreaths. In the centre was a very large brilliant star and crown, with the motto, "God save the king." All the pediments and the recesses behind the pillars in Threadneedle-street, Bartholomew-lane, and Princes-street, were ornamented with stars and other devices. The new circular portico, at the corner of Prince's-street, and Threadneedle-street, was very tastefully decorated. The new buildings opposite exhibited, on a grand tablet, "God preserve the King." The Bank displayed at once wealth and splendour; the devices were equally beautiful and grand. There was not a pillar, or a niche, in that immense pile, that did not display some brilliant and loyal device.

The East-India House was most tastefully as well as brilliantly illuminated. In the front of that building are six lofty Ionic pillars; and these were so closely covered with lamps of the most beautiful transparency, that every fluting of the pillars, and every turning of the capitals appeared to be studded with precious stones. There were plain festoons in lamps on each side. In the middle was a G. R. and a crown, very handsomely emblazoned in variegated lamps; and the whole was surmounted by the figure of an anchor described with lamps; the blaze of light dazzled every admiring beholder.

The Post-Office formed a beautiful promenade, where we walked in an arbour of variegated lamps.

The Trinity House, Tower Hill, exhibited in front the royal initials, G. R. surmounted by the British crown, and supported beneath by crossed tridents bound together by a blue wreath, and on each wing was an anchor of appropriate colours in variegated lamps.

The illumination of Lloyd's, on the north side of the Exchange, was particularly appro-

priate and magnificent. In the centre, opposite Bartholomew-lane, was the representation of the stern of a ship in full sail, 40 feet high from the keel to the main-top, formed of brilliant lamps. On the stern was inscribed "Jubilee, 50, Lloyd's," expressing her name, her rate, and the port to which she belonged. Over this was a mast with three tier of sails, mizen square sail, mizen top sail and mizen top gallant sail. Over all was an actual royal mast, with a St. George's pendant flying from it. On the right was a large compartment, illuminated with the motto "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce;" and on the left one, with the inscription, "Long live the King." At each end of the rooms G. R. and the crown above. In other spaces were placed anchors, cables, stars, &c. The novelty of the design of the ship, and the brilliant effect of the whole of this exhibition produced universal admiration.

The Hon. Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance, the Gresham Committee, and the River Dee, illuminated jointly: displayed the royal standard, and that beautiful building the Exchange, in a most superb manner, and to enliven the scene, had a band of Pandean instruments playing the whole of the evening.

The Hon. Hudson's Bay Company.—The words "God save the King," crown, and G. R. and a tasteful display of festoonery.

The West India Dock House.—The words "Long live the King," and a very elegant display of festopnery, together with G. R. and crown.

The East India Dock House.—The crown and G. R.

The fronts of the Albion, Hope, Eagle, Atlas, Globe, and other Insurance Offices, were illuminated with considerable taste and effect.

The front of Bridewell Hospital was splendidly illuminated. The arched entrance and the windows were ornamented with lamps. Above these was a large inscription, *Vivat Rex*, with festoons depending. At each end were transparencies representing the arms of Bridewell and Bethlehem (these two hospitals being united under the same governors). The centre window over the arch was enriched by twisted pilasters of lamps, and filled with a brilliant star, and on each side were the letters G. R. The whole was surmounted by a large crown, which occupied the centre window of the second floor.

The colonnade in front of the Admiralty was handsomely illuminated, and in the centre was G. R. and the crown. The portico was likewise illuminated to the top of the pediment and the pillars with spiral lines, amounting, it is said, to 3,000 for each pillar: there were also several elegant appropriate na- devices.

The Horse Guards, towards Whitehall, had a motto in the centre "God save the King," with G. R. crown, &c. &c. On each wing the crown, &c. &c. was repeated with superb festoons. The Treasury and Office for the Home Department were tastefully decorated.

There was a transparency, with the royal crown and cypher, on Lord Carrington's mansion, facing the Horse Guards.

The War Office had its share of illumination, ornamented with crown, regal insignia, &c.

Somerset-place presented a beautiful *coup d'œil*, from the advantages afforded by the uniformity of the buildings; among which the Navy, the Navy Pay, the Stamp Offices, &c. were distinguished by the royal insignia, anchors, &c. &c.

The Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, afforded a magnificent display of lamps in pyramidical columns. The centre of the front of the pile of building, was occupied by a magnificent transparency, executed by Mr. Pococke, representing the guardian angel of Britain, her wings extended, supporting the busts of the King and Queen. Underneath were the Order of the Garter, and in large characters, "God save the King."

The Opera House.—G. R. and crown at each wing, in the centre a transparent medallion of the King, supported by whole length figures of Justice and Fortitude; above the medallion, Fame blowing her trumpet. This illumination did not extend along the whole front, but was confined to the space over the entrance doors.

Covent-garden Theatre.—Plain white lamps, in double rows round the windows.

Haymarket Theatre.—G. R. and a star above.

Lyceum Theatre.—Festoons of laurel, with the word "Lyceum," motto "*Laus Deo.*"

Astley's Amphitheatre, Westminster-bridge, and his Pavilion in Wych-street, superbly illuminated.

Richmond House. Six candles in each window.

Northumberland House. Candles in the windows and torches in front below.

Lord Dartmouth's. The windows tastefully festooned with lamps.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynne's house, in St. James's-square, exhibited a most brilliant crown and G. R., this was the only house in the square illuminated.

The Spanish Ambassador (Don Pedro Cevallos) had a device on his house in Dover-street, Piccadilly, expressive of the strict alliance between his Most Catholic Majesty and King George, by having F and G entwined together, with a crown for each, and

an R, for Rex, to each; the whole supported by branches of laurel, and "Long live the King" at the bottom.

A beautiful transparency, painted by Stothard, was exhibited at Messrs. Rundell and Bridge's, on Ludgate-hill. In the centre, his Majesty sitting on his throne, dressed in his coronation robes; on his right Wisdom, represented by Minerva with her helmet, shield, and spear; Justice with her scales and sword: on his left, Fortitude resting on a pillar, and Piety with her Bible. Next to Wisdom, Victory was seen decorating two wreathed columns with oak garlands and gold medallions, bearing the names of several sucessful engagements on land, as Alexandria, Vimiera, &c. Behind the figure of Fortitude was a female figure placing garlands and medallions on two other wreathed columns, bearing the names of naval victories, as the first of June, St. Vincent's, Trafalgar, &c. &c. The figures were the size of life.

Blades's on Ludgate-hill, was lighted up; and the inscription "George III. Rex, fiftieth year," in cut glass, was very beautiful. This effect was greatly augmented by a ground of gold foil, waving and flickering with every breath of air.

West of Temple Bar: Collins's glass-shop exhibited an excellent transparency of the king in his coronation robes, round which sprung out glass *radii* in the form of a star. This painting, we are told once occupied the front of Lansdown House, when the late marquis was minister. The effect of the lights behind the glass radii was very striking; but the lamps were not sufficiently concealed.

Messrs. Morgan and Sanders, in Catherine-street.—A St. George's ensign, mounted on a main-mast and top-mast, hoisted on the top of the house. G. and C. with a large star in the centre. Under these, two large transparencies, on one side his Majesty in full length in his royal robes, the sceptre in his hand: Time, with his scythe and hour-glass; and the Eye of Providence watching and guarding his person, crown, &c.; his seven sons paying their congratulations to their royal parent, with the British lion attending the King. To the left of his Majesty, Industry, Patience, and Perseverance, crowned with honour and plenty: on the right of his Majesty six busts of distinguished heroes and personages of church and state. The other represented her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, the Princess Charlotte, and the six Princesses, daughters of their Majesties, paying their congratulations to their royal mother; the British lion attending on the royal females. On the left of her majesty, religion, with Faith, Hope, and Charity; on the right, Justice, Virtue and Prudence, guarded by the British lion; underneath these, two plain transparencies, with descriptions, &c.

Celebration at Windsor.

The zeal and loyalty of the inhabitants of Windsor manifested itself in the most conspicuous manner. On Tuesday, October 24th, the ox given by cornet Fenwick, of the Royal Blues, to be roasted whole in Bachelors' Acre, was exultingly carried through the town, together with two fat sheep given by Messrs. Bannister and Adams, His Majesty's butchers, to be also roasted whole in the same place.—The Bachelors of Windsor, bearing white wands, escorted them through the town, accompanied by a considerable portion of the populace with loud acclamations. The procession arrived in Bachelors' Acre about dusk, where the ox was immediately put down, and every thing prepared for roasting the sheep.

At two o'clock on Wednesday morning, the fire was lighted, and the ox began to turn on the spit to the great delight of the spectators, a considerable number of whom were assembled even at that hour to witness so extraordinary a sight. A few of the Royal Blues attended to guard it.

At seven o'clock, the discharge of 50 pieces of artillery in the long walk, accompanied by the ringing of bells and the acclamations of the populace, announced the commencement of the business of the day.—The bands of the Royal Blues, the King's Own, and Stafford militia, assembled in the market-place, and struck up "*God save the King*:" they afterwards paraded the town, playing.

At nine o'clock, the sheep were put to the fire, on each side of the ox, in Bachelors' Acre. The apparatus made use of on this occasion consisted of two ranges set in brick work, and so contrived that a fire should be made on each side of the ox, and on the outer side of each fire was the necessary machinery for roasting the sheep. A sort of scaffolding had been erected, consisting of six poles, three of which, at each extremity, fixed in the earth, and united at the top, bore a seventh, from which descended the pulley by means of which the ox was placed between the ranges when put down, and raised again when roasted. Over the animal a long tin dish was placed, into which large quantities of fat were thrown, which melting, the beef was basted with it, a ladle at the end of a long pole being used for that purpose. An immence spit was passed throught the body of the animal, the extremities of which worked in a groove at each end. A bushel and a half of potatoes were placed in his belly, and roasted with him.

At ten the Windsor Volunteers, and the Mayor and Corporation, went to church in procession; shortly after His Majesty took his ride in the Park, and down the long walk, attended by several of the royal Dukes.

At one, after a second discharge of artille-

ry, the ox and the sheep being considered sufficiently roasted, they were taken up. The Bachelors had previously caused boards to be laid from the *scene of action* to a box, prepared for Her Majesty and the royal family. They graciously accepted the invitation of the Bachelors to view it close. Their path was railed off, and lined by Batchelors acting as constables to keep off the crowd. They appeared much gratified by the spectacle, and walked round the apparatus. Her Majesty walked with the Duke of York. The royal party were followed by the Mayor and Corporation. The animals were now placed on dishes to be carved, and several persons attending for that purpose immediately set to work.—The Bachelors still remained at their posts to keep the crowd off, and a party of them offered the first slice to their illustrious visitors, which was accepted. Shortly after the carving had commenced, and the distribution of the pudding was begun, the efforts of the Batchelors to keep off the crowd became useless; a hundred scrambles were seen in the same instant. A butcher, elevated above the crowd, receiving large pieces in one hand, cut off smaller pieces, letting them fall into the hands of those beneath who were on the alert to catch them. The pudding, meat, and bread, being thus distributed, the crowd was finally regaled with a "*sop in the pan*," that is, with having the mashed potatoes, gravy, &c. thrown over them.

The grand arch erected by the town hall was adorned with figures emblematical of the four seasons, likenesses of their Majesties, and other devices, the whole surmounted by the king's arms, beneath which is inscribed on the one side, "God save the King," and on the other, "King and Constitution." The town hall was adorned with transparencies and a great number of lamps.

Frogmore.—On the island in the middle of the sheet of water in the gardens at Frogmore, was erected a temple; a square pile of building, decorated with doric columns and a dome, with emblematical figures descriptive of the happy event. Fronting the noble vista, or grand promenade walk, leading from the palace to the lake, was a bridge, consisting of only a single arch, like the celebrated Rialto at Venice, decorated in the same manner, and illuminated. In the centre of the temple was an altar, classically ornamented with figures, &c.: the designs were furnished by the princess Elizabeth, and executed under the direction of Mr. Wyatt. In front of the altar was a female figure of Gratitude, in a kneeling posture; the altar, &c. was seen in perspective, by means of open arches from the house and gardens, on every side. The temple and the bridge were the only erections made at Frogmore expressly for celebration of the Jubilee. Tents had been pitched sufficiently capacious to entertain from twelve to fifteen hundred people. The fanciful and romantic bower, or rustic ball-room, erected under the superintendance of the princess Elizabeth, about ten years since, and which was suffered to fall into decay, had been repaired and decorated with laurel leaves, the rose, thistle, and the shamrock; it was illuminated with coloured lamps.

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Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving appointed for the 25th of this month:—

"O God! in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and to whom alone it belongeth to distribute mercies, as well in lengthening as in shortening the days of men, we yield thee praise and thanksgiving for the protection thou hast vouchsafed our gracious Sovereign, during a long and arduous reign. Continue, we pray thee, thy watchfulness over him; shield him from the open attacks of his enemies, and from hidden dangers; from the arrow that flieth by day, and from the pestilence that walketh in darkness: enlighten his counsels for the public good: strengthen all his measures: and when it shall seem fit to thine unerring wisdom, perfect the ends of both; the restoration of peace and security to his people, of concord and independence to contending and bleeding nations. These blessings, and mercies, we implore for our Sovereign, ourselves, our allies, and our enemies, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen."

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A Proclamation for Pardoning all Seamen and Marines who may at any time have deserted from His Majesty's Service.

GEORGE R.—Whereas we are desirous to mark the fiftieth anniversary of our accession to the throne, by extending our pardon to all seamen and marines who may at any time have deserted from our service previous to the issuing of this our royal proclamation; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to publish this our royal proclamation, and do hereby accordingly grant our most gracious pardon to all such seamen as may at any time have deserted from any of our ships or vessels of war: and we do hereby further grant our most gracious pardon to all marines who may at any time have deserted from our service; and we do hereby declare that all such seamen and marines, whether surrendering themselves or not, or who having deserted, are now belonging to some of our ships or vessels of war, or are at the head-quarters of our royal marine forces, or are belonging to recruiting parties of the said forces, shall be released, and discharged from all prosecutions, imprisonments, and penalties, commenced or incurred by reason of such desertion; and that

all such seamen or marines who have not before the issuing of this our royal proclamation, surrendered themselves, nor entered on board our ships or vessels, nor joined the head-quarters or recruiting parties of the royal marines, shall, nevertheless, receive our free pardon, without condition of further service, or being required to join any of our ships, or the head-quarters or recruiting parties above mentioned; but that such pardon shall not entitle the said deserters, whether seamen or marines, to any arrears of pay, or to any prize money forfeited by such desertion; and we do further declare that such free pardon shall not extend to any seamen or marines who shall desert from any of our ships or vessels, or from marine quarters or recruiting parties, after the 24th day of this inst. October.—Given at our Court at the Queen's Palace, the 18th day of October, 1809, in the 49th year of our reign.—GOD save the KING.

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Proclamation for Pardoning Deserters from His Majesty's Land Forces.

War-Office, October 24, 1809.—Whereas it has been most humbly submitted to the king, whether, on the joyful occasion of his majesty's entering into the fiftieth year of his reign, it might not be desirable to distinguish so memorable an epoch by an act of grace to all deserters; and his majesty having graciously approved of his free pardon being extended to all such deserters from his land forces as shall deliver themselves up within two months from the 25th instant, these are publicly to declare his majesty's benevolent intention; and to direct that all deserters, surrendering themselves to the commanding officer of any regiment, or to any of the superintending field officers of the recruiting service, whose stations are mentioned in the margin hereof; * to the commandant of the army depot in the Isle of Wight; or, where there is no military post, to a magistrate, shall be pardoned, and they are hereby pardoned accordingly.

Such deserters, if from the regular forces, being able-bodied men and fit for service, shall be sent to the regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such regiments in the United Kingdom as his majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other corps to which they may formerly have belonged: and if from the militia, shall be sent to the regiments to which they respectively belonged, &c.

His majesty has further been pleased to direct, that deserters now actually in confinement as such, shall have the benefit of this his royal pardon.—By his majesty's command,

GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.

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The following circular was sent by Sir D. Dundas to the commanding officers of the several districts:—

"Horse-Guards, Oct. 17.

"Sir;—The Commander-in-Chief deeming it proper to mark, by every possible means, the approaching happy event of his Majesty entering on the 50th year of his reign, and it appearing to his excellency, Sir David Dundas, that an event of this nature cannot be distinguished in a more appropriate manner than by an act of general amnesty and forgiveness, I have received his commands to signify to you, that all delinquents confined for offences of a military nature belonging to regiments serving in the district under your orders, are, upon this joyful occasion, to be released from confinement of the 25th of this month, the anniversary on his Majesty's accession to the throne, and be allowed to return to their duty.——(Signed) W. WYNYARD, Dep. Adj. Gen."

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General Order.—By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

"Whereas, we think fit that an extra allowance of four pounds of fresh beef, three pounds of flour, and a pound of raisins, shall be issued to every eight men of the respective companies of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the port of ———, together with an extra allowance of a pint of wine, or half a pint of rum, to each man, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, being the 50th anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne of this kingdom. We do hereby require and direct you to give the necessary orders to the several captains and commodores accordingly.—— Given under our hands, 21st of October, 1809.——By command of their Lordships,— JOHN BARROW."

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Mr. Sheriff Wood received the following letter from Lord Liverpool, his Majesty's Secretary of State, while visiting the prisoners in Newgate:— "Friday, Oct. 20, 1809.

"Lord Liverpool presents his compliments to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. He has laid the petition of the prisoners confined in Newgate before the King. Lord Liverpool is very sorry to be under the necessity of stating, that, considering all the circumstances of the case, and the extent to which the principle, if admitted, must unavoidably be carried, it would not be consistent with the public interest for his Majesty's government to recommend to his Majesty to accede to the prayer of the said petition.

"Whitehall, 19th Oct. 1809."

* Durham, Carlisle, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham, Ipswich, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Hereford, Bedford, Maidstone, Gloucester, Southampton, Wells, and London.

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Jewish Celebration of the Jubilee.

Wednesday, October 25th, at one o'clock, in the first Synagogue, called the Portuguese and Spanish Synagogue, was celebrated the feast of the Jubilee. The service commenced with the usual prayers of the afternoon, including several psalms suitable to the occasion. A sensible and well arranged sermon was afterwards delivered by the Rev. Dr. R. Meldola, presiding Rabbi, in the Hebrew and Spanish languages, from the following appropriate texts, Levit. chap. xxv. ver. 13. "In the year of this Jubilee ye shall return every man unto his possession;" and from Psalm xxi. ver. 1. "The King shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord," &c.

The service concluded with a prayer adapted to the religious observance of the day, composed by the above learned, respectable Rabbi.

The whole of the 21st psalm was also sung in most impressive style, to the tune of "*God save the King*," by their Sub-Minister, Mr. Shalom. We must also notice, that the members of the Ancient Congregation have not demonstrated their loyalty and affection by their prayers and thanksgivings only, for the prolonged felicity of our beloved Monarch's reign, but have mingled their charitable benevolence with their other fellow-subjects, in distributing alms to the poor, and by their liberal contributions for the release of the unfortunate prisoners.

Divine service was performed at the German Jews' Great Synagogue, Dukes Place; an appropriate and most impressive sermon was there delivered, by the Rev. Dr. Solomon Hirschill, chief rabbi of the congregation; after which Masters Pike and Moss, and a band of choristers, chanted with much fervour and devotion an Ode composed for the occasion. The poor of the congregation were amply provided for by a distribution of money, exclusive of the recommendation for individuals subscribing to the general relief in their several districts, &c. The different charity schools among the Jews had likewise dinners provided that day. Nor were the inmates of that excellent institution at Mile-end (for the purpose of inculcating the habits of industry in youth) forgotten on that joyful event, but all partook of the festivity of the day.

The following is a translation of the Hebrew Prayer, composed by the Rev. Solomon Hirschell, Chief Rabbi, for the service of this day, at the Great Synagogue, Duke's Place.

"O Lord! it is thou who art our King from the earliest times, and it is thou who appointest the Kings of the earth, and inclinest their hearts to all that thou dost desire. We thank thee, O Lord our God, for all thy wonders and all thy assistances, for thou art careful of thy people Israel in all places of their settlement; and with increased respect and firmness hath thou granted them shelter and protection here, under the government of our powerful and pious Lord, King George the Third, (may his glory be exalted!) Thou hast passed the decree, and it has been confirmed, that among nations we should live under his shelter; through thy kindness and great mercy hast thou given thy people grace in the sight of the King, his Counsellors, and Lords; thou hast evinced a sign of goodness unto us, and we have increased in the land, that the people of the whole earth may know thou hast not rejected thy people Israel, neither hast thou despised the children of thy covenant.—We beseech thee, O merciful King! be pleased to accept the prayers of thy servants on this day; thou hast caused us to live and be upheld unto this time, the fiftieth year, as the Jubilee day of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, (may his glory be exalted!) For this we have consecrated an assembly in this our little sanctuary, to supplicate to thee, for him, for his kingdom, and for all who confide in his protection, and seek his peace and welfare. Bless, O Lord, his substance, and be graciously pleased with his actions; lengthen his days as the days of Heaven, and let his throne be established as the sun at noon day; preserve him from the shafts of sorrow and trouble, and stand forth to his assistance, overthrow his foes, and make them fall before him like stubble before the wind; renovate his strength, gird him with might, and renew his youth like the eagle; may his hands be steady till the sun of his enemies go down, and their light decline, and let the sun of his righteousness shine forth to the inhabitants of all the land, and the distant isles, from one end of the earth to the other; and in peace and comfort may he reach the days of eternity which approach him, add days to his days, and his years as many generations: Amen.—We beseech thee, O God, enlighten the sprit of his Counsellors and Nobles with intelligence and urbanity, guide them in the right way, that the kingdom of Britain may be aggrandised, for thou wilt shew them the excellent way wherein they shall go, to unite the hearts of the various people who sojourn in this kingdom, both great and small, that they may fear God and the King, because they shall understand, that through thy will thou hast affixed strength to our King, upon whom the crown shall flourish, the enemy shall see and shall be ashamed, they shall acknowledge and understand that thou dost bless the righteous, and dost encompass him with favour as with a shield.—Blessed be the Lord, who hath granted rest to the inhabitants of Great Britain, so that the sword has not passed over their land. May he thus continue to protect and shelter them to the end of days, when the mount of the house of

God shall be established at the top of mountains, and the spirit be poured out from the dwelling-place, the Heavens, on all the inhabitants of the earth, that they shall serve him with one accord; then shall the eye of man be satisfied, the rich, the poor, the Lord, and the King, with their lot, and the portion of their inheritance; so that the verse shall be fulfilled, as it is written, "And he shall rebuke strong nations afar off, and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Amen.

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Minutes of Reports from the Intelligence Corps of the Literary Panorama.

It may well be supposed, that on such an occasion, all who favour the Panorama with intelligence would be on duty; and alert and indefatigable they were: *E. gr.*

Is it possible! What Mons. Le Requin, Membre du Légion d'Honneur; subject of la République Françoise, under the—a hem! of his majesty the emperor and king, the invincible Napoleon Le Grand! What! you trust yourself among the *barbares*, here! How are all friends at Boulogne? What say you to the Bank, and the Royal Exchange? To what are we indebted for the honour of this visit, Monsieur?

Mais, Oui: I did hear at Boulogne de report of *des pistolets*—fire at Puteney!—I am arrive in hope to see de great men, kill! kill! very good sport: *ma foi, oui*; kill, kill: *pour les Anglois.*

—And the Bank?

Oh pour La Banque: blind my eyes: when he does come, *sa majesté l'empereur et roi*, he will have un million *extra* from Bank, for dis:—*pourquoi non?* if Bank can afford so much lamps: Bank can afford un million *de plus, pour la service de sa majesté l'empereur et roi.*

What! will Buonaparte note in the margin of his little red memorandum book, the valuation of——

Que diable; Buonaparte! c'est toujours l'empereur et roi! He write in his book what every body must pay! de Banque, de Compagnie! de Lloyd's!—nothing escape him: he, wonderful man! he keep very good account: he know what all worth! all! all!

The India House—

Un lac de rupées, de plus: for shame! make such fine pillars, for shame!

Lloyd's—

Oh, he burn down Lloyd's, *et la Bourse Royale:* Lloyd write up "Ships, Colonies and Commerce." You shall have no ships; no colonies; no commerce: no want Lloyd's: no want *la Bourse Royale:* he always hate English "Ships, Colonies and Commerce."

Why truly it seems so: Holland had ships, colonies and commerce! now, king Louis has no great trouble with them.

Point du tout.

And as to France:—you keep your ships pretty much in port, Monsieur:—snug; very snug!

Oui, Oui: no wear out; no wreck at all; chain to de shore; *pour les conserver: ah la finesse, la politique Française!* Le Bureau de l'Amirauté, that please me much, half de lights out: de anchor broke: de laurel; ah de laurel want both stem and leaves: the torches, ah! fah! smoke! smoke horrible! Si Mons. le secretaire Croaker keep no better lights, better anchor, better laurel within; we enter *la Tamise*; we light them for him, *avec goût*; *d'une très-jolie façon:* when l'empereur come.

And when will that be Monsieur?

Après Christmas.

A long while *after.*

He soon do l'Espagne, *bientôt*; *l'Angleterre après.*

But not—*bientôt.*

Ha, what Moses! how stands the Bank and the Stock Exchange?

The Bank vill not breaks thish year: for why? Their lampsh wash so brilliant and bright and shining and shplendids; and ALL of them alights together! Not a dark lights among them.—And to the Stocks Exchange:—there now!—they cannots illuminate, because they haves no vindows:—they woulds not for the voild hang out false lights; and they have no true ones! Oh pon my onor; they be all truths and conscientiousness; and no lying and sheating and propagations of falsities there now: a few mishtakes now and then: but any mens may mishtake. The Injey House—dazzle my eyes: very fine pillars! very fine crowns! Very dark in some places.—Vill you buys, or sells, for tomorrow?

Good Mr. Benevolent! If we had not seen you to-day our joy in a Jubilee would have been sadly imperfect:—but, in truth, we cannot insert that long list: why, London itself would exceed the possible limits of a PHILANTHROPICA: debtors discharged—prisoners relieved—charity schools—Sunday schools—roast beef and plum pudding—Old English fare—puddings and pies—all the parishes in the city—all the villages round about—Now, do not look so much disappointed, Sir; the public will make allowances: we cannot do the subject justice: we had better not attempt it, than state it so inadequately, as

much *in the rough*, as our materials would oblige us to do at present: a little breathing time, if you please, and then—O! that our kind correspondents would inform us of the number of persons assisted in their neighbourhood: the general *returns* might enable us to guess at the joy experienced in Britain by a Jubilee! The "*Friends*" have been very *friendly* to you, Mr. Benevolent!

Miss Eve! Miss Eve! now do not run away so—you only shew yourself at the door, and are gone:—here is only a gentleman (or two) of the intelligence corps:—a Jubilee robe, against the world!—Jubilee turban—Jubilee bonnet,—Jubilee—tucker, Miss Eve? Ha! Are the ladies enlarging their tuckers?

Cannot stay, to answer questions: study and invent; night and day: novelty! novelty!—out of breath with hurrying: to the duchess's—to the countess's—giving answers to footmen sent, sent, sent, to know whether the *things* are done, although they are but just ordered:—rap, rap, rap,—two knockers worn out since last Monday:—winter fashions not settled yet: never know what is to do, till after the birth-day—never so jaded in all my life: Jubilee! Jubilee! it *should* come but once in fifty years!—There's a beautiful robe! Is not that *appliquée* elegant?—There is a sleeve! waists are lowering! gold lace trimmings! tassels! *bandeaus*! oak-leaves! Do justice to this composition, pray do!

We cannot do it more than justice, Miss Eve;—and, in truth, if it becomes the lady who wears it half so well as it does the lady who invented it, it cannot fail of being the rage both for town and country; perhaps even all the world over. The empress of China, herself, could not desire a more exquisite dress: so becoming, so fascinating;—but then the empress of China might fail—no impeachment to the taste of her imperial majesty—of wearing it with that delightful *bienséance*, that grace, which, in Miss Eve, recommends the productions of her enlightened genius to the adoption of her customers.

Peter Pallette! why you look pale to day, sir! so much touching and retouching of these transparencies! so many pints, quarts, and gallons, of oil of turpentine flowing from the point of the pencil! any body may see you are the man of business; why you have been lying on your back till its broken; your spinal narrow is reduced to an absolute filament: your right arm is numbed, stiff, torpid, and insensible —— well, sir, after your own, whose was the best performance?

Why, Stothard's. But, sir, they do not use us well: they place the lamps so awkwardly behind the canvas, that what we mean for lights they leave dark; and what we mean for darks—that is for *reposos*—that is for demi-tints;—that is for retiring shades, and keeping—(very little keeping, I assure you, in any part of the town)—they make lights.

But you will acknowledge that most of the pictures were too dark: the colouring of many was crude; and there was not sufficient attention paid to the difference between the effect of day-light, by which they were painted; and the lamp-light, the force of which was *close* behind them. Then as to the choice of colours.——

Why certainly Stothard's *red* drapery did look a little solid: and I remember Smirke spoilt his Mansion-House transparencies at the peace, by given his celestial visitant, a terrestial coloured garment—the figure would have been light, but her drapery would not let her:—yet the lower figures were charming.

Take advice then, Mr. Pallette: Consider the spectator as standing further from the piece than you in your painting room: remember that the light suffers a great check in passing through a solid though transparent body; and group your colours, as well as your lights and shades. There was a picture at the City of London Tavern; the figures were not too well drawn; neither was the composition any thing to boast of, yet the choice of colours produced a unity of effect, by which the eye was pleased more than by some others.

Pray did you give any designs for the illuminations? — the lamps?

Not many.

There are principles in this science as in all others: a scattered distribution of lights produces no effect: an assemblage of them into a centre, though the number of lamps be smaller, has more of magnificence in it! and when combined with elegance of form, and varied contours of the parts, it is all of which this kind of decoration is susceptible.—When you were in Italy did you see St. Peter's illuminated?

Yes, surely: but then consider the advantage derived from regular architecture: the splendid fabric, itself; the immense mass——

And the Tuilleries, at Paris?——

A regular front: the expence paid by the nation: the extent of the building: the convenient distances from which it may be viewed. Light up the water front of Somerset-House; and let me give the designs. O the glorious spectacle! O the other-side-of-the-water view! blaze! blaze!—Then for a transparency:— Neptune issuing from his "green retreats," in the boat-house below; Vulcan hammering away, with a score of Cyclops in the middle, thump, thump; Venus with her doves in the celestial regions in a

tip top-stile, above — a fine car! a very fine car!—gentle gales! This alludes to the Navy Office — the Stamp Office, and——

Wish you joy, sir, of your happy talent at Allegory:— when Peace arrives — let us hope it will be soon—you shall have free scope for your invention — your genius shall soar above Olympus itself — compared with you, Raffaelle shall cease to be called *il divino*:— Michael Angelo shall dwindle to a dwarf, from his Grandioso;—you shall eclipse the very "Notte," of Corregio: and if there be any defects in your piece — the occasion shall induce us to overlook them; and our delight with the subject, we will attribute solely to the enchantment of your pencil.

Sir! Sir! Sir! here's the devil come for more copy: more copy: Mr. Type says he cannot wait: the month is gone, or going very fast: he wonders how you can be longer in describing the Jubilee, than the Jubilee itself lasted:—You would not have the pages left blank, Sir:—He has got the beginning of the Jubilee, Sir; but he says it *must* have some end to it;—cannot you say *to be continued*, Sir, and put it in brackets? The devil says he is ordered to stay here, Sir, till you give him something or other to fly away with: O dear Sir! O dear! O dear!

Hem! hem! if the devil have got his cloven foot into the house—why, the sooner he is off the better:—Hem! hem! Here take these minutes of Reports: if we have not time to arrange and finish them, we have not time: the Jubilee should not have fallen so near to the close of a month: as for reflections, or considerations, or dissertations, or deductions, or inferences—or—or—not a moment for any of them: so take them, just as they are: and send the devil about his business a packing! a packing! with these few paragraphs only; and tell Mr. Type, to say "further particulars," with a dozen of &c. &c. &c. in our next.

Royal Military Asylum.—Amongst the many demonstrations of joy on the late Jubilee, we have not heard of any more truly pleasing than that which took place at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, for the reception of children of soldiers of the regular army. The children, about twelve hundred in number, of both sexes, after Divine service, were drawn up in a long extended line, in front of that noble building, and gave a gentle salute, and three cheers in honour of the day. From thence they marched, in military order, to their respective halls, where a good dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding awaited them, and twopence placed by the side of each plate, to be spent as they pleased. Before and after dinner they sang, "God save the King;" and the effect produced from upwards of a thousand voices, resounding through the different halls was grand and affecting.* They then returned in the same order, cakes were distributed, three more huzzas succeeded, and the afternoon was spent in the truest hilitary and most innocent merriment. The fineness of the day, the military dress of the children, the joy that lighted up their little countenances, afforded a spectacle which our gracious sovereign himself might have contemplated with pleasure. This noble institution, was brought to its present perfect state, under the auspices and personal inspection of the late commander-in-chief.—For an account of this establishment compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 81.

City of London Tavern.—A transparency 12 feet by 9, painted by Howard, R.A.; above appears a figure of Time, unrolling a scroll, on which is written "Jubilee;" immediately under Britannia is placing a wreath of honour on a colossal bust of his Majesty; on the right, the City of London, accompanied by a figure of Commerce, is represented returning thanks to Providence for the many blessings of his reign; on the left, Science and the Arts are looking up to him as their patron and protector, and one of the groupe is tracing on the pedestal, "Inscribed by a grateful People to their King and Father, on entering the 50th year of his reign, October 25, 1809."

Vauxhall Gardens, the whole front of, was so mechanically arranged, as to represent a brilliant temple of loyalty upwards of 70 feet in height, closely studded with variegated lamps, each compartment displaying different splendid and appropriate devices, in number exactly fifty, and terminating with an imperial crown, and other regal insignia. This had a very grand and striking effect, as the crown alone contained upwards of 1000 lamps.

The governors and directors of the Bank of England came to a resolution to allow their clerks (927 in number) one guinea each, for a dinner, to celebrate the Jubilee.

The directors of the Royal Exchange Insurance Fire Office agreed to give each of their clerks ten guineas, their messengers five guineas each, and their firemen one guinea each, on the 25th instant.

The Worshipful Company of Apothecaries gave each of their annual servants one guinea, and to the labourers half-a-guinea each.

Messrs. Hansard and Son, printers to the

* Our good old King, the Queen, and part of the Royal Family, when visiting this asylum, some time ago, were agreeably surprised by the children, suddenly, singing this national hymn, instead of saying grace before dinner. The effect may be easily guessed, the whole of the royal guests were in tears.

House of Commons, gave each of their journeymen half-a-guinea.

Major Armstrong, in Salisbury Street, displayed a most brilliant illumination, with appropriate verses on a large transparency, representing the King, between Lord Nelson and Sir J. Moore.

Mr. Turnerelli presented his jubilee bust of the King to the Queen, at Windsor Castle. He afterwards waited on her Majesty at Frogmore, by appointment, to place the bust in a conspicuous situation. It is an excellent likeness of his Majesty, and was greatly approved of by the Queen, the Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Sussex, and others of the Royal Family.

* * * * * *

The following lines were delivered extempore by M. le Chevalier Joseph de Correa, Chargé d'Affaires from the court of Portugal to the late King of Sweden, at a convivial meeting on the day of the Jubilee.

Là sont tous les grands Rois, les magistrats augustes,
Très-peu de conquérans, et tous les guerriers justes.
Frédéric-le-Grand, Art de la Guerre.

Digne Roi d'Albion! dans ce jour d'alegresse
Vois tomber, de plaisir, les larmes de tendresse.
Au milieu de ton peuple, au sein de ton devoir,
Démontre au tyran Corse, l'horreur de son pouvoir.
C'est ta grande sagesse, et la force d'exemple,
Qui va graver ton nom au sómmet de ce temple,
Où regne avec éclat ton auguste équité,
Ton amour pour ton peuple, et pour sa liberté:
De Neptune et de Mars rivalisant la gloire,
Tes armes sont placés au Temple de Mémoire.
Maître de leur destin, un amour paternel,
Tu règnes dans leur cœur, par un soin immortel:
Modèle de ces Rois à qui la cinquantième
A béni leur devoir, fixé leur diadème.
Puisse la rénommée, au gré de mes désirs,
Proclamer tes vertus au centre des plaisirs.
Parmi tes bons sujets, mille chœurs d'alegresse,
Par le goût du nectar, sur l'autel de l'ivresse,*
Transporteront ton nom à l'immortel séjour,
Où préside à leurs loix ta tendresse et amour.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, October 26, 1809.

When the Prophet was sent to select a son of Jesse to vindicate the honour of Israel, and to deliver his nation from oppression, he concluded, because the first born of the Bethlehemite was of noble countenance, and high stature, that "surely, the Lord's anointed was before him!" but it was not so: this man wanted "the heart:" and the second son, was set aside also—"neither hath the Lord chosen this;" and the third son, was passed by, with the same remark. The keeper of the sheep; the lad who could "pluck a lion by the beard;" the stripling who could stand firm against the assaults of a bear, he was the hero destined to meet Goliath, unappalled, and to shew his adherents their champion fallen to the trembling earth. Long has the Continent looked to the "first born" among her kings, to the second, to the third—but they were not the sovereigns chosen by Providence to sustain the honourable office of deliverer: no prophet poured out on them the horn of consecration; no oil flowed around them, and with its fragrance diffused "the heart," "the hands, the understanding, the skill, the spirit, the patriotism, the perseverance of the sprightly, the gallant, and the courageous David.—Will the heroic stripling rise from some unexpected quarter, from the keeping of sheep in the wilderness, from the retirement of pastoral and rustic life, from a recluse situation?—To such may the distressed turn their eyes, since the noble and the great refuse to deliver them. The desert shall produce the man whom the crowded city cannot equal: the mountains shall boast of his birth: hardened by the severities of the seasons, by the everlasting snows, of his country; familiar with dangers, with privations, with hunger and thirst, with savage nature, he shall triumph over still more savage men. Shall we look for him to the Pyrenees, to the Alps, to the Appennines, to the mountains of Carpathia, or to those of Calabria? shall he arise from the defiles of Roncesvalles, or emerge from the passes of the Tyrol? This we see not as yet: but we see the spirit of opposition roused: the motto on its banners is VENGEANCE! No longer concealed in private, the fire which has long glowed, rises and spreads: it flashes among the heath: it may speedily catch the stubble; and if fanned by the breeze of success, it will consume the stately chateau where resides the ignoble Duke; it will reduce to smouldering ashes the mansion tenanted by the haughty Gaul, despotic intruder!—nor will it cease, till it involve in undistinguished ruin the stately palace of the *soi-disant* Emperor and King.

Russia has made peace with Sweden. We rejoice in peace; but to call this peace *honourable*, to describe it as *glorious* to Russia, is a perversion of terms. The war was dishonourable; it was inglorious; it was the obedience of slavery to the dictates of despotism. Dared Russia refuse consent to the degrading order when announced?—why then did she not refuse? The provinces acquired by this ignominious treaty will one day teach Russia to enumerate this peace among her

* Synonime poétique d'enthousiasme.

most fatal errors in policy. What impulse compells our pen to record this sentiment? All the world knows, that the injustice of France under Louis XV. to Corsica has been repaid, is now repaying, by the predominance of Corsica over France: the captivator is led captive: the yoke imposed on Bastia, is returned with augmented weight to Paris: the ill-acquired Sovereignty over the not-wanted island, the little, paltry, spot of earth, which Louis coveted, has been repaid by the extension of the Corsican Empire, and torrents of French blood have been shed, and are shedding, to support it.

France has made peace with Austria, we doubt not: we have no conjecture as to the terms of it: we never described the time chosen for this attempt at breaking the shackles of tyranny, as happy: we are not disappointed: and we believe there scarcely exists a man in the United Kingdom, who can say, that he flattered himself with intelligence of any great gains to Austria.———

But this peace with Austria has rendered France a next neighbour to Russia: her fate therefore is sealed: after a few short days o permitted duration, she too will sink in the gulf of Perdition;—she will experience the blessing of having France as a neighbour. The glories of Catharine are faded: the Empire raised by the struggles of a barbarian will crumble and inter his insane successor! So Milo could overcome the bull: but when he affected to uphold the heaving earth—giving way to his efforts, it parted—and crushed him!

[For the order of event hazarded by us formerly, Compare Panorama, Vol. IV p. 815.]

Our intercourse with the Continent has been so very limited of late, that we scarcely know what opinion to form on the state of other powers. From the articles inserted in our EXTERNA, and from other advices, we conceive that Germany is convulsed, so far as public opinion goes: that the sentiments inimical to the continental despot increase with the sufferings of the people; and that some at least, are convinced of the truth of our remark, that they would lose fewer lives by a determinate resistance to the conscription, than they do by submitting to it. To what flights and evasions they have recourse, to avoid that demonstration of Corsican liberty, may be seen in our article from Frankfort.

Italy seems to be creeping on towards a sort of humanity:—if the people would part with their vices, something hopeful might follow. We are astonished that the youth of Switzerland do not rush into the ranks of the Tyrolese: perhaps they do; they were once free: have they lost all recollection of it? We hope not.

As to Spain; WILL the Spaniards be free? —They may if they WILL. If not, let them blame themselves. It is not our business to appoint their governors for them, or to prescribe a government to them: they *ought* to be free truly; free as well from British interference, as from Corsican tyranny. If they have not virtue or wisdom sufficient for this, we repeat, let them blame themselves. We have often expressed our dread of Gallic perfidy; we still dread it. Spain, like other countries, will be bought and sold, unless virtue prevent it: it will be over-run unless wisdom interpose. Do we then, think little of valour? No; but valour is not all that is wanting. Wisdom and virtue might do *something* independent of valour; but valour will do *nothing* independent of wisdom and virtue. The crisis approaches: Buonaparte has hitherto failed of his purposes: he may fail again: even Old Spain may laugh at him, and at his deputy-lieutenant-viceroy-substitute king Don Joseph the First of Spain! Most certainly there end his titles; for king of the Indies he never will be, till France become Peru, and Corsica become Mexico. His remittances from the new world will require no vast navy to convey them; the dollars he can pilfer may be of use; but corruption will stand aghast at the blank of his revenues from both the Indies.

The fate of America, seems, unquestionably,—to be the seat of several empires. In the south we see the Prince Regent of Portugal safely settled among his subjects; but our British politicians affect to think that his presence has infused but little vigour into his dominions, or their government. We hope that time will shew the futility of this opinion. The Spanish South American provinces are certainly ripe for independence. They will follow the fortune of old Spain—*so far as they like.*

North America has received the British minister Mr. Jackson, sent to replace Mr. Erskine, with official politeness: more cannot be expected at present: a party would have granted him less. The question concerning the protecting of British seamen, will probably be forced by circumstances on the early notice of the negociators appointed by both parties.

Britain, as may be supposed, engages our warmest affections. We acknowledge ourselves to be vexed at the spectacle exhibited to the world by our heroes of a late cabinet. If crimes become deeper in proportion to the rank of the culprit, then the deepest of crimes may be committed by those to whom the welfare of the empire is entrusted, wi hout their indulgence in what some think profligacy. What in others is folly is in them wickedness; let them live to be marked as ———Conscience, fill up the blank.

The following is given as an accurate statement of the cause of the duel between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, and is believed by the friends of the latter.

"So long since as the Easter recess, it was submitted by Mr. Canning, and given as his opinion in a meeting of the Cabinet Council, (from which Lord Castlereagh was absent) that he considered it as absolutely necessary that a change should take place in the war and colonial department. He assigned powerful arguments in support of that opinion, and suggested that no one was so fit to be the successor of Lord Castlereagh as the Marquis Wellesley. All the members of the Cabinet then present concurred with Mr. Canning, who was, perhaps, the only advocate on that occasion for the *immediate* disclosure of these sentiments to Lord Castlereagh. The others, influenced by a regard to his Lordship's feelings, and having the recollection of the then recently concluded inquiry into East-India Patronage fresh in their memory, agreed to postpone the delivery of their avowed sentiments until the end of the Parliamentary session. This proposition had Mr. Canning's unqualified approbation. That period arrived, and Mr. Canning again urged the Duke of Portland to enforce the proposition submitted to the Cabinet. His grace, still convinced that the necessity had not been diminished, was at a loss to devise the most delicate and prudent means of conveying the sentiments of the Cabinet to Lord Castlereagh; but after some days consumed in deliberation, Lord Camden was selected as the best calculated for the disclosure. At this juncture, however, Lord Castlereagh, and most of his Majesty's ministers, were so busily occupied in the construction and arrangement of the expedition to the Scheldt, that delay was again deemed prudent; and no communication was made to Lord Castlereagh until Mr. Canning, on the 6th instant, tendered his resignation. On this occasion the Duke of Portland contrived to communicate the original sentiments of Mr. Canning, with the concurring opinion of the Cabinet, to Lord Castlereagh, who, after a short deliberation, wrote to Mr. Canning the letter charging him with meanness and duplicity, which we have already recorded at length, together with Mr. Canning's answer. Lord Camden denies that he was "selected to make the disclosure; and affirms that he did not consider himself as specially confided in." Thus the matter remains: the Duke of Portland, who had as might be expected, a considerable weight in this business, has resigned his official situation from his state of health; being scarcely expected to live a day to the end.

Mr. Perceval is seated in the Duke of Portland's office, and now combines in himself the stations of Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury: he is, consequently, what is currently stiled *premier*. The new ministry is not yet complete: it is understood that a seat in the Cabinet is offered to Lord Wellesley, who is now in Spain. A short time will discover on whom the government of this country at an era so important will rest.

Parliament is prorogued to December.

By the latest accounts from India, it appears, that Holkar is become so necessitous, as to offer to transfer a part of his hereditary possessions to Scindea for a stipulated sum. He has, however, declared that he will never part with his family jewels, and the presents made him by the native princes during his prosperity.

The Resident in Guzerat appears to have brought all matters in question between Mulhar Row and that court into a train of accommodation. The Arab corps which were reported to be in motion to the northward, to support that chieftain, have in consequence been dismissed, and returned to their homes. The idea of Holkar's having kept up a communication with some of the refractory chieftains is still believed; but his inability to subsidize their forces, occasioned the recall of their vakeels, and the peaceable disposition of their troops.

The second son of the late Tippoo Sultaun died a short time since: his funeral, which was of the most pompous description, was attended by the principal Mahommedan inhabitants of Bengal.

It appears by accounts from Persia, that the ungency of the French agents of that court to obtain several settlements on the frontiers, and to secure certain advantages for their merchants, to the exclusion of those of every other nation, first opened the eyes of the ministers to the real designs of the French; and induced them to add their influence to that of Sir Harford Jones, to counteract their measures. The most minute circumstances of Buonaparte's perfidy towards Spain, and its Royal Family, have been laid before the King, who has expressed his decided abhorrence thereof.

On the general concerns of our empire we have little to add to what our readers have already seen: the state of the public finances, the state of our commerce, and that of our public spirit, has been recorded: the honourable sentiments to which the Jubilee has given occasion, with the universal satisfaction it has diffused, need no additional notice. May the public joy be as lasting as it has been general; and may this national instance of benevolence be productive of permanent and extensive blessings!

His Majesty has been pleasd to direct that all Russian prisoners in this country on patrole, should return home.

Report went so far as to say, that *all* prisoners of war should be liberated: but the want of honour notorious among the French prisoners rendered this act of generosity unadvisable.

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Destructive Inundation.—Carlisle, Sept. 23. Owing to severe and incessant rain on the 18th, the rivers which environ Carlisle, the Eden, the Caldew, and the Peterill, on Tuesday morning overflowed their banks, and presented a vast and magnificent sheet of water, beautifully spotted with little islands and clumps of trees. Happy would we be, were the grandeur of the scene the only circumstance worthy of remark!—Though the Eden and Peterill were not deficient in mischief, by far the largest proportion of damage was effected by the Caldew, whose mountain torrent, hurrying along a continued declivity, scarcely gave warning of its approach. By those persons in and near Caldewgate, who saw the flood descending in its fury (which was between the hours of five and six in the morning), it is represented as resembling some mighty tide, rolling forward with amazing rapidity. In Shaddongate, Caldewgate, and by the Damside, the houses were inundated to the depth of three, four, and even six feet. Furniture of every description was carried away; and a house on the margin of the river, inhabited by two families, was washed down, scarcely a minute after they had made a precipitate retreat. Part of their property was afterwards recovered, it having been cast upon the shore about three miles below.—It was lamentable to view the immense quantities of grain which were driven down by the current: at one time the river presented the singular appearance of an immense moving field of corn. A small part was recovered by means of drags; but it is supposed that some hundred thousands of sheaves have been entirely lost. Timber, trees, hedges, &c. were all carried away in one promiscuous ruin; stone walls were levelled, and the ground stripped of its soil. A remarkable instance of the latter occurred at Sebergham; in a field of potatoes, containing about one acre, not only the roots, but every particle of soil was swept away! so that what was formerly fertile land, is now a barren bed of gravel. At the same place, the woollen manufactory of Mr. Saul, with the machinery, &c. was entirely swept away. Sebergham bridge shared the same fate. The bridges at Hawkesdale, Hesket, Whelpa, and over the river Ellen, near Maryport, have been likewise destroyed. This calamity was attended by several fatal accidents.—The rivers Line and Esk were also much swollen, and immense quantities of corn were carried off from the low grounds. The floods have also been destructive in other places.

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Exhibition of Paintings.—Scotland. The second public exhibition of paintings in Scotland by artists lately closed. During the short period of six weeks, while the exhibition rooms continued open, nearly five hundred guineas were collected. The society now have it in contemplation to build apartments for the express purpose of exhibiting their works in future. This institution may afford a powerful stimulus to young artists in this quarter, and the most obscure individual will have an equal chance of public notice with the most celebrated, which in times past has been too little the case; but this exhibition being properly conducted, there can be no doubt of the remedy of this evil.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Warwickshire.—The weather, during this month, has been particularly favourable for collecting the remainder of the harvest left unfinished in the course of the last month (especially in the northern parts of the kingdom). Much of the seed wheat has been sown, the ground being in a state (from the dryness of the weather) peculiarly favourable for its reception. Wool is stationary at 1s. per lb. The grass is gone off by the frosts, which have been very severe for the time of year. The price of lean stock rather on the decline. Turnips look remarkably well; and, exclusive of the situations where they have had too much wet, have bottomed kindly.

Essex.—Little can be said this month of the produce of the last harvest, more than has already been noticed. Respecting the operations in the fields, scarcely any of the farmers think proper either to plant or sow much wheat, for want of rain. The bean and pea etches have undergone so much work, that they are in excellent order for seed; which will be put in with all possible expedition, so soon as we are blessed with a shower. Turnips are much improved; and the field cabbages are luxuriant. The plant of winter tares makes a good appearance.—Meat for the table much the same; but all lean stock sells high. Horses fetch great prices.

Suffolk.—We are very busy in setting and sowing wheats, where the land will admit; but we make no attempt in setting the strong land till we get rain. The early sown wheat took remarkably well; rye, coleworts, tares, and turnips, all look thrifty and well. We understand potatoes are a good crop, selling at four shillings per sack. Apples are a partial crop this year, in some places selling at 12s. per sack, in others 24.—Clover seed is getting up in good order. We expect three parts of a crop.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, TO THE 20TH OF OCTOBER, 1809.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.—The lady of Duncan Campbell, Esq. at his house Alfred-row, Bedford-square.—The lady of the Right Hon. Lord Cranstown, at Cranstown-house, St. Kitt's, West-Indies; an heir.—The lady of E. H. Hall, Esq. Howland-street.—The lady of Lieut.-Col. Burnett, at Gadgirth, Airshire.—The lady of Geo. Vernon, Esq. at Clontarf Castle, Dublin; an heir.—Mrs. Keyser, wife of Assur Keyser, Esq. Finsbury-square.—The lady of Benjamin Tucker, Esq. at the Manor-house, Lisson-green.—The lady of Capt. Vernon, of the

12th Light Dragoons, at Potterell's, Herts, the seat of her father, Justinian Cazamajor, Esq.—The lady of John Brett, Esq. of Bishop's Waltham, Herts.—The lady of Brigadier-General Campbell, Shelford Cottage, near Cambridge.—The lady of J. Mitford, Esq. of Guildford-street.—The lady of J. Owen, Esq. M. P. at Carmarthen (still born.)

Of a Daughter.—The lady of T. Barrett, Esq. of Mark-lane.

MARRIAGES.

At Croydon, Mr. Thomas Weller, to Miss Smith, only daughter of Mr. J. Smith, of the same place.—Joseph Maberly, Esq. of King's-road, Bedford-row, to Miss H. Serle, of Bishopstoke, Hants.—Capt. J. Robinson, of the West London Militia, to Miss M. Capps, of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.—J. Hinton Baverstock, Esq. to Miss Seward, of the Vicarage, Alton.—At Niddry, John Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode, to Miss H. Wauchope, of Niddry Marichal.—At Eltham, the Rev. J. Scholefield, of Barton on the Heath, Warwickshire, to Miss Holmes, of Eltham.—At Mary-la-bonne, H. Gurney, Esq. of Norwich, to Miss M. Barclay, of Ury.—At St. Sepulchre's Church, Henry Grace, Esq. of Old-street, to Miss Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Wm. Browning, Esq. of Newington-Green.—At St. Luke's, Old-street, S. Manning, Esq. of Fountain-place, to Miss E. Willan, of Hatton-garden.—The Rev. Geo. Parry Marriott, of Great Baddow, Essex, to Miss Jane Bax, of the same place.—Jonathan Noad, jun. Esq. of Noad-hall, Somersetshire, to Miss Boyd, of the Paragon.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. John Tremayne Rodd, of his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, to Miss Rennell.—At Islington, the Rev. R. Young, D.D. Minister of the Scots Church, London Wall, to Miss Mary Ancrum, of Canonbury-Grove.—H. Erskine, Esq. of Armondell, to Miss E. Shipley.—At Aberdeen, Dr. Macpherson, to Miss Christina Macleod.—Sir Sidney Smith, to Lady Rumbold, widow of Sir Thomas Rumbold.—At Temple Martyn Church, Cork, Emanuel Moore, Esq. of Maryborough, to Miss Ellen Gillman, of Old Park.—At St. Ann's Church, Dublin, Edward Archdall, Esq. of Castle Archdall, county of Fermanagh, to Miss A. Humphrys, of Gardiner's-row.—At Muff, county of Londonderry, R. Ogilby, Esq. of Dungaven, to Miss Scott.—Mr. E. L. Harmsworth, to Miss Hoffman, of Bishopsgate-street.—At Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Blair, miller, Seton, to Miss Katharine Borthwick, eldest daughter of Mr. George Borthwick, wire-worker in Edinburgh.—At Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Foulds, merchant, late of Pollokshaws, to Mrs. Campbell Drysdale.—At Edinburgh, Jas. Thomson, Esq. merchant in Leith, to Miss Jane Walker, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robt. Walker, one of the ministers of Canongate.—Edward Hayward Budd, Esq. of the War Office, to Miss Maria Macdonald, of Portman-square.—At Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Miller, merchant, to Jane Mitchell, daughter of Rev. Andrew Mitchell, Leith.—John Stewart, Esq. of Stenton, to Miss Joanna Moncrieff, eldest daughter of Rev. David Moncrieff, Minister at Redgorton, near Perth.—At Edinburgh, Rev. Alex. Small, Stair, to Catharine, daughter of late James Muristoh, Esq. of Dunbrae.—At Edinburgh, Mr. David Bridges, jun. merchant, to Miss Flora Macdonald, daughter of Norman Macdonald, Esq. of Scalpa.—At Haddington, Mr. John Dunlop, merchant, Leith, to Miss Jean Shiells, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Shiells, brewer, Haddington.—At Bath, Mr. Thomas Hamilton, bookseller, Paternoster-row, London, to Miss Ann Macpherson, of Fleet-street.—Hon. Edward Harbord, second son of Lord Suffield, to Hon. Georgiana Vernon, only daughter of Lord Vernon.—Samuel Lovat, Esq. of the Middle Temple, to Mrs. Murray, widow of late Major Murray, of 74th regiment.—Mr. Hunter Dewar, to Miss Theodosia Desailly, of Hammersmith.—At the house of Lord Amherst, British Minister to the King of the Two Sicilies, William Baker, Esq. son of the late member for the county of Hertford, to Miss Fagan, daughter of Robert Fagan, Esq. consul-general from the King of Great Britain to the islands of Sicily and Malta.—At Madras, Robert Alexander, Esq. second Member of the Board of Revenue, to Miss Grace Blacker, of Wells, in Somersetshire.—At Scarborough, Mr. Andrew Craig M'Lehose, to Miss Mary Goodrum, eldest daughter of late Mr. John Goodrum, of Shropham, Norfolk.—Mr. James Skirving, merchant, Edinburgh, to Josephine, only daughter of late Mr. John Dumbreck, St. Andrew's-square.—At St. Augustin's Church, Bristol, Capt. Joseph Spear, of Royal Navy, to Miss Grace Grant, of Upper Berkeley place, in that city, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Ludovick Grant, of Knockando, Murray, Scotland.—At Newington Church, Surrey, Geo. Bulkley, Esq. of Walworth, to Miss Harriet Mills, of Sevenoaks, Kent, only daughter of the late George Mills, Esq. one of the Coroners of that county.

DEATHS.

In Old Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, Hon. Abraham Creighton, of Clum Castle, Ireland.—Suddenly, at Plymouth, the famous pugilist Nicholas (otherwise *Nickey*) Glubb; he had for nearly 40 years past been employed as a porter, although for the last 10 years quite blind; during the latter period he was led by his wife, and they gained the appellation of the constant couple. He lost his eyes in two severe pugilistic combats, *in which he came off victorious.*—At Newcastle, county of Limerick, Sylvester O'Sullivan, Esq. of Killarney, lineally descended from a race of puissant Irish Princes, and recognized as Mac Finnan Duff, *i. e.* son of the black warrior Finnan.—At Chittledrong, East-Indies, Lieut.-Col. Alex. Macleod, of 15th regt. of Native Infantry. His death is supposed to be in consequence of severe wounds received in the battle of Assaye.—At Castle Fraser, in Aberdeenshire, Right Hon. Caroline Dowager Lady Lyttleton, aged 64. She was married to the late Baron Lyttleton, Feb. 19, 1774, by whom she had several children, two of whom survive her.—At Freemantle, near Southampton, John Jarrett, Esq. of Portland-place, London.—At Lambeth, Mrs. Brooke, widow of Wm. Brooke, Esq. whom she only survived six weeks.—At Flushing, of the malignant fever, Capt. Barber, of 36th dragoons.—At an advanced age, Mr. P. Tompkins, in an obscure lodging near Moorfields. This person was formerly supposed to be not only the most *correct*, but the most *incorrect* bookkeeper in the kingdom, and obtained a very hand-

some independence, by making sets of books for those persons who were, for their *own interest*, obliged to appear before certain *Gentlemen in Commission*, at Guildhall. It is said he was the first person who suggested the idea of imputing the losses of bankrupts to speculations in the lottery, and procured the unsuccessful numbers (collected at 2s. each), as having been unfortunately purchased by his employers. This man's singular talent would have deceived even a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the financial state of the country.—In Duke-street, Westminster, aged 77, Mrs. Bentham, mother to the Speaker of the House of Commons.—In Bedford-place, John Travers, Esq. one of the Directors of the East-India Company, and an elder Brother of the Trinity-House.—At Liverpool, at the great age of 104, David Salmon; this veteran sailed round the world with Lord Anson.—Of his wounds, and was buried on the field of battle, among the heroes of Talavera, in the 21st year of his age, Capt. Rawdon M'Crea, of the 87th (Prince of Wales's Irish regiment), eldest son of Major M'Crea, of 5th Royal Veteran Battalion. This gallant young man, who had been five times severely wounded at the storming of Monte Video, a veteran in conduct and example, in the act of encouraging his men, at the head of his light company, was wounded on the evening of the 27th of July, and taken prisoner. A rifle ball pierced both cases of his watch, and, with part of the works, lodged in his groin. He was sent into Talavera, by a flag of truce; on the morning of the 30th, his wound looked well, and he was in good spirits, having been treated with the greatest humanity and attention by the French; but unexpected bleeding, caused by some parts of the watch having been carried deeper into the wound, among the large blood vessels, than was supposed, almost instantaneously put a period to his life.—At Calcutta, in his 46th year, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Brathwaite Boughton, second in command at Ceylon.—At Deal, Sept. 12, an officer of the 12th Light Dragoons: his death was occasioned by eating a quantity of nuts on the preceding Saturday. He felt the effects the next morning, and medical assistance was immediately called in, but without effect.—Rev. Dr. Bullock, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, and of Streatham, in Surrey; both livings are in the gift of the Duke of Bedford.—At his seat at Henlade, Somersetshire, Robert Proctor Anderson, Esq.—At Ewell, Surry, John Cholmley, Esq. of Austin-friars, aged 70.—At Birtles, in Cheshire, Miss C. Nembard, late of St. Mary's, Jamaica.—At Upper Tooting, Mrs. Jane Worthington, aged 75.—Suddenly, Mrs. Phipps, of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.—At Lyme Regis, Hon. Mary Wyndham Arundell, second daughter of Lord Arundell.—At Tramore, J. Shaw, Esq. Postmaster of Waterford.—At Bexley, in Kent, John Leader, Esq.—At Ipswich, E. S. Poulter, Esq. of 1st Foot Guards (recently returned from Flushing), eldest son of Rev. Dr. Poulter, Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral.—At Rockbank, very much regretted, Robert Burns, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.—At Meadowfield, near Edinburgh, Mr. Charles Mackie, surgeon, Dalkeith.—In Jamaica, James Grant, Esq. of Pleasant Hill, near Spanish Town.—At Colchester Barracks, upon his return from Walcheren, Lieut. Robert Selby Cunningham, of Pittarthie, of the 4th regiment, or King's own.—Aged 76, Mr. James Mackay, sen. late jeweller, Edinburgh.—Of a putrid fever, aged 23, his Imperial Highness Chas. Ambrose, Prince Primate of Hungary, Archbishop of Gran, and brother of the Empress of Austria.—In King-street, Covent-garden, Wm. Cordy, Esq. aged 69.—At Carney House, Gloucestershire, after a long illness, Miss Margaret Dehany Holder.—At Cowie, aged 31, Mrs. Une Cameron Barclay, wife of John Innes, Esq. of Cowie, daughter of the late Robert Barclay, of Ury, Esq. M. P. for Kincardineshire, and sister of the celebrated pedestrian.—At Fineshade, the seat of the Hon. John Monckton, her father, Eleanor Countess of Harborough, Dowager of Philip Earl of Harborough, of Stapleford, Leicestershire, and mother of the present Earl. Her ladyship was in her 39th year.—At Brechva, Carmarthen, at the advanced age of 104, Mrs. Catherine Parry, who retained her faculties to within a week of her death.—At his residence, at Newick, Sir Elijah Impey, Bart.—In Doughty-street, B. Winthrop, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England, aged 72.—At Smradiataka, in Moravia, lately, Count Von Berchbold He was the founder of the Moravian Humane Society, and of the Establishment of Preservation at Prague and Brunn. (Compare Pan. Vol. VII. p. 331.)—At the Deanery, in Canterbury, in the 74th year of his age, Rev. T. Powys, D.D. Dean of that Cathedral, Rector of Fawley, Bucks, and of Silchester, Hants, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Oxford and Buckingham.—At Dublin, the Earl of Arran. His lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Viscount Sudley. The Earl was one of the Knights of St. Patrick.—At Croydon, Surrey, Mr. Robert Kidder, one of the oldest members of the Literary Society at that place.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1809.

War-Office, September 23, 1809.

19th Foot—Capt. —— Lawrence, major, vice Beaver, deceased.

21st Ditto—First Lieut. David Hewan, captain of a company, vice Hunter, deceased.

22d Ditto—Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Edward Finch, 54th foot, colonel, vice Gen. Sir James Craig, appointed to the command of 87th foot.

34th Ditto—Lieut. Francis Hay, captain of a company by purchase, vice Dickens, promoted.

36th Ditto—Lieut. Robert Morow, captain of a company, vice Barber, deceased.

37th Ditto—Capt. Wm. C. Ball, 62d foot, captain of a company, vice Creagh, who exchanges.

39th Ditto—John Grant, Esq. paymaster of 1st battalion, vice Allardice, who resigns.

49th Ditto—Surgeon William Stewart, 100th foot, surgeon, vice Lennon, deceased.

51st Ditto—Lieut. James Henry Phelps, captain of a company, vice Bloomfield, deceased.

54th Ditto—Lieut.-Gen. James Lord Forbes, 94th foot, colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Finch.

62d Ditto—Capt. Andrew Creagh, 37th foot, captain of a company, vice Ball, who exchanges.

67th Ditto—Lieut. Samuel Patrickson, 95th foot, captain of a company, by purchase, vice Gelling, who retires.

74th Ditto—Lieut.-Col. Hon. Robert Le Toer French, from the staff in America lieut.-colonel, vice M'Pherson, who exchanges.

John Hassard, Esq. Paymaster, vice Comerford, who resigns.

85th Ditto—Capt. N. A. Mein, major, vice Hill, deceased.

Lieut. T. Watson, captain of a company, vice Mein.

94th Ditto—Major-Gen. Rowland Hill, 3d garrison battalion, colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Lord Forbes.

100th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon — Korb, 41st foot, surgeon, vice Stewart, appointed to 49th foot.

Royal West-India Rangers—Lieut. Edward L. Hubbard, captain of a company, vice Schulties, deceased.

3d Garr. Batt.—Major-Gen. Baldwin Leighton, 46th foot, colonel, vice Major-Gen. Hill.

Lieut.-Col. Malcolm M'Pherson, 74th foot, an inspecting field-officer of the militia in Canada, vice French, who exchanges.

Hospital Staff—Surgeon Daniel M'Lean, 95th foot, surgeon to the forces.

To be Hospital-Mates for General Service—Rich. Coulton, Gent.; Wm. W. Rogers, Gent.

King's German Legion.

7th Batt. of the Line—Lieut. Wm. Isenbarth, captain of a company with temporary rank, vice Duchenhausen, who resigns.

Barracks—Lieut.-Col. Edward Macdonnell, deputy barrack-master-general in Nova Scotia, vice Col. Barnes, resigned.

Oct. 17. 5th Foot—Lieut. Edw. Drury, captain of a company.

10th Ditto—Lieut. James Rudsdell, captain of a company.

11th Ditto—Lieut. Archibald Hook, 82d foot, captain of a company.

18th Ditto—Capt. Isaac Edw. Inston, major; Lieut. Henry Pratt, captain of a company.

32d Ditto—Lieut. George Mauritz, captain of a company.

53d Ditto—Brevet-Major Henry Yonge, 4th garr. batt. captain of a company.

60th Ditto—Lieut. Anth. Stampa, Lieut. Hen. Petrie, and Lieut. C. W. H. Koch, captains of companies.

64th Ditto—Lieut. Robert Douglas, captain of a company.

71st Ditto—Lieut. Wm. Alex. Grant, 49h foot, captain of a company.

91st Ditto—Lieut. Archibal Campbell, captain of a company.

4th Garr. Batt.—Capt. Joseph Berry Glew, 53d foot, captain of a company.

Hospital Staff—Garr. Surgeon G. S. Baillie, and Surgeon Wm. Storey, from the 2d West India regt. surgeon to the forces.

Assistant-Surgeons—John Clarke and William Wynne, surgeons to the forces in Portugal, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Beresford only.

King's German Legion—2d light batt. Lieut. du Fay, 1st light batt. captain of a company.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Oct. 7.—The Rev. John Parsons, D.D. Master of Balliol college, having been previously nominated by his Grace the Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University, to be his Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year, was, in full convocation, invested with that office; after which the Vice-Chancellor nominated his Pro-Vice-Chancellors, viz. the Rev. Michael Marlow, D.D. President of St. John's; Rev. Whittington Landon, D.D. Provost of Worcester; Rev. David Hughes, D.D. Principal of Jesus; and Rev. John Cole, D.D. Rector of Exeter college.

Cambridge.

On Tuesday, October 10, being the first day of term, the following gentlemen were elected university officers for the year ensuing:

Proctors—Rev. John Maul, M.A. Christ coll.; Rev. Ralph Tatham, M.A. St. John's.

Taxors—Rev. Geo. Adam Browne, M.A. Trin.; Rev. Jos. Gibson Whaley, M.A. Pet.

Moderators—Thos. Turton, Esq. M.A. Cath. hall; Rev. Henry Walter, M.A. St. John's.

Scrutators—Rev. Jos. Waterhouse, B.D. Cath.; William Hunt, Esq. M.A. King's.

THE CAPUT.

The Vice-Chancellor.
Rev. Dr. Barnes, Peterhouse ... *Divinity.*
Rev. Dr. E. D. Clarke, Jesus ... *Law.*
Sir Busick Harwood, Downing.. *Physic.*
Rev. Wm. Chafy, Sidney..... *Sen. Non Regent.*
John Kaye, Esq. Christ..... *Sen. Regent.*

Rev. Ralph Boys, of St. John's, and Rev. Wm. Stabback, of Jesus college, admitted M.A.; and Mr. Wm. Heath, of King's college, B.A.

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice, that there will be congregations on the following days:—Oct. 19, Nov. 15, 20, Dec. 15 and 16.

Messrs. Chas. Jas. Bloomfield and Wm. Clark, B.A. of Trinity college, have been elected Fellows of that society.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between September 20 and October 20, 1809, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Parkinson, G. London, warehouseman.
Tomkins, S. N. Stanton, Oxon, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

SEPT. 23.—Bailey, J. Long Acre, fringe-maker. *Att.* Thomas and Naylor, Great Newport Street.
Dowling, H. Castle Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Wadeson, Barlow, and Co. Austin Friars.
Free, W. H. Horsleydown, merchant. *Att.* Kirkman, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street.
Godden, W. Cranbourn Alley, linen-draper. *Att.* Swain, Stevens, and Co. Old Jewry.
Gregory, J. Eccles, manganese-dealer. *Att.* Foulkes and Cresswell, Manchester.
Huson, J. Dunstable, victualler. *Att.* Hooper, Dunstable.
Keighley, W. Castle Street, Mary-la-bonne, stationer. *Att.* Dawson and Co. Warwick Street.
Lavender, W. Old Cavendish Street, japanner. *Att.* Dawson and Co. Warwick Street.
Lewis, J. Bristol, brick-maker. *Att.* Daniel and Son, Bristol.
Lowe, W. Coventry, soap-boiler. *Att.* Mason, St. Michael's Church Yard, Cornhill.

Mills, J. Jermyn Street, victualler. *Att.* Cuppage, Jermyn Street.
Mannin, J. Walsall, sadlers' ironmonger. *Att.* Markew, Walsall.
Pass, W. Ingram Court, hardwareman. *Att.* Mayhew, Symond's Inn.
Rogers, M. Tooting, victualler. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday Street.
Scrace, J. Widcombe, Somerset, free-stone mason. *Att.* Leman, Bristol.
Stuart, C. Berwick Street, St. James's, tailor. *Att.* Allen, Carlisle Street, Soho.
Watson, A. Walworth, corn-chandler. *Att.* Chilton, St. Thomas' Street, Borough.
26.—Cuming, (T. Castle Court, merchant. *Att.* Gregson and Dixon, Angel Court.
Dean, D. D. and J. St. John's Street, cheesemongers. *Att.* Willett and Co. Finsbury Square.
Fuller, I. Lewes, butcher. *Att.* Gwynne, Lewes.
Hone, W. Grampound, and Serle, R. St. Stephens, near Launceston, woollen-drapers. *Att.* Croker and Willisford, Tavistock.
Pierce, T. Canterbury, brassier. *Att.* Plummer, Canterbury.
Seccombe and Burley, Grampound, yarn-manufacturers. *Att.* Croker and Willisford, Tavistock.
Wood, T. Stockport, tailor. *Att.* Newton and Dale, Stockport.
28.—Drury, J. F. Clerkenwell, brass-founder. *Att.* Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's Inn.
Gale, J. New London Street, merchant. *Att.* Oakley, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street.
Hewett, J. West Bedfont, grazier. *Att.* Phillipson and Brewer, Staples Inn.
Hussen, J. Doncaster, victualler. *Att.* Rodgers, Sheffield.
Kaples, T. York, shopkeeper. *Att.* Nettleship, Grocer's Hall, Poultry.
Lewis, H. J. Islington, carpenter. *Att.* Denton and Barber, Gray's Inn.
Lacy, J. P. Birmingham, auctioneer. *Att.* Elkington, Birmingham.
Metcalf, J. New London Street, merchant. *Att.* Oakley, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street.
Mullens, W. Cheam, Surrey, builder. *Att.* Fowler, Basing Lane.
Burton, G. Piccadilly, ironmonger. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street, Soho.
Taylor, R. Whitecross Street, chair-maker. *Att.* Russen and Son, Crown Court, Aldersgate Street.
OCT. 5.—Ball, R. East Brent, Somerset, mercer. *Att.* Blakes, Cook's Court, Carey Street.
Browne, J. and Powell, J. Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Blackstock, London.
Chadwick, A. and J. Bradbury Green, Cheshire, hatters. *Att.* Myine and Parry, Temple.
Harrison, J. Southwick, Durham, ship-owner. *Att.* Heartley, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.
Hollis, R. Reading, Berkshire, grocer. *Att.* Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New Inn.
Mather, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, oilman. *Att.* Edge, Inner Temple.
M'Neal, N. London, merchant. *Att.* Nind, Throgmorton Street.
Parker, W. Bucknall iron-works, Staffordshire, iron-founder. *Att.* Pritchard, Brosely.
Williams, J. Swansea, ironmonger. *Att.* Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's Inn.
7.—Birk, J. Leckhampton, Gloucester, dealer. *Att.* Jessop, Cheltenham.
Bryan, T. Mincing Lane, broker. *Att.* Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's Buildings.
Chadwick, A. and J. Bredbury, hat-makers. *Att.* Harrop, Stockport.
Comfort, M. Brighton, carpenter. *Att.* Hill, Brighton.
Francis, J. Leather Lane, leather-seller. *Att.* Kirkman, Cloke Lane.
Hale, H. and H. H. Birchin Lane, merchants. *Att.* Allison, Cornhill.
Mitchell, J. New Sleaford, grocer. *Att.* Cope, Boston.
Parkinson, J. Bucklersbury, warehouseman. *Att.* Welch, Nicholas Lane.
Prynn, A. A. St. Columb, mercer.
Redfern, J. Bury, baker. *Att.* Houghton, Liverpool.
Robert, R. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Warrand and Wood, Castle Court, Budge Row.
Shillibeer, H. B. Plymouth Dock, auctioneer. *Att.* Bozen, Plymouth Dock.
10.—Brown, T. Leeds, flax-spinner. *Att.* Exley and Stocker, Furnival's Inn.
Key, M. Cateaton Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Bourdillon and Hewett, Little Friday Street.
Stevenson, J. Oxford Street, dealer. *Att.* Allen, Berners Street.
14.—Alcocks, J. Nettlebed, Oxon, victualler. *Att.* Attwood, Bushan.
Chetham, J. Manchester, check-manufacturer. *Att.* Lingard, Heaton Norris.
Halliday, T. Balldon, York, worsted-spinner. *Att.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
Norris, J. Portsmouth, baker. *Att.* Howard, Portsea.
Riley, H. Halifax, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Jackson, Manchester.
Rouse, W. Cheltenham, watchmaker. *Att.* Fryer, Cheltenham.
17.—Arton, J. Great Driffield, York, grocer. *Att.* Rosser and Son, Bartlett's Buildings.
Brewer, T. Baldwin's Gardens, tin-plate worker. *Att.* Parton, Walbrook.
Buck, G. Cockspur Street, tailor. *Att.* Smith, Charles Street, Cavendish Square.
Chadwick, J. Lower Thames Street, victualler. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street.
Favell, E. and J. Cambridge, painters.
Mather, J. Dudley, tailor. *Att.* Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury Square.
Pratt, W. Bromley, victualler. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street.
Timson and Baxter, Leicester, linen-draper. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
Williams, W. Liverpool, dealer. *Att.* Hulme, Russell Square.

CERTIFICATES.

Anderson, J. Cannon Street, merchant.
Annis, T. South End, miller.
Ayles, O. Topsham, ship-builder.
Banks, R. Eltham, victualler.
Bedale, J. and T. Salford, cotton-spinners.
Bishop, M. R. and W. Cambridge, woollen-draper.
Blackburn, W. Aldersgate Street, watch-spring maker.
Bowers, J. Manchester, innkeeper.
Careless, L. Maidstone, corn-merchant.
Carter, J. Sandwich, draper.
Cawley, A. Mellor, grocer.
Chaplin, S. Southwark, grocer.
Clark and Hall, Market Harborough, carpet-makers.
Clarke, R. Whitechapel, factor.
Clarkson, H. Liverpool, porter-dealer.
Cock, J. D. Norwich, wine-merchant.
Cockrill, W. Stallingborough, salesman.
Connolley, J. Manchester, linen-merchant.
Coulson and Corder, Lynn, seedsmen.
Curtis, W. Hosier Lane, salesman.
Dyke, S. J. Percival Street, grocer.
Farbridge, R. Kent Road, timber-merchant.
Fielding, J. Sheffield, saw-manufacturer.
Gibson, G. Liverpool, pipe-maker.
Giorgi, B. Wilson Street, chemist.
Gray, T. Colchester, baker.
Green, R. Bishopsgate Street, jeweller.
Griffith, J. Y. City Road, stock-broker.
Harty, L. Watford, silk-throwster.
Heywood, W. and R. S. Manchester, linen-merchants.
Higgins, J. and R. Birmingham, platers.
Hoare, T. Waltham, victualler.
Horsley, R. Spitalfields, silk-weaver.
Ibbetson, J. Ludgate Hill, mercer.
Kidd, D. Berwick, linen-draper.
Kirk, R. Manchester, cotton-spinner.
Levick, C. Shadwell, straw-hat maker.
Lewis, R. Banbury, mercer.
Manning, R. Stock Exchange, broker.
Mansell, J. Sheffield, saw-maker.
Marshall, W. Spitalfields, cheesemonger.
Miller, T. Ilford, dealer.
Mitchell, W. Falmouth, vintner.
Moseley and Whieloton, London, merchants.
Pickwood, G. Cloak Lane, wine-merchant.
Pitcher, J. Norwich, wine-merchant.
Powell and Ormond, Bristol, wine-merchant.
Preston, J. Barton, tanner.
Ratcliffe, J. Manchester, baker.
Ratcliffe, W. Exeter, baker.
Rees, H. Neath, mercer.
Reeve, J. Holborn, umbrella-maker.
Riddiough, R. Liverpool, innkeeper.
Scott, J. North Shields, grocer.
Scott, J. Strand, bookseller.
Smithers, J. Leeds, merchant.
Spencer, J. Sherrard Street, jeweller.
Spring, R. Castor, Lincoln, mercer.
Towers, J. Walsel, whip-thong-maker.
Tozer, J. G. Newton Bushel, scrivener.
Walsh, F. C. Strand, chemist.
Wetherby, T. Great St. Thomas Apostle, ironmonger.
Wilby, D. Osset, York, clothier.
Williams, J. Fenchurch Street, cheesemonger.
Wood, D. Bloxwick, awl-blade-maker.
Wright, W. Queenhithe, provision-merchant.
Wright, W. Ashby-de-la-Zouche, dealer.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Oct. 20, 1809.

The manufacturers of Great Britain, as well as the holders of West India commodities, are likely to be highly benefited by the intercourse about to take place between this country and France. From the latter, permission has been given to export corn; and, in return, our government purposes granting licences to such merchants as are disposed to send manufactured goods and colonial produce to the ports of France and Holland. Some of the gentlemen interested in the foreign trade have waited on the council board, in order to know whether government would allow licences for vessels to clear for French and Dutch ports during any specific period. The answer returned was, that licences would be granted for three months, from 28th ult., permitting the exportation of British manufactured goods, and colonial produce; and that the vessels would be allowed to import corn and burr stones. The latter articles are much wanted. As several of our readers are probably unacquainted with the nature of these stones, it may not be improper to introduce some description of them. Burr-stones are those used for grinding wheat: they are obtained from France, exclusively,* as no stone has yet been discovered in this island with which wheat can be ground equally well. These stones appear to be of volcanic origin, are extremely hard, and are honeycombed on the surface with numerous cavities; when struck, they are almost as sonorous as metal.

The embargo has been taken off all neutral vessels in the ports of France and Holland; on the express condition, however, that none of them shall enter a British port; and that, if searched by our cruizers, they shall, if afterwards captured by French cruizers, be considered lawful prize to the captors.

The greater part of the Leeward Island and Jamaica fleets is arrived; but, the cargoes come to an indifferent market. A fleet is also arrived from Gottenburgh, which brings large quantities of Swedish goods, that are much wanted. This fleet is probably the last we shall see, for some time, from that quarter; as the ports of Sweden have been closed against Great Britain, at the instigation of the French despot, though by means of the Russian.

We feel but little regret, at this juncture, at the determination of the Spanish American Viceroy, to exclude our vessels from trading with the ports under his jurisdiction. The whole of South America is glutted with British manufactured goods, and by this measure, most likely, time will be given for a consumption of some of the articles with which our speculators have crammed those remote markets.

Of North America we have little new to say. The non-intercourse act has not yet been renewed; and it is hoped that the mission of Mr. Jackson will have the effect of rendering its renewal unnecessary. This seems to be the opinion of our merchants and other traders concerned in the North American commerce, who have of late used no effort to enhance the value of the commodities in which they deal: indeed, on the whole, the market for North American produce is extremely flat, and not likely to experience any improvement. In a commercial point of view, the acquisition of Iceland cannot be of any great importance: its productions principally consist of feathers, eider-down, small cattle, &c.

Large fleets have sailed for Lisbon and Oporto, very heavily laden; but it is not supposed that their returns will be of any considerable value; as the wines now stored at Oporto are perfectly *green*; and many of them have never been brandied: from Lisbon little can be expected, and as little is required.

.....

Imported into London within the last Week.

Cotton, 111,800 lbs. Wool, 800 cwt. Silk, thrown, 4,700; and raw, 5,000 lbs. Tobacco, 185,600 lbs. Hemp, 1290; flax, 884; iron, 620; fustic, 20; and barilla, 1,420 tons. Tar, 70 lasts. Turpentine, 700 cwt. Cochineal, 2,000 lbs. Oils, olive, 28; and spermaceti, 189 tons. Rags, 100 tons. Linen, Russia, 800; and German, 1,480, H. Hides, ox, 46,000; and horse, 34,000. Skins, lamb, 21,000; kid, 5,000; ermine, 3,760; and squirrel, 3,000. Wine, port, 46,000; Madeira, 9,100; and others, 25,222 gallons. Brandy, 32,000; Rum, 54,000; and gin, 12,000 gallons. Sugar, 53,300; rice, 18,750; and coffee, 8,122 cwt. Butter, 1,700; cheese, 1,100; and tallow, 712 tons. Wheat, 2,440; oats, 2,880; pease, 3,550; linseed, 17,100; and hempseed, 200 quarters.

.....

We are sorry to learn from Surinam, that this colony has suffered greatly by inundations: in consequence of which, the price of cotton has risen considerably.

* Since this order in council appeared we have seen an advertisement in a country paper, which announced the possession of a mine of Burr-stones in England equal to the French. As advertisements are not always to be taken *literatim*, we can give no opinion on this subject.

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sept. 22	5 8	5 10	7 0	7 2	6 6
30	5 6	5 8	7 0	7 4	—
Oct. 6	5 6	5 8	6 10	6 10	—
13	5 6	5 8	7 0	7 0	—

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Sept. 22	4 8	4 8	5 6	7 4	5 8
30	4 4	4 8	5 8	7 4	5 4
Oct. 6	4 6	5 0	5 8	7 8	5 4
13	4 4	4 10	6 0	7 4	5 4

HAY AND STRAW.*

	St. James's.* Hay.	Straw.	Whitechapel.* Hay.	Straw.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s. d.
Sept. 23	6 12 0	2 17 0	6 8	2 8 0
30	6 10 0	2 11 0	6 8	2 6 0
Oct. 7	6 15 0	2 15 6	6 10	2 10 0
14	6 14 0	2 17 6	6 6	2 18 0

LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23d.	Flat Ordinary — 18d.
Dressing Hides 19½	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb.
Crop Hides for cut. 22½	per dozen — 33
	Ditto, 50 to 70 40

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lbs. 6s. 0½d. Soap, yellow, 110s.; mottled, 124s.; curd, 128s. Candles, per dozen, 14s. 6d.; moulds, 15s. 6d.

WHEAT

Sept. 22	9,235 quarters.	Average			93s.	6½d.
30	7,041½	—	—	—	101	3½
Oct. 7	7,317	—	—	—	105	½
14	7,469	—	—	—	107	0

FLOUR.

Sept. 22	75,122 sacks.	Average			90s.	3½d.
30	15,120	—	—	—	96	11½
Oct. 7	11,094	—	—	—	99	1
14	6,458	—	—	—	99	3½

BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
	4s. 10d.	2s. 5d.	1s. 2½d.
Sept. 22			
30	5 1	2 6½	1 3½
Oct. 7	5 1½	2 6½	1 3½
14	5 1½	2 6½	1 3½

* The highest price of the market.

COALS.

	Sunderland,		Newcastle,	
Sept. 22	58s. 6d. to 0s. 0d.		53s. 0d. to 68s. 6d.	
30	52 3	55 9	52 6	55 9
Oct. 7	—	—	53 0	67 9
14	—	—	65 0	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Sept.	8o'clock. Morning.	Noon. 4 o'clock.	11o'clock. Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	52	64	55	29,80	55	Fair
22	54	69	57	,68	47	Showery
23	63	65	54	,70	52	Showery
24	53	58	48	,85	25	Showery
25	56	49	45	,74	0	Rain
26	43	58	56	30,00	54	Fair
27	57	61	42	29,40	15	Stormy
28	42	55	40	,82	10	Stormy
29	40	54	43	,95	41	Fair
30	44	57	50	,85	0	Rain
Oct.						
1	50	58	53	30,15	43	Fair
2	52	61	57	,30	5	Small rain
3	58	63	58	,34	10	Cloudy
4	56	62	51	,16	40	Fair
5	48	60	55	,09	42	Fair
6	54	61	50	,09	46	Fair
7	49	60	45	,10	38	Fair
8	46	55	42	,11	39	Fair
9	44	50	40	,08	36	Fair
10	40	49	44	,01	44	Fair
11	45	51	41	,01	40	Fair
12	40	49	38	,05	31	Fair
13	34	49	36	,15	43	Fair
14	32	51	37	,22	29	Fair
15	35	48	40	,28	27	Fair
16	46	56	53	,08	15	Cloudy
17	53	59	55	,07	15	Cloudy
18	53	59	56	,07	10	Cloudy
19	55	59	56	,11	6	Cloudy
20	52	54	52	,11	8	Cloudy

Prices Current, October 20th, 1809.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	£2	4	0	to	3	3 0
Ditto pearl.....	2	15	0		3	10 0
Barilla	2	9	0		3	0 0
Brandy, Coniac ....gal.	1	2	0		1	3 6
Camphire, refined....lb.	0	7	4		0	7 6
Ditto unrefined ..cwt.	34	15	0		36	0 0
Cochineal, garbled ..lb.	1	12	0		1	16 0
Ditto, East-India.....	0	8	6		0	9 0
Coffee, fine.....cwt.	6	0	0		6	10 0
Ditto ordinary.....	3	10	0		4	15 0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	11		0	2 1
Ditto Jamaica....	0	1	6		0	1 8½
Ditto Smyrna....	0	1	4		0	1 5
Ditto East-India..	0	1	3		0	1 6
Currants, Zant ....cwt.	3	10	0		4	5 0
Elephants' Teeth	24	0	0		30	10 0
——Scrivelloes	11	0	0		18	10 0
Flax, Riga.....ton	107	0	0		109	0 0
Ditto Petersburgh	102	0	0		104	0 0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	5	8	0		7	0 0
Geneva, Hollands ..gal.	0	19	6		1	0 0
Ditto English.....	0	10	0		0	14 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	0	0	0		12	5 0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	91	0	0		92	0 0
Ditto Petersburgh	92	0	0		93	0 0
Hops	3	10	0		12	0 0
Indigo, Caracca .....lb.	0	4	0		0	10 3
Ditto East-India	0	4	0		0	12 0
Iron, British bars, ..ton	15	0	0		16	0 0
Ditto Swedish.....	22	0	0		24	10 0
Ditto Norway.....	24	0	0		25	0 0
Lead in pigs.. .....fod.	38	0	0		0	0 0
Ditto red .....ton	37	0	0		38	0 0

Lead, white .....ton	50	0	0	to	51	0 0
Logwood chips .....ton	16	0	0		16	10 0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	4	12	0		5	10 0
Mahogany .....ft.	0	1	0		0	2 4
Oil, Lucca, ..25 gal. jar	30	0	0		33	10 0
Ditto spermaceti ..ton	102	0	0		105	0 0
Ditto whale	41	0	0		45	10 0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	4	14	0		5	5 0
Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.	1	1	6		1	2 6
Raisins, bloom ....cwt.	4	5	0		5	10 0
Rice, Carolina.....	1	13	0		1	16 0
Rum, Jamaica ....gal.	0	5	0		0	6 8
Ditto Leeward Island	0	4	3		0	5 3
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	4	1	0		4	2 0
Silk, thrown, Italian..lb.	2	2	0		2	15 0
Silk, raw, Ditto	1	4	0		2	3 0
Tallow, English ....cwt.	5	4	6		0	0 0
Ditto, Russia, white..	4	14	0		4	15 0
Ditto——, yellow..	0	0	0		0	0 0
Tar, Stockholm ....bar	2	8	0		2	10 0
Tin in blocks .....cwt.	5	18	0		0	0 0
Tobacco, Maryl. ....lb.	0	1	8		0	0 0
Ditto Virginia	0	0	10		0	1 1
Wax, Guinea .....cwt.	10	10	0		11	11 0
Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.	50	0	0		55	0 0
Wine, Red Port....pipe	90	0	0		105	0 0
Ditto Lisbon	85	0	0		95	0 0
Ditto Madeira.....	74	0	0		125	0 0
Ditto Vidonia.....	70	0	0		85	0 0
Ditto Calcavella.....	90	0	0		100	0 0
Ditto Sherry.....butt	71	0	0		105	0 0
Ditto Mountain	65	0	0		80	0 0
Ditto Claret ....hogs.	42	0	0		95	0 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 37-4——Ditto at sight, 30-9 ——Rotterdam, 9-15——Hamburgh, 29 ——Alton 29-1——Paris, 1 day's date 20-1——Ditto, 2 us. 20-5——Madrid, in paper — ——Ditto, eff. 44—— Cadiz, in paper — ——Cadiz, eff. 39½——Bilboa, 41 ——Palermo, per oz. 110——Leghorn, 60 —— Genoa, 53 ——Venice, eff. 52 ——Naples, 42——Lisbon, 66——Oporto, 68——Dublin, per cen 9½——Cork, do. 10½——Agio B. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th SEPTEMBER, to 20th OCTOBER, 1809. VAN SOMMER and SONS,

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only. 36, Clements Lane.

1809.	Bank stock.	3 p. Cent. reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Dito.	Exchequ. Bills 3 1-8 d.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Irish Omnium.
Sept. 22															4 11	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
25															5 11	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
26															5 11	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
27															5 11	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
28															6 12	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
30															6 12	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
Oct. 2															4 11	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
3															4 11	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
4															5 8	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
5															6 12	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
6															7 12	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
7															6 12	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
9															5 12	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
10							1p								7 14	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
11	260½	67⅜	68⅝	82¼	99¾	18 ⅞	1p	67⅜	7⅜	187½	19 20p				8 15	P 21 17 0	68⅝		
12	260½	67⅜	68⅝	82¼	99¾	18 ⅞	1p	67⅜	7⅜	188	19 20p				10 15	P 21 17 0	69		
13	260½	67⅜	68⅝	82¼	99¾	18 ⅞	1p	67⅜	7⅜	188	19 20p				11 16	P 21 17 0	69		
14			68⅝	82¼	100	18 ⅞				188	20 22p				11 16	P 21 17 0	69		
16			68⅝	82¼	100	18 ⅞				188	21 22p				12 16	P 21 17 0	69⅛		
17		68	68⅝	82¼	100¼	18 ⅞	1¼p			188¼	23 24p		67⅞		12 16	P 21 17 0	69⅛		
19	264	68⅛	68⅝	82¼	100¼	18¼	1¼p			190	26 27p				12 16	P 21 17 0	69⅛		
20	264½	68⅛	66⅝	83	100¼	18⅛				190½	26 27p				12 17	P 21 17 0	69¼		
										191	26 27p								
										192	26 27p								
											26 p								

London Premiums of Insurance, October 20th, 1809.

At 1½ *gs.* To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.
At 2 *gs.* Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth.
At 3 *gs.* Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—*From* Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.—Bengal, Madras, or China.
At 4 *gs.* St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, Dublin, Cork, &c. to London. *Cam*

Premiums of Insurance, October 20th, 1809.

(Brit. ships), return £2.—*From* Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America,
American ships.
At 5 *gs.* To Madeira to U. S. of America.
At 6 *gs.* Gibraltar, Madeira, return £3.
At 8 *gs.* Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.—Jamaica, or Leeward Islands—Brazil, So. America, return £4.
At 10 *gs.* Senegambia—U. S. of America,

At 12 *gs.* To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return £6.—To East Indies, out and home.—East Indies to London.—Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.
At 20 *gs.* Southern Whale-fishery.
At 25 *gs.* Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Le

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, &c. in October, 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Monmouth Canal, £116 per share, dividing £6 per share clear.—Grand Junction, £210 to £221.—Kennet and Avon, £41 to 43 paid up.—New ditto, £44. 10s. to £46. 10s.—Wilts and Berks, £42 to 48.—Croydon, £42 to £50.—Thames and Medway, £21 premium.—Huddersfield, £40.—Peak Forest, £52. 10s.—West India Dock, £182.—London Dock, £127 to £131.—Commercial Dock, £80 premium.—East London Water works, £200 to £230.—Middlesex ditto, £134.—Kent ditto, £30. to £31. 10s. premium.—Imperial Assurance, £69.

THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR DECEMBER, 1809.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

No. XII.

ADDITIONAL * REPORTS ON THE PUBLIC ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

THAT which concerns every part of the United Kingdom, that which involves the lives and properties of his majesty's subjects, as the experience of every year too strongly verifies in the loss of lives and limbs; that in which even the brute creation is interested, and which is urged on our attention by the voice of humanity; that which demands *two millions* sterling *yearly*, from the pockets of the public; and that to which no less value is entrusted daily throughout the island, —THAT must needs be an article of great extent, magnitude, and importance.

The HIGH ROADS of the kingdom, though legally described as "the King's Highways," are the property of the public, to every beneficial effect of proprietorship; and it is to avoid the exclusive interest of local proprietory, to the injury of the public at large, that they are vested in His Majesty. All the King's subjects, bearing an equal relation to the official head of the community, each of them is at liberty to enjoy the right of passage along those roads, which are under the special protection of that personage; and none may lawfully obstruct his compatriot in the exercise of this right.

If the high roads of the kingdom are the property of the public, and under the special protection of the King, then it devolves on the legislature to make general regulations for their establishment, order, condition, and improvement: and to avail itself of every advantage offered by diligent attention and experience, or by science and professional abilities. Every hint may be taken, by whomsoever suggested, and every proposal may be canvassed: the ultimate adoption of any, or of all, still resting with the legislature itself.

The productions of our country, natural or artificial, would be useless in a great degree to the commonwealth, if they were destined to be consumed only in those districts which furnish them. There could be no such thing as a general average price for the kingdom, of any commodity. There could be no mutual assistance of the parts to each other, respectively. There could be no inducement to intercourse. For in fact, intercourse implies objects which are utterly inconsistent with the absence of roads, or with an impassable state of the roads, or with roads so insecure, from whatever cause, that travellers in journeying upon them are apprehensive of danger.

And though the animals we employ in our service cannot explain to us their sense of fear, or that foresight of misfortune, which we can readily perceive they possess; yet it is the duty of every compassionate mind, and the study of every wise and intelligent owner to favour to his utmost the exertions of

Those mute companions of his pains who bear
In all his toil a more than equal share.

P

* For the SECOND REPORT of the HON. COMMITTEE vide LITERARY PANORAMA, Vol. I. p. 365. [with the article subjoined.] Vide also p. 557, with FIGURES *of Roads, and Drains, also Wheels, &c.* For the THIRD REPORT on the same subject, vide LITERARY PANORAMA, Vol. V. p. 1. illustrated by FIGURES *of Horses, &c.* p. 11-14.

Hitherto the legislature has confined its attention, so far as general regulation is in question, to some few restrictive laws for carriages, and to the enactment of certain principles which experience has not unreservedly justified. The opening of new roads, or the improvement of old ones, have been matters of local origin and local execution: the means of giving them the best form and construction, of ensuring their conservation, or reparation; of apportioning the weights they are to sustain, and of controuling the carriages that pass over them, have been, in a great measure, left to chance, or to the opinion, whim, or suggestion of individuals. At length, the increased and increasing correspondence between all parts of these islands, the importance of the mercantile transactions, daily carried on by writing; the rapidity with which letters are now forwarded, and the umbrage taken at delay, by the parties interested, have rouzed the attention of the legislature, and the advice of the judicious as well theoretical as practical, and of observers as well as of professors, is solicited with an earnestness that augurs happily for the attainment of the objects of which so many ingenious individuals are in quest.

To these researches we deem it our duty and honour to give all the publicity in our power: the nation will infer that its representatives are not idle, nor indifferent to the internal prosperity of the state, nor above receiving advice, and attending to the voice of instruction; nor rash or hasty in forming conclusions, but willing to hear, to be informed, and to enact on the best advice, and after the most satisfactory deliberation.

To obtain the character of *truly* noble, public works must unite *utility* with magnificence, for it is not enough that they display only the wealth or the power of a state. Their intention and their contribution to the general benefit of the community must be still more evident, than the liberality in point of expence at which they have been constructed, or the skill, labour, and perseverance triumphant in their completion. The Pyramids of Egypt are censured by not a few who have visited them, because they appear to have employed prodigious exertions without an adequate object. This probably was not the case. If they were sacred edifices, of the nature of temples, they might claim that relative importance which has always been attributed to religion, by enlightened governments. But in the eyes of us moderns, who enter not into those feelings, they seem to load the earth as eternal monuments of human folly.

This character is rendered the more striking, by the contrast between these masses, and the canals constructed in Egypt to accommodate the commerce of Asia and Europe; an object of absolute and immense importance,—but these are now almost obliterated, in the sandy soil through which they passed. These works, intended for service are ruined; while those intended for ostentation remain.

The Romans had no great experience in the cutting of canals. Their extensive empire was little susceptible of the improvements which modern times have witnessed, in the formation of those means of intercourse which unite the distant extremes of an empire; but, certainly their roads, intended to answer the same purpose, were at once proofs of their sagacity, their humanity, and their civilization.

The political sagacity evident in the construction of long lines of public highways, by the labour of troops not on military service, can never be too highly appreciated; as it kept a dangerous body employed, and therefore secure against the vices of idleness, yet always at hand for duty, and familiarized by habit to labour. The officers were accustomed to their men, and the men to their officers. All were formed to obedience; the leading virtue in a soldier.——————
To this consideration must be added that of the facility with which military movements might be performed. For the Romans marched from time to time, immense bodies of national troops from that capital of the world to remote countries; and this was a principal inducement to the construction of their roads. The supplies demanded by the population of the city, were chiefly received by sea.

The humanity of the Roman government was conspicuous, in that the construction of convenient roads ensured the more certain and less laborious passage of travellers, as well men as animals. When hills were lowered, when morasses were drained and rendered solid earth, when inundations were restrained, and rivers or floods were controuled, those who had

ocasion to travel from one place to another, could not but perform their journey with less fatigue, less danger, less loss of time, and less certainty of its accomplishment.

The civilization of a people to whom is opened an easy intercourse between town and town, and between provincial towns, and the metropolis, must increase. The conveniencies and elegancies of the metropolis will speedily be transmitted to a distance, and the greatest of distances is shortened by facilities of communication.

The most important roads formed by the Romans, are, in parts, still extant, to witness the general character of the whole: and some places, to this day, are beholden to the labours of those, who, full two thousand years ago, studied and executed works of public accommodation.

It is true, that the roads of Britain, and those of Italy, are not to be contemplated absolutely under the same point of view, yet the subject may be illustrated by comparison.

The extent of the Roman roads was from the columns of Hercules (Cadiz) the extremes of Spain, and of Britain, in the West; to the banks of the Euphrates in the East; and South to the remotest limits of Egypt. The centre of these national ways was the miliary stone *(Milliarium Aureum)* placed in the midst of Rome. It is natural to conclude, that the roads immediately around the metropolis were the best finished, as they were by far the most frequented. Those of which parts still remain are the *Via Flaminia*, the *Via Appia*, and the *Via Emilia*. Several miles of the *Via Appia* are yet entire leading to Fondi. In some places the surface is complete, and is now as even and smooth as glass.

The ground-work of these roads, is of rough stones, or coarse rubbish, held together by a very strong cement;—above, is a layer of gravel, also cemented, mixed with small round pebbles; into this layer of gravel, while fresh, the stones of the upper surface were easily imbedded; and the whole, consolidating, became a mass capable of resisting almost any wear, and any weight. Time has rendered the surface of these pavements, harder than marble. The bank of the main road, is commonly three feet in height: the breadth is about twelve feet.

But, some of the Roman works were raised twenty feet. The foot paths on the sides of these ancient roads, were only in some places: not two feet in width: and about twenty inches in height: they were termed *margines*.

There are several particulars in which English roads differ from these labours of our ancient masters. We are content with a good superficies, without placing so substantial and expensive a substratum: our roads are *made* of gravel, as well as *covered* with that material. Nevertheless, it may be presumed that the Roman roads never supported such heavy weights as are now drawn in our ponderous road waggons. By ancient representations of laden boats, laden cars, and other luggages, we know that the timbers, the casks of various descriptions, the massive stores for building, &c. were as large and as heavy in the time of luxurious Rome, as those of modern days; but, the assemblage of heavy goods now stowed in a capacious road waggon, of British burthen—was, we believe, unknown to antiquity. The result is, that with design to support much less weight than we allow, they made much greater preparations. Is there then, any wonder that their roads are partially preserved to this day, while ours crumble annually beneath our feet?

The system under which those roads were managed, differed essentially from that of the British; for they were national works, whereas ours are only local; they employed the power of a province, ours employ only the power of a parish. Admitting, that the expences they imply would not be suitable to this island, *generally*, yet we presume to think that there are places where, from the nature of the soil, a substantial foundation would be found cheaper in a reasonable time, than the present system of perpetual repairs. In low, marshy, soft soils, a security against the giving way of the main causey thrown up is certainly desirable.

This slight comparison of the labours of ancient days on a practical subject, may be allowed to form, we hope, no improper introduction to the

Supplementary Report and Appendix to the Third Report from a Committee of the Hon. House of Commons, on the Acts, now in Force, regarding the Use of Broad Wheels; and, on the Preservation of the Turnpike Roads and Highways of the Kingdom.

Ordered to be printed, June 19, 1809.

The Committee proceed to bring the extensive investigation which has so long occupied their attention, to a conclusion.

Nothing can prove more strongly the interest that is so generally felt, that the roads and wheel carriages of the kingdom should be brought to all the perfection of which they are capable, than the variety of important communications which from time to time have been transmitted to the Committees, to whom those subjects have been referred. In addition to those contained in former reports, the Committee now submit to the consideration of the house,

1. A general view of the various particulars connected with roads and carriages; drawn up by Mr. Ward, of Iver in Buckinghamshire.

2. A communication from Mr. Boswell, of Trinity College, Dublin; containing a number of useful observations on the same subject.

3. Two valuable papers on roads, by Rowland Hunt, Esq. of Boreatton in Shropshire; one by Mr. Forster, of Bedfordshire; and one by Mr. Dean, of Exeter.

In an Additional Appendix, further communications regarding these particulars are laid before the House.

The necessity of paving the roads, at least in the central part of them, where they are situated in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, is very ably enforced in a letter from Thomas Hasker, Esq. of the General Post Office. The Committee are of opinion, that no better means can be suggested by which roads, subjected to such constant pressure, and so frequently ground down by heavy carriages, can be kept in a proper state of repair. The advantages which have resulted, where that plan has been tried, are strongly in favour of the system. Its adoption in the great Western road leading to Brentford, seems to be peculiarly essential, both on account of the narrowness of the road itself, and of the extensive traffic carried on upon it.

Among the various lines of communication extending from the metropolis to other parts of the kingdom, that which is conducted over the summit of Highgate Hill is perhaps the most imperfect. For the purpose of avoiding an ascent attended with so much inconvenience, plans were recently proposed for constructing an archway under that hill. That idea not having been approved of by the House, it has become the more necessary to devise some other means for obtaining the same end.

A communication from Mr. Hasker, suggesting a mode of lessening this difficulty, by winding the road round the bottom of the hill, accompanied by a plan of the ground through which it must be conducted, will be found in the appendix; together with another communication on the same subject. The Committee are of opinion, that this suggestion is worthy of consideration; and they trust that the public zeal of those respectable individuals, through whose property the new line must pass, will induce them to concur in any fair proposal by which an impediment may be removed, which has so long been severely felt, and the removal of which will probably be advantageous, rather than otherwise, to their estates in that neighbourhood.

Mr. Hasker has likewise laid before the Committee, a plan of the roads in England, along which mail coaches travel at present; which the Committee have thought proper to annex, as an important document, proving the great extent to which this system has been already carried.—Whether mail coaches should not be liable to tolls, in like manner as all other carriages, upon the termination of their present contracts with the Postmaster-General, appears to the Committee to be a matter very fit to come under the consideration of Parliament in the course of the ensuing session. It also appears to the Committee, that some regulations regarding the conduct of the drivers of mail coaches would be expedient.

The Committee conclude with observing, that though, in fulfilling the duty imposed on them, they have prepared bills for improving the highway and turnpike laws of the kingdom, and regulating the public conveyance by stage coaches and other carriages travelling for hire, which bills, they trust, with such alterations and improvements as may be judged necessary, will receive the sanction of the legislature as soon as Parliament re-assembles; yet they are led to believe that no system regarding either roads or carriages will be complete, unless some public institution or department of government is entrusted with the power of enforcing the due execution of those laws, which the wisdom of Parliament, aware of the infinite importance of the subject, may from time to time judge it essential to enact.

This Report, as our readers will perceive, is but an enumeration of the pieces subjoined, and the sentiments delivered to the Committee by the several ingenious men whom they have consulted on the inquiry. As to opinion on the

adoption of proposed improvements, the Committee waive the subject till a more mature judgment can be formed.

The first consideration in any undertaking is, the objects intended to be attained. Mr. Ward has stated them so fully, as far as concerns the subject of roads, that we cannot do better than avail ourselves of the scheme and order of the articles, discussed by that gentleman, in the essay which he has composed for the purposes of the Committee.

I.—Properties of Roads.

1. Form of the country—2. Hills reducible or to be turned—3. Bridges—4. Highgate archway—5. Form of Roads—6. Example of a good road—7. Convex roads—8. Concave—9. Flat, or nearly so—10. Slanting—11. Limestone—12. Chalk and flint—13. Granite—14. Gravel—15. Sandstone—16. Sand or clay.

II.—Means of keeping Roads in Repair.

1. Statute duty—2. Composition of—3. Exemption from toll—4. Parochial roads—5. Appointment of trustees—6. Appointment of surveyors—7. Expences of repairs—8. Materials—9. Trees, hedges and ditches.

III.—Carriages.

1. Wheels—2. Conical—3. Dished and conical—4. Rounded and conical—5. Cylindrical—6. Comparative draught of conical and cylindrical wheels—7. Tire iron—8. Breadth proportioned to load—9. Comparative draught of broad and narrow wheels—10. Carriages upon springs.

IV.—Carriages to run different Widths of Tracks.

1. Cause and effect of running in the same—2. Advantage of different tracks—3. Present regulation ineffectual—4. Proposed regulation.

V.—Regulation for the Safety of Passengers.

VI.—Regulation of Tolls and Loads.

1. Toll-gates—2. Weighing machines—3. Limitation of horses.

VII.—Parliamentary Commission.

1. Mode of carrying the plans into effect—2. Summary of proposed improvements.

VIII.—Statement of calculated Results from the Establishment.

This Scheme may furnish some notion of the extent to which this subject leads; and the variety of particulars which are, of necessity connected with it. In theory nothing is more easy than to establish laws and regulations, demanding *general* submission; in practice, it is found that different localities require different establishments, and this variety, (sometimes *contrariety*) reduces the legislator to the adoption of *expedients*; not because he chuses them, but, because to avoid them is out of his power.

In conformity to our character as matter-of-fact men, we shall give an early place to statements which shew what has already been done in different parts of the kingdom, towards attaining the improvements desired. For, we suppose that if the examples of those roads which are admitted to be excellent, were generally known and combined, they might be followed; and the principal difficulties would thereby be overcome.

The prevalence of inclosures (says Mr. Foster) has of late years afforded much scope for practice in the construction of new roads. Also, along the whole chain of mountains from Derbyshire south, to the Cheviot hills north, but more especially on that portion of it which bounds the eastern side of Lancashire, the inhabitants have evinced much spirit and skill in making *diversions from the old courses*, whereby hills have either been *entirely avoided*, or so *gradually surmounted*, as to present less inconvenience than is met with in countries only moderately hilly. But it is in Scotland, the country where, more than in any other in the world, industry is active in combating nature, that we see the most perfect specimens of roads, led over very elevated ridges by an ascent so uniform and gradual, as scarcely to alter the pace of a carriage.* The way from Aviemore northwards towards Inverness, and the new road north from Morfat, deserve particular notice. When hills can be avoided, even by a variation from the direct line, it is to be calculated that not only the labour of the ascent is spared, but also, that as the arch of the hill increases the actual distance, the diversion may perhaps be almost as near.

An absolute contrast to these, are some of the roads in Devonshire; speaking of which Mr. Hunt says,

Many of the hollow roads in Devonshire, near Dartmoor, and elsewhere in some *other* parts of the kingdom, are well adapted to be *carriers of water*, and to furnish materials for roads, *and for no other purpose*. Roads *to travel on*, should be made right and left of them at a sufficient distance; the present roads to be passed over on a bridge, so that the ascents should not exceed 2¼ inches in a yard; the variation from a straight line,

* Vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1. and Vol. V. p. 237, for Reports and Lists of these improvements, with a Map of Scotland from original materials obtained by the Parliamentary Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges, exhibiting the Roads, Bridges, Caledonian Canal, &c. &c. copied from his Majesty's Map.

what is wanted to increase the base of the inclined plane; a platform *(where wanted)* for ease of horses and security from the *rapid* descent of mail coaches, &c.

Such improvements would be invaluable in Devonshire; it would double the residences of the *proprietors* of lands; would cause them to reside often in *winter*. The watering places on the coast overflow with the luxuries of Bath and Bond Street; the cottages are turned into pavilions; while the country, for want of roads, is a century behind at least. £100,000 so laid out, would soon repay the value of its improvement. The *water* from Dartmoor has been *nobly* conducted of old by Sir F. Drake to Plymouth, and *very* scientifically of late to *the Dock*. I shall be happy to see its fellow element, *the Land*, undergo (particularly in roads) a similar improvement.

The necessity for something by way of improvement can hardly be expressed in stronger terms: convert the present roads into drains; lay bridges over them; and make new roads, to right and left—and this language describes—not a district in the Alps, or the Andes,—but, a public highway in Devonshire, an extensive, populous and wealthy county in the southern clime of our island.

Materials.

The Materials of which roads may be formed, are various. Some counties have quarries of stones, but no gravel; others have gravel, but no quarries; others have neither gravel nor quarries. The substances hitherto found useful, are thus enumerated by Mr. Foster of Bedfordshire:

In general it cannot have escaped the observation of any person who has attentively travelled through various parts of the country, that where there is an abundance of gravel, or flint, or slate, or limestone of a fine and hard grain, (such as is in the vicinity of Buxton), the most perfect roads are to be found; that pebbles or other stones picked from the surface of the ground will be durable, yet less smooth and pleasant; but that stones dug from a quarry will never form good, but more frequently very bad roads. It is an inconceivable prejudice that in many villages, where gravel might be had at a moderate expence, stones are dug and broken at perhaps three times the cost, and a wretched track formed of them, consisting of a hollow horse-way, and a pair of deep ruts.

Gravel certainly differs exceedingly in quality, nor can this always be appreciated according to the quantity of stones it contains. Some that is fine, and almost sandy, will in time form a very hard substance, and will well resist both wet and the impression of heavy weights, while some may appear stony and good, yet be inferior in the proof. In general, that found in low situations, near the beds of rivers or brooks, and of a light and bright yellow, will be the best. It is not a good quality in gravel to bind very quick, as this implies a mixture of much of clayey and earthy particles; yet in some few cases gravel is found too loose and sandy. The expediency of sifting gravel will depend upon its quality, upon the time of year when it is laid on, upon the length of carriage, and upon the state of the road; for when the latter is hollow in the middle, so as to require a greater quantity, sifting will be dispensed with. In general however, this additional labour will be well worth while, more particularly as the finer refuse may be used to great advantage for footways, or for lining the sides of the highways, a practice which ought to become much more prevalent.

Flints, such as we find in and near Hertfordshire, will make a solid and good road, so much so that where they are plentiful, no inconvenience is found in deep, hollow, and thickly shaded ways, which in other soils would become impassable.

The Slates of Westmoreland give a road admirably clean, dry, and even; yet it is to be remembered, that as in the north-west extremity of England one-horse carts are almost exclusively used, their merit is not put to any severe test, though there is little doubt but that if it were, their advantages would be confirmed.

Lime-stone differs most materially in its aptitude for the purpose. In the parts of Derbyshire before mentioned, and in the district of Yorkshire called Craven, its excellence is obvious. On the road from Leeds to Bradford, and from Manchester to Bury, it is used in preference to their own quarry stone, though at an enormous expence, *being brought from a distance of 20 or 30 miles.* Yet these are almost the only specimens of good roads in those populous districts, where the passage is indeed very great, but the turnpikes in consequence richly productive. Other sorts of lime stones are much inferior for the use we are speaking of; the stages from Doncaster south to Tadcaster north, for instance, become extremely dusty in summer and sloppy in winter.

No material is probably so durable as Pebbles and other small stones found of a size fit for use, either on or near the surface of the ground. They may be picked off the land at the price of about 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per cart load, which will appear less immoderate when it is considered that no breaking is required; and so lasting are they, that they will be found after many years in their original state: yet to accommodate carriages for the conveyance of persons, they should be

covered over with something of finer grain, such as gravel or sand. It is however in their use to be considered, *whether the land is not injured by being deprived of them*; at least I should object to their being picked off mine, except previous to mowing grass or clover. In some of the wet districts of Lancashire, pavement with large pebbles, such as we see in towns, is, on account of the weight of carriage and rottenness of the soil, necessarily resorted to: but, it is unpleasant for horses or carriages to pass over, *and the latter are sooner worn out than elsewhere.* Sometimes a softer side road is provided for summer use; this ought always to accompany a pavement, where the width admits.

In sandy districts frequently an OCHRE is found at a considerable depth, of which a very perfect road may be made, the very best that these soils admit of.

STONES out of a quarry should only be resorted to when there is no other alternative. If they are of a hard nature, broken small about to the size of hen eggs, and by subsequently filling up the horseway, prevented from forming one track, a tolerably good road may be obtained: but if these attentions are omitted, or if the material be naturally soft, it will at best but be passable. There is no medium between the stones being in a rough state, or becoming pulverized, and then turning to dust in summer, and mire in winter. About Wakefield in Yorkshire, stones have been burned in the manner of lime to render them harder and less retentive of wet; but this would not be practicable except in a coal country, and even there it is doubtful whether it answers to the great expence.

Local circumstances afford to particular situations other resources. In the neighbourhood of iron-founderies, the DROSS which is there produced in such quantities that its removal becomes desirable, is sold for the highways at a low price, and is far preferable to stone. In some places abundance of this dross is found upon the scite of old founderies now abandoned. *Pebbles from the sea-side*, or washed by rivers, are also successfully used, though in general they have an aversion to cohere, and therefore should be mixed with heavy clayey gravel.

Such are the observations of Mr. Foster. On this subject we cannot acquire too much information;——gentlemen in other parts of the kingdom may form opinions deduced from considering the different wear of those materials, to which they have been accustomed. The same materials will also furnish additional observations to other observers. We therefore add the remarks of Mr. Ward, on these articles.

The roads of this country run either upon limestone, granite, chalk and flint, gravel, sandstone, or sand and clay.

Limestone Roads.—Limestone forms the best road; it is sufficiently hard to bear the pressure of the wheel, while it is soft enough to give a secure footing to the horse, and its use will not injure his foot or shoulder. These roads are also easily to be repaired; the base being the solid rock, the labourers have only to break down the projecting points or ruts, and to keep the fences and ditches low and clean. The new materials should be laid only at the bottom of the ascents, and those broken extremely small: the action of the wheel then presses them together, and renders the road firm and compact.

Chalk and Flint Roads.—In some situations the roads are formed of a mixture of chalk and flint, or gravel. These materials form excellent roads; they are always dry; the chalk, by moisture and pressure, cements into a solid body, and the flints, being bedded in the softer chalk, sustain a wear and pressure they could not support unless so placed.

Granite Roads.—I have not had the opportunity of observing granite roads; they must, however, be extremely durable, but they must also be as liable, it is conceived, from their hardness, to *injure horses in their hoofs and shoulders* as pavement.

Gravel Roads.—These are very common, and they form excellent roads for summer or for light weights; but the pebbles of which they are composed are so brittle, that they are easily pulverized. These roads would be considerably improved if more care was taken in separating the gravel from the adhesive clay with which they are mixed: as it is dug moist out of the pit, it is thrown upon the skreen, the smaller sandy particles pass through, and the remainder, consisting of pebbles with large clods of clay, are used upon the roads; upon the fall of rain the water is imbibed by the clay, and the road becomes one body of sludge; this is scraped off, good materials and bad, and a fresh layer of gravel and clay again replaces the deficiency.

Sandstone Roads.—In some districts, a coarse friable sandstone is found, which is so weak, that it is obliged to be burnt to give it some degree of hardness.

Clay Roads—Clay is also sometimes burnt for the same purpose. Roads of this description are so bad in themselves, so laborious in the draught, and so difficult to be kept in repair, that it becomes important to ascertain, whether it would not be an œconomical application of the funds of the trusts, to obtain from a distance the means of making a complete alteration in those roads? Limestone or chalk, if obtainable, would cement with

the burnt sandstone or clay, and might render the road compact and dry.

Where the foundation of a road is weak from the nature of the materials or from a low and spongy bottom, a firm foundation has been formed, by laying, first, faggots or brush-wood, and then covering them with such materials as the adjoining lands furnish. This construction keeps the road dry, by elevating it, and forming an under drain for the water, which penetrates through the road.

These observations are general: but Mr. Orr notices a circumstance that occurred near London, which is not only deserving of consideration in itself, but may give further hints to those who in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, turn every thing to some account.

I have seen for these 10 or 12 years past a vast quantity of materials of a certain description thrown away, which might have been applied with great advantage and at no expence, or at least very little, to the repairs and foundations of the roads in the environs of the metropolis: what I allude to, is the quantity of brick-bats, rubbish from brick-kilns, rubbish from old houses (the older the better) mixed with brick-bats and lime, &c. which, of all other substances, I maintain to be the best for the foundation of roads; to this I would add what is called *dross* or *scoria* from forges, and those heaps of cinders that are separated from the dust which brick-makers use. All these substances have undergone the action of fire, they are therefore less susceptible of the action of water, which can never have that effect on them that it would on common gravelly earth;—the water would pass off or through these substances, and they would unite as a firm foundation for any road. If I am not mistaken, I think I have seen a great deal of materials from old buildings, such as enumerated, shot into the sand-pit in Hyde Park, to make up the ground from which, at great expence, worse materials were taken. In short, I have seen as much of this stuff misapplied for these 12 years past, as would have been sufficient to have fixed the foundations or beds of many miles of the worst bottoms around the metropolis.

To say that there is not enough of these materials, is no reason for not using what may be had; there are considerable quantities: and an inducement might be held out to obtain it of the persons to whom it belongs, by making them a small and reasonable allowance by the load.

These remarks have for their objects, the permanency of a road, and the conveniency or ease of travellers: but let it not be thought that the choice of materials is of little consequence, when *the sufferings of the horses* which travel on the roads are considered. If a road be too hard, rocky, and unyielding, the feet of the poor animals on duty, are cracked, or broken, or so beat that they become tender and scarcely serviceable: and to this malady those horses especially are liable, which are driven with the greatest speed. From the same cause they too often sprain their shoulders, or suffer other *strains* and diseases, which though unnoticed at first, prove fatal in the end. Mr Harker has expressed this idea with great spirit, though in a phrase somewhat singular. "It is evident," says he, "to every body who knows any thing of horses, that *a horse does not die the day he is killed.*"

Course of a Road.

The course *of a road* is of greater importance, than those who are not practical men can believe: the principle of a *level* should be attended to as closely as possible; and usually a circuit should be adopted in preference to an ascent. The deviation of our roads from this principle has become more *notorious*,—more evident it could not become,—since the formation of numerous canals in various parts. For a road so far agrees with a canal, as to be bad in proportion to its difficult, its extreme, or its too frequent, ascending and descending.

The degree of the difficulty of drawing a load up a hill in proportion to its declivity, has been in general undervalued, because it is usual to consider merely the effect of the hills as inclined planes, (which will be, for those of equal length as the sines of the angles they form with the horizontal plane) without taking into the account what the horse must lose of his power from the increase of the ascent. The real increase of difficulty will be in a compound ratio of the loss of power of the horse from the ascent, and the additional resistance of the load from the same cause. It would be much more apparent if the generality of hills in our roads were not inclined less than ten degrees from the level.

From the foregoing considerations, it is evident that the loss in carrying goods over hills must be very great; in most cases it will double the expence, at the most moderate calculation, which would be required to carry them along a level; for it must be recollected that where hills are expected to occur, a force must be provided accordingly, which, though not required on the level parts of the

road, will cost nearly as much as if it were so, as the same number of horses are (with very few exceptions) used for the same load throughout the whole road.

It is hence manifest, that to run roads on regular levels would diminish the expence of conveyance in general one half or more; and that where few hills occur in a road, it will be cheaper to take goods on a level many miles round, than to go over them; because less than half the number of horses will then in general be requisite for the whole journey.

If the lines for roads were regularly laid out with the requisite attention to levels, as they are for canals, it is evident that at least all unnecessary loss from variation of level would be saved.

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The reducing of ascents is infinitely of more importance than the lengthening of distance; *extending* of distance need not *always* follow. Mr. Telford, whose abilities as an engineer are so well known in Great Britain, Sweden, and Russia, has left us an excellent example of this, on the borders of Wales, between the counties of Salop and Denbigh. The descent on the Shropshire side of the Irish road, towards the brook Ceiriog, and the ascent up the Denbigh side to the village of Chirk, is the scene of this fine improvement. Between the two hills was a flat meadow. The extending the inclined plane *over* the bridge of the Ceiriog, till a proper point of depression, and ascending the Chirk Hill immediately, without losing any space in a flat; with an additional extent in the Chirk Hill at and near the platform were the arrangement of space, which was the principal cause of its excellence. This heretofore insurmountable obstacle was overcome under the conduct of Mr. Telford.

The following is Mr. Ward's example of a good road.

Suppose a line of road running nearly upon a level, upon a firm limestone district, breadth from 30 to 40 feet, according to the traffic upon it; a footway upon one side, of a convenient breadth, 6 feet; the surface flat, or with so little curvature as will give a direction to the rain water, and compensate for the double wear on the centre, as twice the number of wheels run upon that as pass upon the sides; the surface of the road continued uniform from the footpath to the opposite bank; the ditches outside the fences kept low, and clean from weeds; the trees lopped, affording free access of sun and wind. Were such a road equally worn by carriages in every part, the little dust produced by attrition would be washed off by a shower, it would be always dry, every part equally smooth and firm; and it would last for ages. But in the present system of travelling and conveyance, custom, the necessary distinction of sides, and the propensity of animals to follow in each other's tracks, would soon wear the surface of the road into ruts; those, according to the present plan of repair, would be filled up with loose fragments of limestone, not broken sufficiently small; to avoid the obstructions they present, carriages would form fresh tracks and fresh ruts; the rapid destruction of the road would occasion an accumulation of dust and mud, which, choaking up the ditches and outlets, would retain the water upon the road, keeping it generally wet; and the road would soon be reduced to the common state of limestone roads, a rough uneven surface, with loose stones scattered upon it, dangerous to both the horse and carriage. Were, on the contrary, every wheel so constructed as to press with an equal bearing of its rim or tire upon the road; were the breadth of the wheel proportioned to the load or to the number of horses employed; and were every carriage, according to its use, to run a particular breadth of track; no ruts could be formed, the road would be worn smooth and equally, and continue in the state first described.

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The great difficulty in managing roads is from 10 to 15 miles around the metropolis; near other large towns, on levels, and in districts where the soil is rich and deep.

If the roads were paved for a few miles out of town, it would be the best way to keep them in a proper condition; but the expence of such an undertaking, I fear, will always operate against it, as stone for that purpose cannot be had near. The great difficulty of keeping the roads near the metropolis in repair, arises from such a vast number of roads converging towards that point, and all ending in 10 or 12 entrances into London, used by such a vast number of horsemen, oxen, and carriages of every description, and of the worst contrivance; that about town, and for 15 miles round, I think these roads ought to be under the management of persons of abilities, and the more immediate care of government.

Mr. Orr suggests an idea, which, if not carried into execution, precisely, ought to become the parent of some proposition capable of being useful to those who are willing to labour. The immense fleets and armies now employed by our country, will, it is to be hoped, be one day, paid off, and the strength of our soldiers and sailors, directed to national improvements. Many incontrovertible reasons may be assigned for retaining no small number of our brave defenders in the public service; but, those who are

discharged should not, must not, be discharged to starve. Humanity and policy protest against this. Let employment of some kind be provided for them, and frankly offered to them, and then none need be reduced to plunder individuals, and disturb the public peace, by rapine or violence. The formation of new roads, or extensive improvements executed on the old ones, would afford opportunities of procuring bread by the industrious, who should be allowed gradually to enter into other ways of life, as occasions might offer.

Whenever a peace takes place, (says Mr. Orr) I do really think that employing the soldiers on the roads and other public works, with a daily increase to their pay while so employed, would be the best and most effectual way of keeping such roads and works in proper repair, as far as regarded the labour of man, provided this were not detrimental to the number of poor men employed usually in such occupation. While so employed, the soldiers ought to be under the superintendance of an intelligent surveyor, who would understand how to turn their labour to the best advantage: each party ought to consist of about half a company, or at most not more than a company in one place, in proportion to the difficulty and magnitude of the work on which they were employed; for if too many got together, they would idle their time, and do nothing but talk. These parties should be placed at such distances as that they could hold no immediate communication, and there should be a certain number of working jackets always to be left behind for the succeeding parties. As to lodging them, they might be quartered in the country towns and villages, and in barracks, when within any reasonable distance of their work; but if too far away and inconvenient, they might use tents, or what I think would be much more comfortable, small boarded sheds, each of which should be large enough to contain three slung hammocks and a small table; these should be placed on wheels of their own, and moveable by means of the horses employed on the roads; or they might be made without wheels, and to remove them from one place to another, there might be one or more platforms, with strong and large wheels, to remove the whole in succession; the sheds might be placed on the carriage by means of a tackle, or an inclined plane of boards.

There should also be a small common kitchen for each party, moveable on a carriage of its own, or as already described: such a mode of accommodation would be found comfortable for the men, and exceedingly useful, wherever there was a considerable extent of road where neither villages, towns, nor barracks were near, and which is the case in all mountainous tracts of country. These sheds I conceive to be better and cheaper than earth huts, which, from their dampness, would prove injurious to the health of the men, and would, whenever they were to be changed, be a fresh trouble and expence.

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Expence of Repairs.—The expences of repairing a road must depend upon the durability of the materials of which it is composed, their contiguity, and the degree of conveyance upon the road. Near the metropolis the charge of repair amounts, upon the Kensington road, to above £1,000 per mile; those leading into Surrey to between 4 and 500; the Uxbridge trust, including 18 miles of road to be kept in repair, raises £5,000 per annum, which gives £277. 15s. per mile, by the testimony of the Portsmouth trust, it appears that that road costs annually £100 per mile for repairs. It is computed by a very intelligent surveyor, Mr. Middleton, who has paid considerable attention to the subject, that the sum of money raised from the public annually for the maintenance of the roads amounts to the immense sum of *two millions*; consequently, a benefit will accrue to the public in proportion as a better construction of roads and carriages shall, by keeping them in a state of preservation, diminish the present heavy and constant expence of repairs.

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By very good authority, the *expences* and *frauds of the collection* are estimated at 12½ per cent.; that makes an annual expence or loss of £250,000.

Mr. Deacon, whose experience ought to possess great weight, conceives that there are 5,000 gates or engines in the kingdom; that the expence of each gate or engine for keeping it in repair, wages of the keeper, and frauds committed, will amount to £2. per week. Consequently, the expence of the 5,000 gates would amount per annum to £570,000. This appears considerably too high in the number of gates, but the expence of each seems just and probable.

The following estimate may approximate nearer to the truth: there are from 30 to 40,000 miles of turnpike road in the kingdom; take the amount at the average 35,000; suppose a turnpike gate or weighing machine to be placed every 15 miles upon an average, that will give 2,333 stations, which, at £2. per week, will form an annual expence of £242,632, approaching within £6,000 of the first computation by per-centage.

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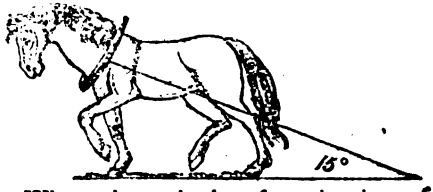
We now come to consider the time and manner of laying on materials, and indeed my principal object is to venture an opinion relating to this part of the subject, which is in opposition to almost universal practice, but, however, is grounded upon experience, and I may say has fully answered, as far as the trials have extended. I would cart all materials upon such roads as are already sound, *in the midst of the winter, from December to the middle of February,* and that not only in frosts, but also in the wettest weather. I am aware, that in the first place the damage done by the carts at that season will be stated as an objection; but if broad wheels are as much as possible used, and if the cartmen can be prevailed upon not to keep one course, this seeming detriment will rather tend to consolidate and improve the road, notwithstanding appearances at the time. Indeed nothing is so much against gravel newly laid on as continued dry weather. It will farther be alledged, that in winter there will be too much slop for laying on a new coating: but I presume, that where the means are tolerably adequate, by adoption of the mode here stated, roads never need be in any other than in a clean and sound state; or if in particularly unfavourable weather, such as a succession of alternate frost and wet, they are not perfectly so, one scraping should immediately precede the carting. The next thing which I would recommend is, not to expend all the resources of any given length of road upon any particular part, *but to distribute it equally over the whole,* or even to go over the whole once in the beginning, and once in the end of the winter.

This advice may be taken as a counterpart to Shakespeare's witticism on "the mending of highways in summer, when the ways are fair enough." There is good sense in it: yet perhaps it is not meant to assert that the *depth of winter,* is the time of all others to be preferred. In most of our winters there are many days when such labour might be performed, and when *extra* encouragement *should be* given to the poor; not merely stinting their earnings to a payment, but stimulating industry by reward and generosity.

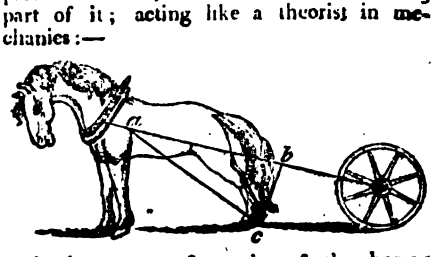
To this Report is annexed not only a considerable number of plates, illustrative of those errors in road making, against which the writers desire to caution the legislature, and the public, but sundry figures of horses, and also carriages; of wheels, springs, and parts of those machines which travel on the roads. As this investigation, especially in what relates to the horse, has, heretofore, come under our consideration, we beg leave to reprint two of the figures, by which our former article was illustrated, in order to render more sensible, the accuracy and propriety of an ingenious observation of Mr. Boswell:—whatever concerns that invaluable animal, the Horse, is entitled to repeated attention.

The slope of his shoulder, making an angle with a perpendicular to the horizon of about 14 or 15 degrees, shews that the horse was not designed to draw horizontally, or as horses do in a team; for though it is unnoticed, his collar is drawn up against his throat, and obstructs his breathing: if his collar lie inclined on his shoulder, his line of draught should be perpendicular to it, and consequently incline to the horizon in the aforesaid angle, thus:



Where the neck rises from the chest of the horse, the shoulder-blades form the resting place for his collar or harness into a slope or inclination, as in the figure, he will then pull perpendicular to the slope of his shoulder; and all parts of that shoulder will be equally pressed by the collar. It is therefore evident that nature did not intend him to draw a line parallel to the horizon, though in most carriages he is obliged to draw in this unnatural line.

Though this animal is a machine consisting of many levers, he, individually is a lever himself. Observe how he turns his hind feet into a fulcrum, when he has any great obstacle to overcome; how he makes the centre of gravity of his body weigh as far from the fulcrum as he can, by which means he increases the length of the acting part of the lever, and diminishes the resisting part of it; acting like a theorist in mechanics:—



a is the centre of gravity of the horse; from *a* to *c* is the acting part of the lever;

from *c* to *b* the resisting part; therefore, in thrusting out his hind legs he lengthens *a c*, and diminishes *c b*. The muscles of his hind legs add to the power of his weight; but his fore legs are of little use to his draught; they prop the forepart of his body, and by their action lift up his centre of gravity, so that by its fall its weight may act upon obstacles and resistance; for in all difficult draughts a horse has an undulatory motion, rising and falling every step; and it is by the falling part of it, that he overcomes the obstructions to his draught: hence the use of heavy horses for great loads.

The following is Mr. Boswell's observation on the subject of the harness proper for horses, and *the part of the animal where its stress is laid.*

The harness of a horse is of considerable importance to the draught, for if it is made so as to press on any tender part too much, besides injuring the horse, it will cause him to exert his force with great reluctance. That the collars by which horses now draw are defective is evident, from their having caused many horses to drop down dead on violent exertion. Some have thought this was occasioned by the collar pressing on the windpipe of the horse; but it is more probable, from the suddenness with which accidents of this kind take place, that the cause proceeds *from the collar pressing on the great veins of the neck*, so much as either to bring an immediate apoplexy, or to burst a blood-vessel in the head. For these reasons, it is hoped that a new mode of harnessing horses (proposed by Mr. B.) will either be esteemed of some use, or, at least, that the necessity of improvement of the old harness will excuse the proposal.

Of the Ox.

The public is indebted to another gentleman for remarks on the structure of the ox, and the application of that animal as a beast of draught. If our observation is correct, the ox is more employed in labours of agriculture, &c. than formerly. He is well entitled to our greatest consideration. Says Mr. Orr,—

As mankind are so much indebted to the cow or ox, not only for food and support but also for his aid in labour and agriculture, it would be acting towards him with ingratitude to pass him over unnoticed in treating of a subject like the present, in which he is deeply concerned as far as regards his ease of draught. I shall therefore, Sir, trespass on your attention by saying a few words on this useful auxiliary of man. The ox is something differently formed from the horse in shape; and his movements or action also are different. The slope of a horse's shoulder is more inclined, his head more lofty and elevated, and is more free and active in his movements; all of which shew that he is more adapted for expedition than the ox. The shoulder-blade of the horse also works lower than his back-bone at the withers; which shews that he may carry loads or a rider on his back without detriment. The ox is more stiff and upright in all his joints, moves slower, his shoulder is more upright, and the shoulder-blade works as high as the back-bone: which shews that it was never intended that he should carry loads or a rider on his back, and that he is adapted for drawing, but not for burthen. His neck and head lie low, in a line with his back, which places him in a more advantageous situation for a steady and dead pull. For it may be observed, that the horse must put himself in this attitude whenever he is compelled to exert his main strength. The ox, therefore, has the advantage of him for draught, as being always in the most advantageous position. An ox, when yoked in a carriage or team, should never be hurried; he can neither trot well nor gallop; the walk is his best pace, and out of that he should on no account be forced; the hoof or coffin of the ox is thinner, and not near so strong as that of the horse, and his hoofs are, on account of being divided, weaker; therefore he should never be carried long journies on the road, his feet being only equal to moderate journies; his *forte* is agriculture and field work. The shoes of an ox ought to be much lighter, and great care ought to be taken by a careful farrier to put them on, on account of the delicacy of his hoofs; his shoes will last much longer than a horse's, as he steps with more caution by reason of the tenderness of his feet.

Oxen should be yoked in carts or teams much the same as horses, but their collars should be thicker and softer, as the bones about the neck and shoulders are sharper, and they are not so muscular and fleshy as horses. Upon mature consideration of the subject, I think oxen are better adapted for four-wheeled carriages than two, because the one in the shafts will be jarred and dragged about too much, and will have a bearing on his back for which he is not adapted, for the reasons already assigned. It is exceedingly ill-judged to draw oxen by the neck yokes fastening them two and two together; it is far the best way to yoke them the same as horses, and to put them two and two abreast in teams or four-wheeled carriages; this brings either horses or oxen better and closer up to their draught, than drawing them one before the other in a single line.

We should now proceed to add remarks on the construction of those vehicles

which are drawn on the roads; and in which great property is conveyed. But, to avoid prolonging this article to inconvenient length, we shall confine ourselves to the admission of a few words, on the nature and properties of the springs employed in their construction; and on the uses of these seemingly inert parts of the machine. The subject is curious and philosophical as well as national.

Carriage-Springs.

Carriages drawn with a swift motion are known to have their pressure on the earth diminished. This is easily accounted for on established principles, without having recourse to the extraordinary doctrine mentioned in the first Report, that "velocity on a level plain diminishes attraction to the earth." For in the first place, most carriages have their wheels sufficiently low to occasion some obliquity upwards of the line of draught, particularly those carriages in which this fact is chiefly noticed; this, by the common rules for the resolution of oblique motion, will cause a portion of the velocity to be expended in raising them from the ground, bearing that proportion to the velocity forward, (as before stated on a different occasion) which the distance of their axles, from the level of the point of draught, bears to the length of the line on that level intercepted between the point of draught and the perpendicular to the axle; and with wheels as low as the fore wheels of chaises usually are, this proportion, with a light carriage and a considerable velocity, would alone cause a perceptible diminution of the weight of the vehicle. But there is another cause for this diminution of its weight by velocity, which acts still more forcibly; every obstacle which the wheel touches causes it to rebound from it, and the smaller this obstacle is, the more directly upwards will this re-action be, and the greater the velocity, of course the higher will it raise the carriage; the velocity of forward motion still continuing, the carriage will be drawn forward while in the air, a space double the height it was raised above the earth, if the velocity is eleven miles in an hour, and more than this if it is greater. These two causes combining together, will make the carriage move forward by a succession of small leaps, instead of a regular rolling motion, which on a hard pavement are very perceptible to an attentive observer, even at the usual rate at which carriages move in London: this leaping or bounding of the carriage assists the horses much in drawing it, as during the time it remains above the ground, the resistance is very little more than what its surface opposed to the air occasions. The use of springs much aids this bounding motion, by causing the re-action of obstacles to be more perfect in raising the carriage, and by preventing the motion from being lost in displacing the substance of the road, and thus at the same time preserving the road. It may be worth while to observe, that the practical benefit of this bounding motion, and the advantage of elastic mediums in increasing it, were known and used by chairmen, long before the excellent theory of the use of springs in wheel carriages, which does so much credit to the gentleman [Mr. R. L. Edgeworth.] who investigated it, was published, or indeed before springs were used in coaches at all; for the dancing motion which they give the chair in carrying a load, by the elasticity of the long poles, aids them in moving it forward in a manner similar to that above described; and the spring of these poles assists in the same way as the springs of the chaise, in prolonging the duration of the successive elevations of the vehicle: thus affording an instance, in addition to many others, where chance has given to ignorant men valuable gifts. But here is the point where intelligence exhibits its greatest superiority; the ignorant man can use the fact he has discovered only in the particular instance in which it has happened, and for himself alone; but the man of science can extend its application to numerous other matters, and has enabled mankind to know and participate in its benefits.

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The advantage of springs in preserving the momentum or *vis insita* of carriages, is so considerable as to be estimated by coachmasters at one-fourth of the draught. They consider, that their teams draw four tons weight with equal ease upon the new-constructed coaches, with springs placed between the carriage and the body and load, as they used to draw three, when the boot and basket holding the luggage were fixed upon the axle-trees. And carriers observe, that equal loads of elastic substances, such as wool, cotton, &c. are drawn much more easily than solid loads.

In proof of this theory, Mr. Stainton, manager of the Carron iron works, mentions a curious fact; that, in the single-horse carts used by the Falkirk carriers, the use of iron axles have been given up, from their being found constantly to gall the backs of the horses, and no remedy could be found but returning to the use of wooden axles; this difference being ascribed to the iron not springing like wood.

Preservation of Goods.—The safe carriage of goods or luggage is also secured by the use of springs. Upon the old construction, the proprietors of one coach have paid, in the course of a twelvemonth, £600. for damage sustained in the carriage: now, a carriage is conducted in perfect security. Indeed, the

use of springs is generally obtaining in all trades liable to fracture, viz. glass and ware manufacturers, wine and liquor merchants, &c.

Applicable to Waggons. — Were they brought into use for waggons, as they have been done with great advantage to the heavy fire-engines, a reduction of weight cannot be expected, because the added weight of the springs would, at least, equal the reduced weight of the framework. But they would prove of great service in securing the load from damage, and in relieving the draught, and they may be adapted to the heaviest waggons without increasing their height.

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It was to be supposed that in the course of an extensive and critical inquiry into the properties, forms and constructions of public vehicles, the Drivers of those vehicles would, in their turn, receive the attention of well-wishers to public security. There is scarcely any person who has travelled but who must have experienced or observed, the dangers occasioned by drivers, completely independent of any fault in the formation of the road, or the construction of the carriage. We have, ourselves, known instances of young men who were not to be controuled by advice :—*their own limbs broken*, have at length taught them better: but of what advantage was that to persons who were previously maimed for life? The following reflections shew that personal safety is in this instance, as in others, strongly allied to amendment of Morals.

On the drunkenness and carelessness of mail-coach Drivers.

The increasing evil to the public, occasioned by the drunkenness or carelessness of the mail-coach drivers, cries aloud for a remedy. Hardly a week passes without producing instances of disasters fatal to the limbs, and frequently to the lives of such of his majesty's subjects who are tempted to trust themselves to that mode of travelling, which undoubtedly might claim a preference from its superior expedition and accommodations, could the passengers be insured against injury. But what pecuniary compensation can be awarded by a court of justice, adequate to the loss of a dear connection which the survivor is doomed to lament; though he himself escapes with life, after a long confinement, and perhaps recovers only to be a cripple for the rest of his days; the duration of which is curtailed, as well as rendered miserable, through the sottish inhumanity of these wretches?—It was a melancholy but just remark made by Lord Ellenborough, in a late trial at the king's bench on this subject (Baker *v.* Boulton) "That the civil law could not take the death of the wife into consideration." In this case, though the jury brought in a verdict of £100. damages against the proprietors, it is to be doubted whether the real criminal suffered any part of this punishment: for it is not an unnatural presumption that the contractor, calculating on the effects of such misdemeanors, makes his terms with Government so much the higher, and thus indemnifies himself at the public expence; whilst the guilty coachman, if he escapes with sound limbs, (which it must be admitted does not always happen) pursues his career without interruption (for we seldom hear of dismissions upon these occasions) and, insensible to remorse, receives the complaints of the injured with an unfeeling sneer and laugh, amidst his savage companions of the stable-yard.

Many instances of these calamities are studiously concealed from the public, as it is obviously the interest of the proprietors of the coaches to make, whenever they are able, a private compromise with the sufferer; who, even if he can afford to engage in a law suit, well knows, notwithstanding the boasted excellence of the British Constitution, that a verdict of damages, so far from being a compensation for his confinement and loss of time, will not always enable him to discharge the bills of his surgeon and attorney.

But leaving the law as it stands, with regard to civil actions, may we not enquire why an offence, which has attained to such a magnitude, may not be met by a more serious criminal punishment than has hitherto been provided for it? It is in this view that we naturally advert to the statute of the 14th of his present majesty which enacts, that if any servant, through negligence or carelessness, shall fire, or cause to be fired, any dwelling-house, &c. he shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of £100. to be distributed amongst the sufferers by such fire; or, in default of payment, be committed to the common gaol, or house of correction, for eighteen months."—May we ask, if the misconduct of stage coachmen is less atrocious, or less mischievous in its consequences, than that of a servant in carelessly setting a house on fire; and ought it not therefore to be punished, in an equal degree, by a criminal prosecution?

It is possible that the powers of the Postmaster General's department may not extend to complete prevention of these disasters, as the mail-coaches and drivers are furnished by contract for the mere conveyance of the mails, and the persons employed are not of their appointment, or under their controul. However, I will take the liberty of suggest-

ing one preliminary step to the consideration of the Committee, which will be attended with no expence to the public, as the contractor will be very able to bear it, by the diminution he will find in the article of suits at law and damages to which he is now every day liable.—I would propose that the contractor should furnish a postilion to every mail-coach, as an assistant to the coachman.

That every such licensed driver shall affix the number of his licence on some conspicuous part of the coach or carriage under his care; subject to a penalty for the omission.

That every such coachman or driver who, from drunkenness or carelessness, shall overturn the carriage entrusted to his care, or cause any injury or damage by driving against any other carriage, shall incur the like punishment as is provided by the act above quoted for firing any dwelling-house, and the penalty, when paid, to be distributed amongst the sufferers by such misconduct.

That the deputy post-masters at the respective stages shall make diligent enquiry, on the arrival of the mail-coaches, into any disasters which may have occurred therein during the journey, and shall forthwith transmit a full and true account thereof, for the information of the postmaster-general, upon pain of dismission from their office for neglecting so to do: and any guard to the mail-coach, who shall omit to give such information to the deputy postmaster, shall be dismissed from his employment.

Is it possible to raise a spirit of emulation among this class of men, by means of honours and disgraces, rewards and punishments established *among themselves?* Could they be *led* to docility and carefulness, the effect would be more lasting than if they were *driven*. We close this abstract by attending to that humbler class of travellers, weo run no risque of their necks from the breaking down of carriages, nor of their arms and legs from the intoxication or incomputence of drivers.

On the propriety of Attention to the Footways of the Kingdom.

The footways on the public roads are a great accommodation to passengers of every description, to the tired soldier as to the tattered seaman. How great is the misfortune, then, when these ways are torn up by horsemen, and even by carriages, which is too frequently found to be the case on our roads remote from the capital. Among the many increased expences incident to modern times, from the dearness of every thing, compared to times past, the increase of the fares of carriages is not the least; and with persons of a small and limited income, they amount almost to a prohibition of such indulgencies.

Local acts of parliament for the highways round London and other cities and towns, prohibit horsemen from riding on footways, under a penalty I think of 40s. They are defended from the trespass of the carriages by posts; but in more remote roads, where they are not, or are rarely fixed, the carriages often, and the horsemen more frequently, make free when they please with such footways.

In Cay's abridgements of the statutes in the 3d and 4th of William and Mary, mention is made of the horse causey,* close by the cartway, which causey shall not be under 3 feet wide. And in the 7th of the same reign, there is a clause for securing the horse and foot causey from the annoyances of carts, under a penalty of 20s. I would ask, was this a joint way for foot and horse passengers, or were they two separate roads? I fear *not*. The width of 3 feet only was no great surface to permit such horsemen to pass each other on the road. Near the city of Chester, a few years ago, were the different roads thither for ten miles or more paved on this kind of causey, though, probably, in most parts, three times the width of the statute. The road from Calais to Paris was lately, as we read, furnished with this kind of old fashioned causey. It is observed by a learned traveller, that the public roads of England, and their accommodations, are as far before those of France, as the latter are before those of Spain and Portugal; and that France is 100 years behind England in that point, and Spain, probably, twice as much. The public papers inform us, that in the two latter kingdoms, where so many brave Britons have done honour to themselves and to their country, the roads are as narrow and as impassable as roads can well be, like perhaps what our own were before the turnpike acts took place, for the widening and improvement of the highways, which were so vehemently opposed, although capable of the very best effects (as is since found), by forwarding commercial intercourse.

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List of Engravings inserted in this Report.

Plate I to XI. Diagrams elucidating the Form of Roads, Construction of Wheels,

* The word *causey* is often, though corruptly, spelt *causeway*. It is derived from the French word *chaussée*, meaning *levée*; *digue pour retenir l'eau d'un étang—d'un rivière:* a bank, a way raised above the rest of the ground.—Dr. Johnson quotes many eminent writers who use the word in the corrupt spelling, to which may be added Bishop Burnet and others.

Carriages, &c.—XII. Figures illustrating the Point of Draught, Construction of Carts, Wheels, Harness, &c.—XIII to XVI. Sections of Roads, Lines of Under-draining, &c. —XVII. Plan of Blackman-street Road.—XVIII, XIX. Sections of proposed Archway at Highgate. Sketch of Road from four Parts of the Metropolis to Kentish Town Green—from Kentish Town Green to Finchley Common.—XX. Roads along which Mail Coaches travel.—XXI to XXVII. Theory of Wheels, Line of Draught, &c.—XXVIII. Carriage on a new Construction.

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Our readers have seen that the amount of the number of miles now under the management of commissioners, turnpikes, &c. is estimated at 35, or 40,000 miles. The *new* roads now in progress in Scotland, will add about *eleven hundred* miles to them; and the spirited improvements of sundry noblemen and gentlemen, on their own premises or estates, will in a few years add a still greater extent; to the inconceivable advantage of the public. The disposition to *shorten* the lines of roads is now becoming very general; and when these are rendered as short, as level, and as sound, as circumstances permit, we may justly leave them to the applause and preservation of posterity. In the new road now making from the West India Docks, &c. to Tilbury Fort, regard has been had to the exigencies of the public service: and speedy communication between the seat of government and the various important stations on the river, will be greatly promoted by this opening.

For having contributed essentially to the investigation of these principles, and for determining their *suitability* to public purposes, the legislature is deeply indebted to the public spirit, the intelligence, the assiduity, and the perseverance which have distinguished the Committee that has presented the Report under our consideration. To add, that being themselves not practically conversant with every part of the subject committed to their charge, and therefore, that they have had recourse to the abilities of scientific men, is to pay an additional compliment to their good sense and candour, united with a tribute of respect and acknowledgment to the professional merit of the gentlemen consulted, and to the ready patriotism of the *volunteer* contributors on this generally interesting subject.

But, even this yields in importance to the great work now in contemplation, for facilitating the intercourse of the metropolis (London), with the *north* of Ireland (at present; the *south* we hope, in due time). This great and national undertaking, when completed, will be the triumph of art ever nature; and will bring the seat of the linen manufactory nearer to London, by several days' journeys, as the communications are now conducted. Mr. Telford's Report and Survey of this stupendous work, together with the Charts and Plans, are now before us; and shall, so far as such a magnificent and useful undertaking can be submitted in a periodical miscellany, have ample consideration in our next number. Our Readers will be convinced of the magnitude of this Plan by a mere enumeration of the Maps and Charts attached to it; which are in number—sixteen.

HARBOURS.

1. Sketch of the counties, shores, and channels, between the north of England and Ireland: shewing the old and new roads, also the present and proposed harbours. 2. Chart of Port Patrick. 3. Chart of Port Nessock. 4. Plan of the harbour of Port Nessock. 5. Map of the bay and harbour of Bangor, in the county of Down, Ireland. 6. Plan of the proposed harbour at Bangor. 7. Map of Donaghadee, in the county of Down, Ireland.

BRIDGES.

8. Plan of that part of Galloway in the vicinity of Newton Stewart; shewing the present line of toll road from Port Patrick to Dumfries, also a new line proposed by Mr. Telford. 9. Plan and elevation of a bridge for the river Cree at the town of Newton Stewart in Galloway. 10. Plan of Dee river and roads in the vicinity of Dee bridge village, with a section of the place where a new bridge is proposed. 11. Plan and elevation of a bridge for the river Dee, at Dee village in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. 12. Plan and elevation of a bridge over the river Dee at the town of Kircudbright. 13. Plan and elevation of a bridge proposed to be erected over the river Esk, at Gariston in Cumberland. 14. Plan and elevation of a bridge for the river Sark, which divides the counties of Dumfries and Cumberland. 15. Map of the river Eden at Carlisle in Cumberland; shewing the situation of the present bridge, also the proposed bridge and roads of approach, and the new channel for the river. 16. Plan and elevation of a bridge intended to be erected over the river Eden, at Carlisle.

Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, &c. &c. By George Viscount Valentia.

[Concluded from Page 224.]

The expectation and curiosity of the public were raised by several circumstances, when the late Mr. Bruce returned home from his travels: the air of mystery which he affected, the *grandioso* style of his descriptions, the extraordinary nature of some of his facts, were calculated to rouze the attention of those who knew that he really had travelled. The very self-sufficiency and importance, assumed by the narrator, contributed to render his tales surprizing: and if it be true that a party was formed on purpose to oppose him, whether right or wrong, the mere existence of that combination would confer a celebrity not altogether disadvantageous to the subject of it. The principal topics in which that traveller was supposed to transgress the bounds of truth, were of two kinds: those which concerned the manners of the people with whom he was a guest; and those which described the personal adventures that befel himself.

On the latter of these distinctions, Lord Valentia and Mr. Salt declare their disbelief of Bruce's narrative: on the former, we discover much in Mr. Salt's account of Abyssinia, that tends to support the assertions of Bruce. When that writer described *living flesh* as a principal part of an Abyssinian festival, the barbarity of the custom prevented his descriptions from obtaining credit: when he mentioned certain proofs of valour exhibited at a review, as demonstrations of the sex of the enemy slain, his story was ridiculed: when he stated the gross manners of the lower orders of people, yet the sensible and even polished conduct of the superior class, the incongruity offended even the grave reviewers: when he exposed the savage system of government, and the feeble tenure by which authority was held,—those who could believe him, might; and this was the utmost permission of candour itself. Nevertheless, Mr. Salt's observations, though made within the short compass of comparatively a few days, justify all these and other particulars in Bruce: and the inference is undeniable, that, had this gentleman remained several months, or some years in Abyssinia, he might have met with facts, which would have diminished, if not removed, the surprise and hesitation now unavoidable, when some of Bruce's incidents are under consideration. It can scarcely be sufficiently lamented, that vanity, sheer vanity, should have so intimately mingled itself in the "Travels to discover the Source of the Nile," that the best friends of the author abandon the attempt to effect his vindication; while, at the same time, he had ample opportunities for a sufficiency of novelties; and might have rested his honest fame on what would have been a solid and satisfactory basis. By means of Bruce's communications, however, we are not total strangers to Abyssinia; and what he has said serves as a preparation for our accompanying Mr. Salt on his expedition to the same country.

Our traveller arrived at Massowah in the Panther, a cruizer belonging to the East-India Company, June 28, and after some perversities on the part of those with whom he had to negociate for a passage through their country, he quitted Massowah, and advanced into Africa, July 20, having paid 500 dollars as the price of permission to pass the port of landing. The ascent of the mountain Taranta, described by Bruce as hazardous, and even formidable, Mr. S. overcame, without receiving so much as "a scratched face;" and the heaviest article of his baggage was carried up by a lad. He met with different treatment at the villages he passed through, according, principally, to the characters of their chiefs; some were rude, others were hospitable. He found the Ras, or prime minister of the king of Abyssinia at Antalow, his provincial residence, the principal town of Tigre, his government; and this was the limit of Mr. S.'s journey, as he did not visit Gondar, the metropolis of the kingdom. Being obliged to trust to interpreters whose abilities were but moderate, Mr. Salt could not at first enable the Ras to comprehend the benefits that might ensue from the establishment of a commercial intercourse between his country and Britain. Afterwards, however, by a more faithful medium, this suggestion was set in its true light; and the Ras made an effort to promote it, by sending for the chief of an Abyssinian port, accessible to British ships. He also procured from

the king of that country a letter and a present to the British monarch; and Mr. Salt is now returned to Abyssinia with presents from his majesty to the African sovereign, in answer to his communication.

We cannot possibly blame any attempt to open new channels of commerce for the manufactures of our country; especially in the present revolutionary situation of nations. Whether Lord V. be correct, in supposing that the trade of Arabia is about to experience changes; and that if Britain does not secure that of the Red Sea, France will obtain it; it is more than we can determine: but, that his lordship's motions, while in these parts, should have been watched by French agents, and that his exertions and his discoveries should have produced a sensation in the councils of Buonaparte, we can easily believe. The Gallic chief has not abandoned his projects * in reference to the East-Indies; and he knows that the command of the Red Sea is the command of the readiest way for their execution. It appears, in fact, by Lord V.'s statement, that the commerce of that sea could afford tonnage sufficient for the transport of ten thousand troops; and such an army, sent, as it might be, with proper accompaniments, would have very unpleasant effects in India. A commerce established with Abyssinia would increase the British preponderance on the eastern coast of Africa, and prevent the execution *by stealth* of any schemes meditated by the disturber of nations.

To return to Mr. Salt: that gentleman, by obtaining leave from the Ras to visit Axum, formerly the capital of an ancient empire, and where the kings of Abyssinia are inaugurated, has happily been the means of bringing us acquainted with the only massive obelisk we know of, standing in its original place, with its proper supports and bases open to view: he has also transcribed, from a stone standing in that neighbourhood, an ancient inscription in the Greek language, which throws light on the history of the country; especially when compared with others in the Ethiopic language and character. In the explanation of the Greek he has been assisted by Dr. Vincent. The manners of the Abyssinians, with the revolutions their country has experienced since Mr. Bruce's time, the favourable sentiments of the Ras in regard to the English, and Mr. Salt's return to Massowah, are the principal remaining incidents in his narrative.

In order to enable such of our readers as are acquainted with Bruce's volumes, to compare his accounts with those of our later traveller, we extract Mr. Salt's account of a review of part of the Abyssinian army by the Ras, and of the festival that followed. We purposely abstain from any remarks to which this spectacle might give occasion. It seems, however, to be somewhat extraordinary, that both Bruce and Mr. Salt should mention the flavour of *brinde* with implied approbation.

Opposite the Ras was a gateway, in a room over which sat a number of officers of state, appointed to regulate the review. Through this gateway the chiefs came in separately, one after the other, each with his respective followers. First entered the cavalry, with the chief at their head, galloping round the circus, and brandishing their spears with great agility. The dresses of these consisted for the most part of kincaibs, embroidered damask, flowered with gold, or black velvet studded with ornaments of silver, thrown as a scarf over their shoulders, and fastened with a gold clasp across the breast. Round their heads they wear bandages, formed of yellow, green, or red sattin, tied behind, long, and streaming loosely as they rode; some, instead of this ornament, had only fillets of skin round their heads, the hairs of which, standing upwards, gave an additional wildness to their appearance; some few had horns of gold, either perpendicular above their foreheads, or projecting forwards; and several, on the upper part of their arm, had a silver disk, of both which Bruce has given a representation. Others wore bracelets of silver, in the shape of a horse-collar, round their right arms, equal in number to the enemies they had slain. The horses were richly caparisoned, and bore on their fronts the bloody garments of foes slaughtered by their riders. Each chief, after riding round the circus seven or eight times, presented himself directly before the Ras, in a menacing attitude, recited in pompous language the actions which he had performed, and concluded by throwing down before him the indubitable trophies of his valour, which had before been hanging above the bracelets on his right arm.* One chief brought only

* See an account of these projects with the means of preventing them in Panorama, (and a coloured map of India), Vol. IV. p. 1.

* Ludolf, speaking of this custom among

a knife, that he had taken from his opponent. The chiefs are not the only ones who thus present themselves before the Ras, for every ragged rascal among the foot-soldiers who enter in a throng after the horsemen, has the same privilege. Among these latter, horrible to relate, were some wretches, probably followers of the camp (for they were not soldiers), savage enough to produce unquestionable evidence, that boys, not men, had been the victims of their fury. At this I expressed to the Ras my abhorrence so strongly, that, actuated by the same feelings, he refused them those marks of his approbation which he had invariably shewn to others. The inferior warriors were clad in skins, chiefly those of sheep, some of which were bordered with blue and red of different shades. Intermixed with the foot soldiers, who were mostly armed with spears and shields, the matchlock men came in most irregular order, to the number of at least fifteen hundred, whose gestures were, if possible, more ludicrous than those of the spearmen, imitating, as it appeared to me, men hunting wild beasts among the bushes; the conclusion of their frolic was firing their muskets as nearly as possible to the legs of their opponents, then drawing their knives, and making a blow to finish the murderous execution of their matchlocks. There were in this way many single mock fights between spearmen and musqueteers, but it was always managed that the latter should prove victorious. This extraordinary review was concluded by the marching in on one side of the Ras's band, mounted on mules, and beating the heavy drums; and on the other, of men, bearing the ornaments of the church, walking in procession.

This day greatly biassed our opinion in favour of the horsemanship of the Abyssinians: I think them in this respect fully equal to the Arabs, and considering the stirrups that they use, which are merely small rings of iron into which they put the two larger toes, this is no slight praise. In the use of the spear they are particularly expert, and they have a peculiar method of vibrating it in the hand, which has a very warlike and classical appearance. In fine, they seem to be as complete horsemen as possible without discipline, of which indeed, they are totally ignorant.

There were a few, however, very haughty and imperious in their manners; among whom the most remarkable was Fit Aurari Zogo, a man of very handsome person and expressive countenance. This warrior obliged at least two hundred persons, who were sitting between himself and the Ras, to move, before he would condescend to make his address, which he at last did in a very proud and dignified manner, turning his horse round and round, and at each time resuming what he had before said. After the soldiers there were also a great many unarmed elderly men, cultivators of the ground, who came and made their obeisance before the Ras. During this last ceremony he sat very unconcerned, taking little notice of any, excepting two of the most conspicuous. During the review, the Ras was extremely attentive, and his notice of the chiefs was acutely distributed in proportion to their power. As we were going away, he stopped us all to witness a galla dance and song, with which he was particularly amused. The review being concluded, the principal chiefs came up and joined the Ras; among whom I noticed a Galla Mussulmaun, who had twenty-nine rings of silver on his arm; and many of the other chiefs had from ten to twenty.

From this exhibition we adjourned to the great hall, where every thing was prepared for a grand feast. A long table was placed in the middle of the hall, at the upper end of which, in a recess, the floor of which was raised about half a foot above the level of the room, was a couch, with two large pillows covered with striped sattin; and behind this stood a lower couch covered with a handsome skin. The Ras led the way, leaning on two of his principal chiefs, and took his seat on the higher couch, inviting us, at the same time, to occupy the couch behind. The chiefs, in the meantime, ranged themselves on their haunches (for there were no benches) on each side of the table, and behind the Ras, crowding in two or three ranks towards the upper end of the room. The sides of the table were covered to the height of a foot by piles of teff bread in the form of round thin pancakes, about two feet and a half in diameter, and down the middle of the table was ranged a single row of dishes, consisting of hot curry made of fowl, mutton, ghee, and curds. A quantity of fine wheaten bread, in large rolls, was prepared for the use of the Ras; these he broke, and first distributed to us, and afterwards to some of the chiefs by whom he was surrounded. This ceremony served as a signal to begin the feast; upon which several female slaves, placed at different parts of the table (having previously washed their hands in the presence of the Ras), dipped the teff bread into the curries and other dishes, and distributed it among the guests,

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the Galla, from whom the custom is probably derived, says:—"Adhuc necesse est indicium cæsi hostis post pugnam afferre. Prima quidem capita ceu honestissimam corporis partem attullêrunt; at postquam de sexu imberbium dubitaretur, turpissimum viris amputavêre. Res dictu fœda, numerant et cumulant exercitus eorum. Hac ratione sciri non potest hostis an socius fuerit occisus."

A man, whose particular business it was, performed the same office for the Ras, who immediately handed a portion to us, and then to some of the chiefs, who, on receiving it, got up and bowed: balls also of curds, greens, and teff bread, mixed together, were handed about.

During this time the cattle were killing on the outside of the hall. This is done by laying the beast down on the ground, and with a jambea knife nearly separating the head from the body, pronouncing at the same time, "Bis m' Allah Guebra Mensus Kedus," a style of invocation that seems to be borrowed from the followers of Mohammed. The skin is then stripped with all possible expedition from one side of the animal, and the entrails, lights, liver, and tripes, are taken out, which latter the attendants voraciously devour as their perquisite, sometimes even without paying much regard to the trouble of cleaning them. The flesh of the animal, of which the rump and heart are considered as prime delicacies, is cut into large pieces, and while the fibres are yet quivering, is brought in to the guests, who, by this time, have consumed as much as they please of the curries and other dishes.

The *brinde*, as this raw flesh is called, was in irregular pieces, but commonly adhering to a bone, by which the attendants carried it; it was then handed round to the chiefs, who, with their crooked knives, cut off a large steak, which they afterwards dissected very dexterously into strips about half an inch in diameter, holding it, at the same time, between the two fore-fingers of the left hand.

While the *brinde* was serving up, of which the quantity consumed is scarcely credible, the maize was distributed about very plentifully in brulhes or Venetian glasses, horns being used only for booza. The first party being satisfied, retired from table, and was succeeded by another of inferior rank, by which the remains of the *brinde* were consumed. After these came a third, a fourth, and even a fifth party, who were obliged to content themselves with the coarse teff bread, and a single horn of booza, and were driven away by the master of the ceremonies before they had taken their fill. Near the conclusion of the feast, the Ras sent off from the table large quantities of teff bread, for the followers of those chiefs most in favour. The whole ended with a violent scramble for the last cakes, during which it seemed to be a point of etiquette to make as much uproar and confusion as possible.

Lest it should be supposed that this barbarous kind of food is used by the soldiers, only (for Bruce seems in one passage to refer it to the military *especially*), we shall add instances in which no such restriction existed; and from which we gather that no part of the day is exempt from this bloody abomination.

We were entertained *in the morning* by the sight of an Abyssinian banquet, at which, although new guests were continually relieving those who were satisfied, we counted *ninety-five* persons feeding at the same time in the hall. It might frighten many a man to go into the midst of such a throng cutting away at the raw meat with their long drawn knives, and handing it about in large pieces, from the higher to those of inferior rank. Sometimes, if it chanced to be a coarse piece, it was observed to go through six or seven gradations. At the farther end of the hall sat Subagadis and his wife, with her female attendants, behind a half-drawn curtain. On our entering the hall, we were invited to take a seat among them, with which we willingly complied.

August 29.—About ten in the morning, we were invited to breakfast with the Ras, and were received with the same distinction as yesterday, being seated on a sofa, while his minister was placed close by on the carpet. We were plentifully fed by the Ras himself with eggs, fowl in curry, and balls of a mixed composition of wild celery, curds, and ghee, after which we were offered *brinde*; but on our expressing a wish to have it dressed, the meat was afterwards brought grilled, and cut into small pieces by one of the attendants, and handed to our mouths by the Ras, much in the same way as boys in England feed young magpies. It is scarcely possible to describe the scene that was going on in the meantime in the hall, where the people were squabbling and almost fighting, with their drawn knives, for the raw meat that was handed about, and the teff bread that lay heaped up around the table; there were, however, some masters of the ceremony, who carried long white sticks, with which they frequently chastised those who were too hasty in seizing their portion.

Those who are acquainted with ancient mythology, know, that one of the services for which Saturn was exalted into a deity, was, his bringing off the people from their bloody banquets, and enforcing the use of fire in culinary preparation. Unhappily, he never, we suppose, visited Abyssinia: but, in truth, what could he have done, which Christianity, professed by these people, *ought* not to have done? Yet that, as we find, has not been able to banish a custom so repugnant to the mild dictates and character of its holy Founder. If the disposition of a man depends in part on his food, these *brinde*-

eaters are not unallied to the lions and panthers of their own Africa. This testimony justifies some other *consequences* hinted at by Bruce.

There is no need of arguments to prove that the Christianity which has not been able to suppress the bloody festivities of Abyssinia, has but small pretensions to the true dignity of the Gospel; yet, it seems that the present state of even this Christianity is somewhat tottering. The clergy of Abyssinia, during many centuries, received their *Abuna*, or chief bishop, from Egypt, but, being now unable to obtain another from thence, to replace their last Abuna, who died not long ago, the priests are becoming careless and slovenly.

Notwithstanding this disadvantageous representation of the Christianity of this people, those among them, who by birth are entitled to wear the distinguishing tokens of their religious profession, are extremely proud of them, and exhibit them on every occasion; they did so to our travellers when meeting on the road. Mr. S. moreover informs us, that among the Christian priests of the country is to be found whatever of learning this wild nation contains. In fact, he mentions them with a respect directly opposed to the manner in which Bruce describes them; and attaches to their character a degree of consideration much superior to what might have been expected. Mr. S. even speculates on the propriety of directing some of those efforts which are now making in support of foreign missions, to the amelioration of those Christian principles which *do* exist in this country. That these might prove useful auxiliaries need not be doubted; but to whoever is sent for this purpose, we recommend a sufficient acquaintance with the history of the Jesuits, formerly settled, and apparently established, under the protection of the kings of Abyssinia.

The *operations* of Mr. Salt at Axum, his view of the obelisk still standing, with his remarks on that and other antiquities, we have attended to with great interest. The obelisk is about eighty feet high, formed out of a single block of granite, curiously carved, and in excellent proportion. It appears the more astonishing amid the present rude state of the country which contains it. Bruce's delineation of it is completely erroneous. The church, also, at Axum, displays a skill and science, which shews that the rulers of this kingdom have not always been insensible to notions of grandeur, or indifferent to the realizing of them. This church is also rich in splendid vestments, and other paraphernalia. In the evening the chief priest visited Mr. Salt to try his Scriptural knowledge. He came off with great credit: had he happened to have been familiar with descriptions of Jerusalem, his credit would have increased prodigiously. At his own request, Mr. S. was admitted into the inner apartments of the church, and found the whole body, consisting of four apartments, covered with handsome carpets. He was desired to kneel down with his face to the ground, which he did for about two minutes, during which time the high priest recited a prayer over him. The building is flat-roofed, covered with mortar and stucco, and surrounded with Gothic ornaments. It is, in length, 111 feet: in breadth, 51 feet.

Mr. Salt met with several persons who had known Bruce. "They agreed in telling us," says he, "that Bruce passed four months at Adowa; that he did not speak the language of Tigré, but afterwards made himself in part acquainted with the Amharic; that he was two years at Gondar, and visited the source of the Nile, and was robbed of his books and instruments; that the two battles of Serbraxos were fought some time (two years) before he came into the country; and that a third engagement took place afterwards at the same spot, at which, however, Bruce was not present, as he never went out to war, and at the particular time alluded to was actually at Gondar; that the king gave him a house, but no land, command, or employ, during his stay in the country; that he was a good horseman, and used to shoot from his saddle; that he had two interpreters, Michael and Georgis, of whom one spoke Greek, and the other wrote Arabic; and that when he was at Adowa, he resided at the house of Gannes, who sent fifteen mules for him down to Dixan.

The knowledge of the history of Abyssinia, which Mr. Salt had acquired from Bruce and Poncet, was a source of perpetual astonishment to the natives.—"Bruce's drawings of Gondar and its vicity, which he shewed to the Baharnagash

of Dixan, tended to raise us in his opinion, almost beyond the level of mortality." They here received two hundred cakes of bread and a bullock, as a present from the town. Mr. S. returned to Arkeeko, and to his *home*, the Panther, November 6th. He left behind him, in Abyssinia, an intelligent fellow, named Pearce, from whom we may expect to receive, in time, considerable information.

From Massowah Lord Valentia returned with Mr. Salt to Jiddah, where he experienced as much civility as could well have been expected; but we pass his transactions there, only noticing his remark on the similarity of the houses and their ornaments, to the Saxon zig-zag, and others well known among us. "I could not," says his lordship, "but be struck with the resemblance which exists between these arches, and those in our cathedrals; some were pointed like the gothic, including three semicircular windows; others, particularly those which were over the doors, were flat like the Saxon, and retired one within another, till the inner one was sufficiently small to receive the door, which is never large. Jidda is a new town; but these excellent houses are probably formed after the model of the more ancient habitations of Mecca. If so, the architecture we call Gothic existed in Arabia long before it was known in Europe."

Lord V. quitted Jidda, January 2; and arrived at Suez, January 27.

Though we have already, in a former article, given the *general* character which Lord V. attributes to the Arabs (and surely it is sufficiently disgraceful), yet there are some honourable exceptions. His picture of Chedid, the chief of a band of robbers, by whom he was conveyed in safety across the desert from Suez to Cairo, is faithful. Chedid did not hesitate to confess that these unsettled times were good for him; "that he kept close to Cairo, to seize what offered, of which, if it be inquired after, he pleads ignorance, and lays the offence on some *distant* friend."

At the same time he has the highest principle of Arab honour, and told me an anecdote of his family, which was confirmed by Thomaso. Osman Bey, greatly alarmed at the arrival from England of Elfi Bey, who, since the death of Murad Bey, had been his rival, determined to cut him off, and for that purpose sent down two boats with troops to intercept him as he was coming up the Nile. A violent gale of wind, accompanied by a cloud of sand, came on; Elfi sheltered himself behind a point of land, on which was a village. The boats with the troops of Osman Bey passed without seeing him; but he perceived them, and having some suspicion immediately landed, and quitting his baggage, with five or six followers escaped into the desert. These soon left him, as the way was long and difficult. At length, after a tedious march of ten hours on foot, he arrived at the tent of Nasr Chedid in the desert, with whom he was on ill terms, and claimed protection. Nasr was himself absent with Osman Bey, whom he had joined with all his people at his camp before Cairo, where he waited the event of the attack on Elfi. Chedid's wife received and concealed him. Some of Osman's people came there, and asked if she had seen Elfi. She said yes; and that he had passed by a way she pointed out to them. As soon as they were gone, she told Elfi, and bringing him one of her husband's favourite horses, and a dromedary, she desired him to escape to Upper Egypt, but to avoid the road which she had directed the troops of Osman to take: Elfi hesitated, and told her he was unwilling to endanger her husband's safety, who was in the power of Osman. She replied, it was no matter; her husband's honour required that she should assist him in escaping; and that were he there, he would do the same himself, and that he would make her suffer if any thing happened to him. Soon afterwards, on being told the way that Elfi had escaped, Osman sent for Chedid, and accused him of having assisted his enemy. He replied, "you know, Osman Bey, I have been three days here with you; how then is it possible that I could do so?" "Well then," said Osman, "it was your wife that did so." "It was," replied Chedid. "Elfi demanded protection from her, and she only did her duty;—had she done otherwise, I would have cut her head off with this sabre, though you know Elfi was never a friend of mine."

Chedid declared to Lord V. that he certainly would have executed his threat; as his wife by such conduct would have dishonoured his name.

From Suez, Lord V. went by the regular route to Cairo, where he found the Turks disposed to be very gracious; but the governors were governed by the rabble of banditti calling themselves soldiers, which the unhappy state of Egypt, ever since Buonsparte's unprincipled invasion of that country, rendered necessary. From one rencontre with these, his lordship did but barely escape in safety,

Though there is no great novelty in Lord V.'s adventures in Egypt, on his return home, yet we think his discovery of a shrine, still standing at Timai, is a noticeable instance of good fortune. It is of polished red Thebaic granite; one immense stone, in height, 23 feet, 4 inches; breadth, 12 feet, 8 inches; depth, on the outside, 11 feet, 3 inches; breadth of the chamber, 8 feet, 8 inches; depth of the chamber, 9 feet, 2 inches. It stands on a pedestal of the same substance five feet high, and that again on two layers which amount to six feet three inches. The whole height, 34 feet, 7 inches. There can be no question but these blocks were covered by casings of marble, ornamented with sculptures. There is, in the engraving of this subject annexed, a kind of recess in the interior of the chamber, in the upper part, which appears to have been suitable to receive the symbols, whether animal or other, that accompanied the deity.

The situation of Egypt, oppressed, plundered, and almost exhausted, was strongly urged on the attention of Lord V. by several chiefs: he blames in the strongest terms the *last* expedition to Alexandria; and thinks, that whatever advantages Britain might have gained, they have all vanished with that undertaking. He says, that the French were at one time resolutely bent on retaining this country in spite of capitulations to the contrary; that, to accomplish this purpose, they buried a train of artillery in the sand; and that two brigades, under pretence of desertion, marched into Upper Egypt, where their design was to maintain themselves. Even now many French servants are in the trains of the Beys, though disguised as Mamalukes.

We cannot follow Lord Valentia throughout the whole of his circuits in the Red Sea; but as his lordship has thought proper to touch on the Exodus of Israel from Egypt, we would hint our agreement with his supposition that the waters of this gulf anciently extended much further north, perhaps twenty miles at least; and where they terminated, the land was favourable to the construction of canals, by which they might be, in a sense, continued. But we differ from him, when he thinks that the Israelites did not quit Pharaoh, *at Memphis*; because we know not how to evade the testimony of those ancient authors who say, that this people laboured on the pyramids; and as to the difficulty his lordship finds in their incumbrance with children, cattle, baggage, and *kneading-troughs*, he will give us leave to smile at the English, not Oriental, idea, he has annexed to that term. Had the word been translated as it might have been, "*bag* of dough," this article could hardly have been enumerated among the incumbrances of the sons of Jacob.

There are many other particulars incidentally noticed by Lord V. while in Egypt, that deserve attention. These we must omit; as our account of the volumes before us is already of an uncommon extent. We are highly amused with his account of the *real* conduct of Sebastiani when sent to Egypt by "the First Consul," compared with the vapouring report he afterwards *composed* on the occasion. The incapacity of his interpreter induced the Bashaw to enquire whether some one present at the audience could not discourse between them; the substitute proved to be the English interpreter, who was there from motives of curiosity; to the infinite mortification of the Frenchman when he discovered this unlucky and impolitic *qui pro quo*. The topography of the *ancient* Alexandria has engaged the researches of our noble traveller; he has also a few remarks on Malta. His voyage ended by his landing at St. Helen's, Oct. 26, after an absence from England of four years and four months.

As the price of these volumes will contribute to confine their circulation among the wealthy, we have endeavoured to communicate a general notion of their contents to our readers. They will naturally conclude that many things we have only hinted at: others are wholly omitted. This must always be the case when volumes of extent equal with these come under our notice. We have already commended the engravings that adorn this magnificent publication. We conclude by our acknowledgements to his lordship for much literary and graphical entertainment; and with heartily wishing success to the present engagement of Mr. Salt; we think him extremely well qualified by temper, judgment, and acquired abilities, to discharge the official duties of negociator, to the advantage and honour of his country, and to his own reputation and distinction.

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Considerations on the Panorama View of Grand Cairo, composed by Mr. Barker from the Drawings of Mr. Salt, who accompanied Lord Valentia, now exhibiting in London.

THOUGH we have closed our report on the travels of Lord Valentia, and had noticed in a previous article the embellishments of these volumes, with that interesting collection of drawings, for which the public is indebted to our noble traveller, yet we think it our duty not to pass over without remark, an additional entertainment which has been derived from Mr. Salt, though executed by Mr. Barker; we mean, the *Panorama View of Grand Cairo*, which is now open to public inspection.

The nature of a PANORAMA we have no need to explain to our readers; since they know it offers a view as well of the adjacencies as of the subject which furnishes the representation. Nothing is excluded: whether large or small, whether seen directly or indirectly; whether a main object or a minor; whatever appertains to the subject under inspection, that finds its place, its proper place in the PANORAMIC VIEW.

No device, to which the art of delineation has given birth, has approached so nearly to the power of placing the scene itself in the presence of the spectator. It is not magic; but magic cannot more effectually delude the eye, or induce a belief of the actual existence of the objects seen. There is a kind of infinitude in the form of a circle, which excludes beginning and ending: there is a kind of reality which arises from the spectator's ability to inspect every part in turn; and to revert to this incident, or the other, after having contemplated the bearings and effects of different parts of the circle. It is true, nevertheless, that the figures do not move: and it is equally true, that figures are indispensable, because they form the scale by which we judge of the proportion and dimensions of every object. Houses are built for habitation; but houses must be proportioned to the stature of the persons who are to inhabit them. Animals, also, must preserve their respective proportions. Neither motion nor sound can be comprized in a Panorama; and thus we perceive that even this, the nearest approach to a visible reality, stands in need of various allowances, and of the exercise of candour by the spectator.

Artists deem it lawful to take certain *liberties*, in order to produce an effect more picturesque or more pleasing, than they could accomplish without such management. This is one of the chief touchstones of genius: when judiciously contrived, all is improved and nothing is injured; when awkwardly imagined, all is injured and nothing is improved.

We have already hinted at our opinion that the public is beholden to Mr. Salt for this entertainment: Mr. Barker has combined the drawings taken by Mr. Salt, from different points of view, with considerable address. It is true, nevertheless, that some of his details are erroneous; but his very errors are the consequence of his endeavour to accommodate his European visitors. As he knew that all who would visit Grand Cairo would inquire for the pyramids, he has made them too conspicuous. The pyramids of Sakkara are too large by half, those of Giza are too white: the real objects are nearer in tone of colour to the natural hue of the desert. We venture also to assert, that the course of the Nile cannot be seen from any pavilion, or tower in the citadel, occupying such an interval as Mr. Barker has assigned it between the citadel and Mount Mokattam: this is the consequence of forming into one several views taken from different spots. To judge by the direction of the citadel wall, Mount Mokattam would be nearly behind the great tower. The Lybian hills are too high. The general tone of colour is too uchreous. Other peccadilloes might be pointed out, by critical eyes. But, the fact is, after all, that this performance gives the general idea of this great city: the forms of the mosques; the nature of their minarets; the tombs of the Sheicks, the Santons, and the Mamalukes; the construction of the caravanserai; the ordinary houses; the tents, and a multitude of other particulars. Some things it cannot shew; for the streets of Grand Cairo are so *narrow* that no position commands a view of them: they are what would be termed in Britain *blind alleys*.

A caravan Mr. S. has introduced: and it answers very well; a troop of Mamalukes, he might have introduced, though

the ground immediately inspected is not favourable for their exercise. On the whole, we congratulate Mr. Barker on what he has done; the subject has many difficulties, and he has overcome most of them in a masterly manner: that a few should remain is no impeachment of his assiduity or his skill; for among so many objects, each demanding its proper position, colouring, force and effect, but if suffered to intrude beyond its importance, derogatory to others, and thereby to the whole,—as we well know, by fellow-feeling—a Panoramist is often reduced to the choice of difficulties; and his exertions must be content to obtain the meed of partial success, however deserving their merit may be of complete and unqualified applause.

Tableau Statistique de la Maison de Détention et du Refuge de Vilvorde, &c. Statistic Picture of the House of Detention and of Refuge at Vilvorden, presented to the King of Holland, by N. I. Rouppe, Jurisconsultus, Inspector-General, &c. 4to. pp. 130. Le Duc, Brussels.

The intention of this work is altogether philanthropic, and for this reason we distinguish it, by admitting an account of it. The author is entitled to the highest praise, inasmuch as his labours are perfectly gratuitous.

This house is supposed to be the best conducted place of confinement in Europe, and the establishment of it, as described by the author, contains much information applicable to the conduct of hospitals and prisons.

By means of an admirable police, twenty-one keepers are found sufficient to keep in order twelve hundred prisoners. Not only are the sexes kept separated; but the prisoners are divided into different classes, and each of these classes is kept distinct from all others. This precaution cannot but be salutary; and, under the management and personal inspection of a judicious and sedate visitor, it must tend to prevent and check the progress of vice, and not seldom to reform the vicious.

The utmost attention is paid to the quality of the diet allowed to the confined.

Idleness is completely banished from this institution, which rather resembles a vast workshop, than a place of seclusion. The amount of the earnings of the prisoners, allowed to them as their share, was, in 1806 (15 months, 10 days), 82,249 livres; in 1807 it was 71,407. Of the money produced by their industry *one-third* is taken in diminution of the general expence of the establishment; of the money remaining, one-third is paid down to the party, at the end of every week; one-third is employed, if he pleases, in procuring him additional or better food; and the remaining third is carried to his account to form a total, which is given to him, and may furnish him with the means of support, at his dismissal from confinement.

The expence of supporting each individual amounts to *(34 centimes, 20 centimes de centime)* less than four pence daily; but, including the general expences, the buildings, servants, &c. nearly to sixpence each.—The comparative table of deaths shews that attention to the health of the persons detained has been rewarded with success, and has gradually reached an honourable distinction:—

Year.	*Number.*	*Deaths.*
1802	1861	527
1803	2235	510
1804	1990	454
1805	1754	108
1806	2293	39
1807	2029	39

Either the persons admitted in the latter of these years must have been of a different description as to age, strength, and general health, from those formerly admitted, or the improvements adopted and *enforced* by the director have been uncommonly judicious and favourable to salubrity. What further merits the attention of the humane is, that all personal suffering by way of punishment is forbidden. The heaviest penalty inflicted is that of shaving off the hair of the head from the refractory; and the guilty are more terrified at the apprehension of undergoing this disgraceful *distinction*, than they were at all the ancient tortures, the use of which is now abolished.

The author not only reports the present regulations of this place, but he suggests hints, which, varied according to circumstances, may be found useful in all other establishments of a similar nature. He also adds his thoughts on the possibility of suppressing beggary, and the means of accomplishing that object.

In another part of the present number will be found the decrees of Buonaparte authorizing the establishment of houses of reception for the beggars of certain departments. These are part (the first, we believe, actually formed) of an attempt to extirpate beggary, by assembling the persons who beg, and teaching them some useful employment, by public authority. The *necessity* of such a scheme, in relation to France, has long been felt, and acknowledged; but especially of late years, and since the revolution had turned charity completely out of its former course. We understand, that similar houses will be established throughout France. As to the ultimate success of the plan, we give no opinion respecting it; but, so far as it may lead to a better order of things, for the sake of humanity we wish it may answer expectation. Encouragement on one side to prompt, and force on the other side to punish, may certainly do much: they are properly associated in such undertakings: but more will depend on the exertions of inspectors like M. Rouppe, and on the disposition and assistance of the inhabitants of a district, than on all the machinery that can be put in motion by the decrees of Buonaparte, however multiplied, or terrific in their language and appointments.

Though beggary in our own country is not, by far, so prevalent as in France, [where it was always a public scandal] yet when we advert to the increasing magnitude of our Poor Rates, we cannot but wish that a hint for the better employment of the poor may be taken—no matter from where.

A Sequel to the Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life, containing a further Account of Mrs. Placid and her Daughter Rachel. By the Author of the Antidote. 8vo. pp. 175. Price 4s. Williams and Smith, London, 1809.

The former part of this story we noticed in our second volume, p. 826. We are by no means displeased with an opportunity of renewing our acquaintance with the widow Placid. The public has distinguished the first volume, and has *substantially* expressed approbation, by an extensive and steady demand for it. The sequel is not less pleasing, or less proper to be consulted as an adviser. That the incidents it contains are not a few, to happen within so short a space as the history comprizes, may be thought rather unlucky, since sudden reformations partake of the marvellous; but the writer was shackled by her first part, to which the sequel must *per force* conform. There is, nevertheless, considerable skill in the management of the characters, and the stations respectively assigned them at the close of the volume.

As the manners and maxims of benevolence, are limited to no condition of life, we may recommend the example of the widow Placid to the young, in order to prepare themselves for events and situations in which they may have occasion to exhibit the advantages arising from it; to those in middle life, whose families cannot but be gratified and improved, by beholding equal self-command and calm address, with those of this pious lady; and to others who, like her, have suffered the loss of what their affections must ever regret.—If the reader asks, what is her character?—the volume before us shall answer the question.

Female influence is universally acknowledged, in its effects upon society as well as individuals. The influence which the widow Placid gained over the mind of Squire Bustle has been described; and it only remains briefly to consider by what means it was effected. It was not by means of the adventitious advantages of youth, beauty, or accomplishments; but her unaffected piety, and sweetness of manners. The latter quality has been greatly recommended, but too often with no other view than that of *pleasing*: from the example of Mrs. Placid, we hope the female reader will be encouraged to cultivate it for *use* as well as *ornament*. Without this amiable trait in her character, even her piety might have passed unknown or unregarded. It disposed her indeed to speak for the honour of religion; but the *manner* with which she spoke rendered her words acceptable. She advised without dogmatism; she reproved without acrimony; she aimed at pleasing the ear by the correctness of her language; and, above all, when she conversed on the sublime truths of Christianity, she betrayed no *party* prejudices which could excite displeasure in those she was desirous to instruct. Here, then, is a character not only worthy of imitation, but which every intelligent female is capable of imitating. The rules are few and simple; but were they adopted and practised, their effects would soon be visible, by the spread of Christian principles, in the confusion of the libertine, and the conviction of the sceptic.

Modern Times; or Anecdotes of the English Family. In 3 vols. Pp. 800. Price 15s. Budd, London: 1809.

Our time has been seldom taken up in noticing what are denominated Novels,—their general insipidity and mawkishness tending rather to deprave than to improve the state of society; but as this work has nothing about it of the usual routine of love-sick stories of modern romance; as we recognise many of the principal characters and incidents to be real; and as their arrangement is only intended as a vehicle to convey remarks on the follies, frivolities, and fashions of the times, we with pleasure present our readers with an extract, that they may be enabled to judge for themselves on the merit of a production, for which, the author remarks, his reward will be sufficient, "if his readers will correct in their own conduct what they perceive amiss in the delineations here exhibited to them; and imitate whatsoever they find recorded in the narrative, either virtuous or praiseworthy."

The hero of the piece is Sir Philip English, who is drawn with the characteristics of an old-fashioned Englishman, but of whom, we are inclined and glad to think, that he represents a numerous family among us. His sister, Mrs. Burrows, has likewise her share in the drama; the other characters consist of Lady B, Mr. Middleman, Col. Courtly, Sir Nathan Caper, Agamemnon, Adm. Ortolan, Counsellor Collis, Lord Rivulet, Old Lamprey, Mrs. Chaloner, Dr. Burgos, Mr. Goodwill, Mr. Halford, Lord Avonside, Mr. Skiddaw, Mr. Worth. Dr. Destiny, Lord Kilberry, Jammy Kittrick, Mr. Golder, Sig. Papillio, and the Surgeon who put his nose into an affair of honour;—all of which are real characters (though clothed with the preceding names), with whose oddities, eccentricities, and prevailing perfections or weaknesses, the writer has enlivened his work: "dwelling sometimes upon small matters, being of opinion," says he, "with Plutarch, that little circumstances show the real man better than things of greater moment."

As a specimen of the author's manner, we select the account of Sir Philip English and Mrs. Burrows's visit to a celebrated institution at the west end of the town.

After this adventure, [the hurly-burly at Covent-Garden Theatre] all thoughts of visiting places of public amusement during the short period of their intended stay in town, were entirely laid aside: and Sir Philip would have been perfectly content to pass the following evening in conversation with his domestic circle, if Mr. Worth had not accidently met with an acquaintance, who pressed him with so much earnestness to bring his friend, the Baronet, to a meeting of a scientific society which was to be held the same day, that he made it a particular point to prevail on Sir Philip English to accompany him.

The Baronet consented; more through the respect which he bore to Mr. Worth than from any expectation of deriving either entertainment or pleasure from the company into which he was to be introduced, being apprehensive that their erudition might restrain the good-humour and conviviality of the meeting. Mr. Worth himself was indeed unable to inform his friend of the precise nature of the institution which they were about to visit. He understood that it consisted of a number of eminent literary characters, and that their meetings were designed to promote the improvement and diffusion of scientific information: but to what branches of knowledge the attention of the society was particularly directed, his acquaintance had not informed him. From the rank and character of the members, he, however, entertained no doubt that the establishment was at once highly useful and respectable.

On their arrival at the place of meeting, they were not a little surprised, on presenting their tickets at the door, to be ushered into a room which bore a near resemblance to one of the larger coffee-houses; and the company already assembled in it gave them so imperfect an idea of a scientific institution, that they could scarcely persuade themselves they had not made some mistake in their introduction.

A number of newspapers were scattered over the tables in the room, and these, together with a few political tracts and pamphlets, furnished matter for general conversation, much in the same way as in places of the description above alluded to; and the debates, which arose upon the various topics of discussion, were conducted exactly in a similar manner.

Whilst Sir Philip English was endeavouring to reconcile what he saw, with the ideas he had previously formed of what he was to expect, at a meeting of the literati of the metropolis,— the gentleman, who had pre-

sented Mr. Worth with tickets of admission, entered the apartment, accompanied by a little man with a huge port-folio under his arm; whom he immediately introduced to the company by the appellation of Signor Papillio. This ceremonial gone through, Mr. Worth embraced the first moment which afforded him an opportunity of speaking with his acquaintance, to inquire, if the whole of the entertainment was to consist in reading and commenting upon the newspapers? "Fye upon it, Mr. Worth," replied the gentleman; "that would be a poor return for a subscription of twenty thousand pounds per annum!—No! no! we do not meet for nothing.—We shall present you this evening with two lectures, and afterwards a handsome supper."

Mr. Worth had just time to revive the expectations and curiosity of Sir Philip English, with this intelligence, before the ringing of a small bell announced the commencement of the lectures.

The company proceeded into a spacious apartment, fitted up with great elegance, and seemingly calculated rather for ease and luxury, than the mere purposes of study:—however, the rules of the ancients in this respect were wholly neglected, and the only monument of their wisdom, which it had been judged proper to retain, was the Egyptian style of the furniture and ornaments of the room. If the Peripatetics, or Socratic philosophers, could take a peep at our modern Athens, how much would they envy the refinement of these times, in which, instead of subjecting the student to corporeal hardships and privations, in order to improve his mind, the practice is directly reversed, and all the soft *appliances* of luxurious indulgence are afforded to the body, that the intellectual powers may be exerted with the more zeal and activity!

If Sir Philip English was a little vexed to observe the lectorial chair occupied by Signor Papillio, he was not a little disappointed when, after some introductory observations on the utility of natural history, the lecturer proceeded to an analysis of the colouring matter which adheres to the wings of moths and butterflies, and by an easy transition directed the attention of his auditors to a proposal for fabricating a species of silk from the spider's web, by which the ingenious projector undertook to employ all the manufacturers which the decline of trade at Coventry, Derby, and Nottingham, had occasioned to be discharged. This interesting plan included a scheme for the encouragement of the growth of spiders to which, Signor Papillio said, an increase of the window-tax would admirably contribute: and that the only additional resource which he deemed necessary for the purpose of furnishing the quantity of web requisite for the completion of the undertaking, might be obtained by circular letters to the bishops and parochial clergy to prohibit the use of hair-brooms in places of public worship; a measure on which he laid the more stress, in consequence of the stagnation of trade with Russia. The lecture closed with the outlines of another plan, not less important than the former;—namely, the discovery of a process by which Paris plaister might be used instead of flour, and made a substitute for bread.

Greatly edified by this elaborate discourse, that part of the company who had been able to resist the influence of Morpheus aided by the somniferous effect of downy cushions, lights admirably secluded from irritating the organ of vision, and the exactest temperature of the apartment, descended into the laboratory, where a series of experiments were exhibited to prove the practicability of superseding the use of lamp-oil by means of a portion of Thames water, which, after being subjected to a curious process, was to be enclosed in a small metallic tube, and thus become not only capable of ignition, but of giving light at the distance of several furlongs. The principal objection hitherto urged against the adoption of this mode of lighting the streets of the metropolis (for the proofs of its practicability were deemed so clear as to admit of no doubt) was, that an unpleasant smell was diffused by the process, which induced some persons, of more than usual delicacy, to prefer the ordinary method.

To remedy this inconvenience, the inventor suggested the advantage of a subscription, by which he should be enabled to substitute an odorous spirit, known amongst the Romans by the denomination of *liquor vesicæ*, and thus establish the reputation of this invaluable discovery, beyond the possibility of future objections: and a single still erected in each of the principal streets, as the conduits formerly were, he thought sufficient for the above purpose.

The company in general appeared highly delighted with this suggestion, and even Sir Philip English, though he did not exactly comprehend the arguments by which it was supported, was inclined to give the lecturer credit for the fertility of his invention, until an old gentleman, who sate by, drily remarked, that the idea was by no means original. "These Italians," said he, "are the greatest thieves and plagiaries in Europe. The thought," addressing himself to Sir Philip English, "is entirely borrowed from the suggestion of Colonel George Hanger, who, in his life published several years ago, proposed a method of converting a fluid, of which thousands of gallons are thrown away daily in the metropolis alone, to a purpose equally important as that mentioned by Signor Papillio. But the ministry at that time were not so liberal in their grants to projectors, and

therefore did not encourage it: whilst it is ten to one but this *foreigner* gets a large subscription in support of his scheme, from weak heads and ignorant citizens, who, without the least smattering of science, are ambitious of being thought the patrons of it."

The lecturer having concluded, the majority of the company withdrew; but Sir Philip and Mr. Worth, with a select party, in number about twenty, remained to partake of supper, which was soon afterwards served up, in a very elegant style.

The entertainments of the evening had presented a series of wonders to the mind of the Baronet, who sometimes attributed his own surprise to an almost entire seclusion from the company of men of erudition, and sometimes ventured to condemn the taste *of modern times* as frivolous and absurd: but the method of terminating the evening by a comfortable repast was perfectly intelligible to him; and it was so truly British, that he sate down to table with great good-humour. Here, however, a species of disappointment arose, which not a little annoyed him; for, although accustomed to the luxuries of an elegant table, there was not a single dish before him, of which he could guess the description.

Mr. Worth, who was seated at the opposite side of the table, was in a similar predicament; but having the advantage of Signor Papillio on his right hand, soon obtained a sufficient account both of the cookery and the entertainment, to deter him from venturing to taste any thing but the most simple fare.

In the mean time, Sir Philip English, being destitute of any clue to the culinary secrets of *the Institution*, looked around him in hopes of discovering some indication by which he might be led to a proper selection of some of the *dainties* before him.

The learned have defined man to be *an imitative* animal, — asserting, that other creatures are directed by instinct to the choice or rejection of the food presented to them, and are wholly uninfluenced by the example of the animal creation: but that the human race has no such guide, but follow one another in habits the most unreasonable and injurious, merely from the force of example.

It was, perhaps, in obedience to this peculiarity of the human economy, that Sir Philip English, observing most of the company cast their eyes upon a large dish near the centre of the table, and appeared eager to partake of its contents, sent his plate for a slice. The Baronet was still at a loss to know whether it was to be eaten alone, or what sauce it required, and he had so much of the *mauvaise honte* about him, that he was afraid of exposing his ignorance before so large a company by any inquiry. In form and consistence it bore a pretty near resemblance to a piece of soap, and when at length he ventured to put a bit into his mouth, he found that it was nearly as disagreeable in flavour,—possessing an intermixture of saline brackishness, with a pungent bitter, blended with a sort of musty rancidity.

Sir Philip could not without difficulty withhold his execration of such cookery; and the sentiments of the rest of the company seemed to be in unison with his feelings; for many of them began to express their dissatisfaction.

"Pray, Count," said the old gentleman, (who had before animadverted upon the hydrogeneous experiment) now addressing himself to the chairman, "is this cursed stuff your famous Walcheren bread?—Of all the villainous combinations of taste and smell I ever met with, this positively is the most disgusting.—Here, waiter, take away the plate, and bring me a glass of brandy, this instant."

"My dear doctor," replied the Count, "I am not surprised at your remark, but I assure you, that when it is a little more familiar to the palate, the flavour you now complain of, will be found quite agreeable. However, I ought to have informed you, that it is rendered much pleasanter by the addition of a little *fish-oil*, and as the use of it is designed chiefly for sailors in long voyages, and that article is very cheap, if my plan of feeding the navy should be adopted, it will reduce the ordinary expences of that department surprisingly."

"I think it would," rejoined the Doctor, "and probably supersede the necessity of a medical establishment, for this is kitchen-physic with a vengeance."

The Count intreated the company to suspend their judgment on his *new bread*, until they had tasted another batch of it: and in the next place, directed their attention to a huge pickle-pot which he said contained poultry, fish, and game, preserved in the most exquisite manner: and intended for the use of the army as well as the navy.

"Is this your invention likewise?" said the Doctor.

"I cannot claim that honour:" replied the Count; "the process was discovered by Lord Avonside, in the course of his lordship's chemical researches into the nature of acids and alkalies, preparatory to the establishment of his clay and soap manufactory.—Pray, gentlemen, allow me to send you some of this turkey."

The pickle was accordingly handed round,—the Count, having apprised the company, that this plan also was of an economical kind, and that a single ounce of a chicken, thus preserved, would support a sailor or soldier equally to his usual ration of beef or mutton.

The Doctor at first objected to try any more experiments, but being urged by the Count and some of the rest of the gentlemen present, to give his opinion respecting the wholesomeness of the pickle, took a mouthful of it.

Sir Philip English quietly waited for the Doctor's sentiments before he ventured to follow the example: and it was well he did so; for the extreme poignancy of the preparation produced such a fit of coughing and sneezing, that it was a long time before the old gentleman recovered himself sufficiently to express his most unqualified disapprobation and disgust.

"Worthy Sir," said Lord Avonside, who, unknown to the Doctor, was among the company all the time, "you took too large a mouthful; the smallest portion of it is sufficient; and, *upon my honour*, it is a most economical plan."

"There is no doubt of it, my lord," replied the physician, "as it is *your* invention: but having been called upon for my opinion, I must tell your lordship, as well as the rest of the company, that, *of all the pursuits of the ignorant and the vain, there is none so reprehensible as those which endanger the lives of the human race, and at the same time, bring disgrace upon science.*"

The next day, when Sir Philip English was attempting to describe the entertainments, or, as he commonly and perhaps properly styled them, the *diversions* of the preceding evening; and lamenting the puerile conceits of *an enlightened people*, in *an enlightened age*, an acquaintance, who happened to drop in, raised the astonishment and disgust of the worthy Baronet to a still higher pitch. This gentleman informed him, that the institution, which he had visited, was not esteemed only an object of great national importance by the titled inhabitants of Hill-Street and Grosvenor Square, but that the grave citizens of Cheapside and Leadenhall-Street were so much delighted with the hope of superseding the necessity of boarding-schools for their daughters, and private tutors for their sons, by a similar establishment, at the east end of the town, that they had made a subscription in order to purchase the site of Bedlam Hospital for that purpose; and that apartments for the different professors were already prepared, in the still remaining wing of that building:—that which was formerly appropriated for incurables!

Allusion is made in the course of the work to a late celebrated duel, in which Lamprey remarks to the police-runners, "that they would have been hanged, if they had stopped Privy Counsellors in the *discharge* of their duty!!!".

נצח ישראל: *The Constancy of Israel*: an unprejudiced Illustration of some of the most important Texts of the Bible: or a polemical, critical, and theological Reply to a public Letter, by Lord Crawford, addressed to the Hebrew Nation. By Solomon Bennett. For the Author. Pp. 250. Price 7s. W. H. Wyatt, London, 1809.

PATRIOTISM, though the object of it be a nation in distress, is nevertheless entitled to respect, since it is an honourable feeling of the human mind. The man, who does not take a superior interest in the welfare of that community to which he belongs, is unworthy of the enjoyments arising from the endearments of civil life. But, the nation of Israel has, superadded to the usual principles of patriotism, those by which the individual must be animated who refers to a line of descent common to himself with all his nation. His patriotism unites the natural feelings of consanguinity with the desire of prosperity to his particular community. To national feelings, and to family feelings, in the instance of an Israelite, are added, the convictions attendant on religion as an internal regulatrix of the mind, and as a series of external actions. The frequent performance of rites of religion undoubtedly contributes to strengthen the internal influence of that divine principle; and, when the authority of a religion is in part unimpeachable, that must be a strong mind which can distinguish between what is entitled to command submission, and what has only custom and tradition for its supports.

It is well known, that our sentiments on the conduct of well-meaning Christians towards the Jews differ from those which are usually maintained. It has been our lot to adopt such a view of that nation as leads us to infer that they may lawfully continue a separation among nations, even were they admitted within the pale of the Church. It is not, then, to us, that Mr. Bennett can address the expostulation (p 71) that "instead of *circumcision*, which is observed as a sacred signature on our bodies, his followers only sprinkle with water (easy enough!)" &c. for we have always strongly distinguished between retaining a rite—a *family* rite—by Jews, and enforcing the same on Gentiles, who were not allied by descent to the original

ancestor. In fact, the polite note, which accompanied the copy of Mr. Bennett's book sent to us, admitted the candour of our conduct toward the nation of Israel in general. We therefore run no hazard of incurring the charge of bigotry, partiality, or crabbedness, when we express our wishes, that the language of this volume were more correct; for, in several places, we conceive that it imports the very contrary to the author's intention;—that the reasonings in it were more cogent; for some of the logical deductions appear to us to be false, and others inconsequential;—that the writer were familiar with Christian learning, as well as with Jewish, for then he would have felt the force of an appeal to the Greek translation of the Hebrew writings made before the appearance of Jesus as the Messiah could possibly give any colour to the renderings of any passage capable of being urged in controversy. Mr. B. translates the *thirty pieces of silver* of Zachariah "*the longing chiefs.*" Not to take on ourselves to be judges on a question wherein we are parties, we desire him to point out to us any version of competent authority in which they are so rendered. If they were so understood by the LXX, who could not be swayed by Christian motives, we shall thank him for the information: But if those translators found "thirty pieces of silver" in the original, we must beg leave to think, that they, living so much nearer to the age when the Hebrew was a spoken language, were more likely to understand the passage correctly than Mr. Solomon Bennett in 1809. Yet we accept his rendering of יצר by the term "*regency,*"—instead of *prison*, Isaiah liii. 8. but, this rendering is unfavourable to his argument; and Parkhurst had adopted the idea before him. We see nothing gained by Mr. B. who exchanges "my King, for ever," for "constant chief ruler." And how can we answer a writer who knows so little of English as to take the word *tell* for *speaking to*, only? "I may *tell* all my bones: "—"no one can make out any sense in this phrase, telling to or with his bones," p. 57. But the term is here used, in strict and proper English, for counting, enumerating. "I may *count* all my bones,"—which implies a state of suffering, or emaciation, &c. This idea would never have occurred to a man in full health, and at his ease.

Mr. B. has unwittingly produced an argument in support of the Evangelist's story of the slaughter of the children at Bethlehem, from the book called "*The Tradition of Rabbi Abraham Ben David,*" from which he relates, that "Herod, the son of Antipater..... the hatred he entertained against the *Pharisees* and the *High Priests*, produced the greatest cruelty in the commencement of his reign, when he killed all the Pharisees, and in particular *every person of the house of the Hashmonim, the High Priest; he extirpated children from the birth to mature age;* not to leave any remnant to the High Priest, *for fear lest the regency of Israel might return*, as in its primitive state, *to the house of the High Priests.*" Now we think it undeniable, that the person, who, *at the beginning of his reign*, when *some* attention to the acquisition of popularity has always been thought necessary, could commit this cruelty, this *extensive* cruelty, might be capable, at a later period of his life, and after his power was consolidated, of committing a less extensive, a less atrocious act. The motive is the same: the crime is smaller; inasmuch as the family of the High Priest was incomparably more important than a dozen families in a secluded village. For we remind this writer, and whoever it may concern, that the number of children slain at Bethlehem could not be very great. It is true, the Ethiopian Church states it at 14,000:—if the cyphers be taken away, this may be about the true number.

Mr. B. designs his book as an answer to a work which we have not noticed; this, with reasons already stated, forbids us from enlarging on this subject, as both the parties are not before us. We shall, however, state in express terms, an inference we deduce from some of his remarks, in favour of a respectable share of learning being acquired by Christian teachers, before they venture to treat theological subjects publicly. It should seem that our author has had bad luck in his attendance on "crows in pulpits:" for he informs us, that,

I have *often listened in some chapels* to a crow from the pulpit, with a human voice, saying: "The Jews never read the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, for fear they should be converted by this vision, and are strictly prohibited by their rabbis from reading it." I testify, that I never have heard of such a pro-

bibition; yet there is some truth in it, that the Jews (i. e. English) do neither read this Chapter, nor the whole Bible: novels and romances being more to their taste than their sacred Records, that they scarce comprehend their common Hebrew prayers; but, with respect to the innumerable Israelites throughout our dispersion, to my knowledge they read, understand, and reflect on it also.

This degrading opinion of our English Jews (it is, unhappily, too near the truth) Mr. B. expresses at full length in another passage, from which we may infer his opinion on the present state of that nation in England.

Specimens of such proceedings (*i. e.* religious barterers) are still prevailing now-a-days among the schisms of the reformed church; though in a more moderate way, and an expensive manner, under the mask of religion and humanity; yet not without insidiousness and seduction. Brokers are sent to spy among the poor, illiterate, and distressed families or individuals of the Jews, (like those of Petticoat-lane, Frying-pan-alley, &c.) handsel is given, and the bargain is concluded. The converts of the latter are also applicable to different denominations, partly מומר להחיות on account of *necessity* (as mentioned before), partly מומר לתאבון on account of *voluptuousness* or *vanity* to live free and easy, or to be intermarried with Christians; and others from motives to avoid oppression and scorn, which prevail between the two sectaries. But there is a third sort of converts, which are more pernicious and hypocritical, i. e. מומר להכעיס *to irritate or to provoke*; hence the scholastic theology degenerates into mere sophism; while those possess no other object, but like sutlers of the word of God, to gain by the Christian public, credit and money; strolling from religion to religion, starting futile questions, framing hyperbolical opinions, forcing the Scripture by introducing strange senses on intricate words, more sounding than argumentative; out of which cavilling sophists gain matter of contention; they draw arguments from authors whose authority they do not acknowledge, and whose doctrines they have entirely resigned, going from chapel to chapel, amusing their hearers with stories and legendaries of their opponents; merely in spite of their former persuasion. In short, they pretend to assert what they really do not believe. Those miserables have no other object in view, than to gain from their protectors, credit, honour, and to enrich their pockets from the ignorance of their adherents. I then have full reason to say, that all such mutual endeavours are not from motives of humanity or moral accomplishments, but rather from political views, to infuse into the minds of the illiterate dissension and fatal prejudice.

We have given these extracts, partly because we would willingly provoke the sons of Israel to better things; partly because we would put on their guard those very worthy persons, who patronize endeavours to convert the Jewish people; and partly because it contributes to complete the picture of the present state and character of the Jewish nation, at large, which, as our author speaks as an eye-witness of it, we consider as the most important part of his volume, to our general purpose of giving information. The following are his remarks on what he has seen in different parts of Europe:—

The ci-devant Poland for ages back was observed as the principal asylum for the Jews in Europe; and there are not any cities, towns, villages, farms or inns, which are not inhabited by a due proportion of Jews; indeed it was commonly calculated, that above two millions of Jews were resident in Poland. The memory of my infancy is still struck with horror, at the oppressions and cruelties individually inflicted on the Jews in that kingdom, and the shedding of their blood for *false accusations*, by the inducement of the Priests; the principal and most absurd *one* was, to charge the Jew with murder, in order to procure Christian blood to put in their Holy Passover Cakes; this was a general opinion, and a malicious doctrine, propagated in all the Catholic dominions, and sprung from Italy, Spain and Portugal, before the exile of the Jews from those kingdoms; (symptoms of such fictions we find also in the English History, in the the reign of Henry III.) and which still some of the vulgar allege to be true: this was the only accusation insidiously guided with great cruelties, and produced also good bargains by way of extortion for the Church and its Superintendents; but the last King of Poland, with his Ministers, have sworn by the Sanctuary of the Throne, those accusations to be false; and not only to reject any accusation of this or a similar nature, but also to punish the accusers as sanguinary murderers; and a general liberty and toleration was granted throughout the Polish dominions.

As to the civilization and moral conduct of the Jews in Poland, they are principally distinguished by their dress, religious application to the Hebrew theological Studies; as the Talmud, Ritual and Juridical Laws; they are also men of acute minds, very much inclined to philosophical and scientific Studies; notwithstanding the Country is not yet cultivated for these sublime knowledges; they produce able Physicians, Surgeons, Rheto-

ricians, &c. (They possess also the advantage, that these insignificant reptiles who pass by the name of Rabbies, whose faculties are not superior to those of the Roman Catholic Monks, form no figure at all in these Countries.) As to their domestic occupations, the rich class carry on an extensive commerce wholesale and retail; some carry on Breweries and Distilleries of all kinds; some are Publicans and Innkeepers; the poorer class are mechanics of all branches, from a Blacksmith to a Jeweller; in short they are active in all occupations, chaste, modest, and sober in their domestic concerns, (though a little unclean also improper in their dwellings,) strict in religion, sociable, hospitable, and kind; especially to strangers of any persuasion.

In the year 1775 when the first partition of Poland was made, a great part of that country fell under the dominion of Russia, under the opulent and wise Empress *Catherine* II. This new captured Territory (which is my native Country) was divided into two departments, i. e. Polotzk, and Mohiloff. The long established Jews in these two Departments were calculated according to the Government list at 40,000 families, contributing to the duties, besides the Clergy and poor Families, which are exempted from paying duties.

Possession being taken, a general and equal liberty was granted to subjects of every religion.

But in the year 1786 mines were digged under the House of *Jacob* in that country; the ancient hostility of the Catholics towards the Jews was not yet forgotten; conspiracies were formed between the Polish Nobility, Gentry, the Russian General, Governors and Superintendants, to deprive the Jews of their liberties, under the pretext of the benefits which would thence accrue to the Nobility, Gentry, and even to the Crown itself; (an imitation of the Prussian and German Constitution towards the Jews). On the first attack they were deprived of their Breweries, Distilleries, Public-houses, Inns, &c. which was a great part of their business; (I myself was also a sufferer by these innovations) thousands of families were reduced to poverty for want of their usual business; besides, other innovations took place in regard to Trade, Mechanics, &c. But the assault on their genealogy, morals, and good conscience, was more horrible to them than the former attack; it was also decided not to receive the testimony of a Jew, neither administer to him an Oath in any Court of Justice. What was there then more to expect? but a general destruction!

The consequence was, a provincial Congress of the Jews of both departments was held, a subscription was raised, and a proportionate tax was made to support the design; four deputies and two secretaries were chosen from among themselves, to send to the High Court and Cabinet of Petersburgh, to plead their own cause. The deputies represented and proved to the Court that most of the Citizen Duties, the income of the Custom Houses of both departments, was chiefly owing to the extensive commerce of the Jews, both inland and abroad; that the income of the Cities was also owing to the Breweries, &c. being in the hands of the Citizens, and which were mostly occupied by the Jews; which, according to the innovation, the one will be destroyed, and the Treasury decreased. In short, the dexterity of the Deputies attracted the favourable attention of the Ministers at that Court, and the affair was taken into consideration.

An immediate order was issued to the General Governor (at that time *Pioter Bogdanowitch Passicoff*) with some of the Superintendants, to appear before the Court at Petersburgh, to give a full and proper explanation of those innovations; to answer the objections made against them, and to give a reason for reviling the moral and civil character of the Jews. The answers being cold and dry, and incompatible with the questions put to them, the merciful Empress advanced towards the General Governor, and expressed herself in these terms: "*Passicoff!* "I placed you in these Countries to guard "my Subjects, to endeavour for the Com- "monwealth and benefit of my citizens; "but, by no means to oppress or to distress; "I will not treat you according to your de- "serts, for I respect your age, and the many "services you have performed in your former "time; but return back, and accommodate "the business; that no complaints or the "tears of my Citizens may appear before my "Throne." Permission was then granted for the speedy departure of the General Governor, and two of the Deputies, and mediations took place.

The other two Deputies remained still at Court, to carry the design into its full execution; and a new Charter was granted to the Jews in all the conquered dominions, to be incorporated Citizens, like the Russians and Poles, either in bearing public burthens and duties, or in enjoying all the benefits of the Commonwealth without exception; also, to have Assessors of the Jews, according to the proportion, in all offices of Magistracy; the Mechanics also to be incorporated with their respective guilds; in short, that all the transactions of public business, as Magistrates and Citizens, regulations of City revenues and expences, were not to be proceeded in without the additional presence of the Jewish Assessors; in which happy state the Jews in that Empire continue until the present moment.

In May 1792, I undertook to travel abroad, to pursue studies; leaving behind me in White Russia, my wife, children, parents and relations, together with some property. I departed in pursuit of studies which were known to me merely nominal, but not particularly; to study at my own hazard and expence, though incompatible with my fortune, to visit countries, nations and languages, that I scarce knew by their names; an undertaking seldom practised in our climate, and particularly by those of our persuasion. Yet my natural zeal for study, which at that time surpassed my understanding, fortune, and the natural tendency towards my family, parents and relations, impelled me to prepare for my journey.

On the above date, I set off from my abode in Palotzk, in White Russia, for Riga, in Courland; from Riga I embarked for Copenhagen, the metropolis of Denmark; in which city I laid the foundation of my studies: and the Arts became my principal object.

This kingdom, though Sovereign, yet the mildness of the government, the moral character, civilization, industry, and activity of that nation, attract the attention of every traveller; and although my testimony on that account may be unnecessary, yet the strong impression this little country made on my mind, urges me not to pass it over in silence.

The Jews inhabiting that kingdom enjoy also the full liberty of incorporated Citizens, to bear in general public burthens and duties; and to share also the Commonwealth with their cohabitant nation. With regard to the civilization, politic and domestic occupations of the Jews in that kingdom. As to religion, they are rather of a mild nature; as to acuteness of mind and spirit (not to flatter them too much) very moderate; not very partial to theological studies; yet they are not destitute of good qualities: being in general proper in domestic management, hospitable and serviceable to their countrymen or foreigners; industrious in their business, whether trade or mechanics; they have produced also some classics, as Physicians, Surgeons, and likewise some Artists.

In this metropolis I resided three years, until the unfortunate accident of the great conflagration which befel this city in the year 1795, when, seeing the greater part of that metropolis merely a heap of stones, and every thing in disorder, part of the Academies consumed, and some converted into offices for the public service; the Nobility and Gentry fled into the country, and the place then became desolate: I was then under the necessity of quitting that kingdom; and in further pursuance of my design, I concluded to go for Germany, and Berlin, the metropolis of the Prussian dominions was the second station and object of my views.

During my stay in Copenhagen, I often conversed with Jews arriving from Swedeo, on account of business; I inquired on the nature of the Jewish situation in that kingdom, and received the favourable answer, that they had in no respect to complain of their situation.

In July 1795, I arrived at Berlin, where I laid the second degree of my studies. This kingdom is Sovereign, its civilization, policy and industry, is very different from what I before experienced. I will then drop my reflections on that head, and proceed with a recital of the essential capacities, civilization, and liberties of the Jews, who inhabit that extensive country.

With regard to their liberties, I experienced very little. By the civil and political law of the Sovereign and Government, the Jews are excluded from the natural rights of mankind; in general they are not permitted to learn any mechanic or handicraft trade; all the attempts which were made by the Jewish Congregation to obtain the favor of that Government, to grant permission to learn those branches, as an assistance to the poor class of their persuasion, having been all rejected; moreover, though the rich Jews, have the privilege of keeping Manufactories of Silk, Cotton, Leather, and Manchester Goods, (though not without the interest of Government,) yet they must not employ any Jew workman in their Fabricks. The commerce and public trade is also limited to certain articles: as Clothes Shops, Jewellery, and some Silk and Cotton Shops. Notwithstanding, to compensate their emergencies, they mercifully are indulged to lend money on moderate interest, and 50 per cent. is the general allowance.—The Heavenly blessing to *Adam*, "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish "the Earth," is also in a deprivative state with the posterity of *Jacob* in that kingdom; as the marriages of the Jews must be privileged by the King and Government, and are also overburthened with heavy taxations and peculiar duties to the Crown; those priviledged parents are permitted to bring forth *only* two children who shall inherit the parental propagating privilege; the rest of their children may feed on strange grounds or be eradicated. These are the principal liberties the Jews enjoy in that benevolent kingdom; besides the additional burthens and duties which are peculiar to their Congregation throughout that kingdom.

Notwithstanding their oppressed state, yet their sagacity of mind, industry, and application to Classic Studies, make them worthy of acceptance among the most refined class of mankind.

As to religious forms and ceremonies, they are in general of a mild nature; but partly deformed, on account of the above-mentioned

depredations. They are not very partial to the branch of Theological study, yet their love and zeal for the various classic studies, is worth the notice of every unprejudiced man. The Universities and Academies of that kingdom in all the branches of Literature, Arts and Sciences, are filled also with Jew Students, either rich or poor gentlemen; this is the only liberty which the Jews are granted; the latter are supported by the rich families of the Jews in every place.

In this metropolis I resided four years; the oppressed state of the Jews in that kingdom (though honoured with a patent of the Royal Academy, and private complimentary letters with promises of his and her Majesty) caused me to abhor staying there any longer, and far less from thinking of a settlement in that kingdom: I then prepared for my journey to England.

As to the civil and political state of the Jews in the other parts of Germany, unfortunately I found it throughout in a similar condition to that before mentioned in the Prussian dominions.

November 1800, I happily arrived in this metropolis of London.

I have reason to say, that the general law of this government ought to be held sacred by every stranger who comes to inhabit the British Isle. Liberty, freedom, and toleration, certainly are the principles of humanity; it keeps also an equilibrium in state and politic affairs.

One observation in general, though with vehemence, I am apt to say; that the Jews inhabiting that kingdom, though feeling for their antiquity and genealogy, yet possess very little tendency towards their sacred records, the Hebrew Doctrines in general, or for any branch of literature; nor do they comprehend to make a proper use of the "beneficial, just, and impartial laws of the government under which they exist!"

The author has prefixed his portrait as a specimen of his skill in engraving: in *that* profession we wish him success.

The Pleasures of Anarchy: a Dramatic Sermon. 8vo. pp. 134. Price 3*s*. Hatchard, London, 1809.

THERE is an excellent custom among British admirals when they have obtained a victory, of giving a list of the enemies ships, with *an account* of what has been their fate, in the order of a line of battle, *E. gr.*

Ships.	*Guns.*	
L'Empereur Napoleon...	120	*blown up.*
Le Roi Don Joseph.....	110	*run aground.*
Le Roi Louis d'Hollande..	100	*bilged.*
Le Roi Joachim de Naples	80	*burnt, &c.*

We wish the author of this "Dramatic Sermon" had followed this good example, then should we have been able to have given with little trouble *an account* of his Dramatis Personæ, which would have stood nearly thus:

King of Terra Incognita..	*killed, Act. V. Sc.* 3.
Young Prince, Son of the King	*ditto. ditto.*
Eugenio the King's Minister.	
Fabricius, ditto	*falls dead, Act V. Sc.* 3
Cosri, the Usurper.....	
Talmundo, Cosri's Confident.....	*stabbed, Act III. Sc.* 4.
Old Jonathan, an old Peasant, formerly a General.	*stabbed, Act IV. Sc.* 5.
Cali, once a faithful servant of the King, but afterwards engaged against him.....	*drowned.*
Queen.....	*carried off by banditti. Act IV. Scene* 5.
Matilda and Julia, old Jonathan's daughters.....	*do. their cottage burnt.*
Perdita, a Peasant's daughter seduced by Vulpes, and afterwards deserted by him.....	*killed, Act IV. Sc.* 1.
Guards, killed: Soldiers killed, by thousands: Mob, "dispersed with much bloodshed," &c. &c. &c.	

To have produced a proper variety, some of the characters should have *been hanged:* others should have *hanged themselves.* The author has introduced *poison* in one place; but it fails: it should therefore have succeeded in another place: the poisoned bowl has ever been a favourite with the tragic muse. In the present day our feelings are so benumbed by revolutionary events, that we demand something surpassing to "elevate and surprize." We have room only for the grand movement for that purpose, with which this "Dramatic Sermon" closes.

Fabricius falls dead on the body of the King—Eugenio sits down on the stone—A woman with her child in her arms, rushes past, pursued by the Second Captain, who dashes the infant against a rock, and drags her along the ground—Eugenio sighs and starts up, as if to protect her, but sits down again.

EUGENIO.

No! ye must bear all this, and more than this!

Conflagrations seen in various parts of the city; the smoke rises in volumes—the lofty dome of a Cathedral falls with a tremendous crash—A band of triumphant music, and shouts of exultation on the walls.

FINIS.

In another part of the present number, the reader has seen the exquisite dramatic entertainment, derived by the Parisians, from an earthquake, and a city overthrown; we feel some kind of gratification in adducing another instance of the grandeur of conception, on the subject of dissolution and destruction, which is "the immediate taste" among the subjects of the emperor and king.

The last new novel published at Paris, is *La Famille Wiéland, ou les Prodiges*; by Pigault Maubaillarcq, 4 vol. The following account is given of it by an ingenious French journalist.

The head of the Wiéland family is insane: struck with the idea that he shall die in an extraordinary and dreadful manner. He is consumed *by a* (1) *mysterious fire*. His wife, in consequence (2) *dies of grief*. The son, insane also, imagines that he hears a voice which commands him to strangle his family, as an act of the most sublime virtue: he accordingly (3) *strangles* his wife, his friend, and his children. He attempts the life of his sister Clara, in the same manner; but afterwards, changes his mind, and wounds her desperately with a dagger. The prince, the grandfather of Carwin, the hero of the piece, dies (4) *in the galleys*: his father dies *peaceably* enough. Carwin's accession to the throne of Nara, is followed by a sedition, in which one prince is *killed* (5) by Carwin's own hand: the chiefs of the sedition in attempting to avenge him, (6) *bite the dust*: Attow, the intrepid friend and defender of Carwin, is (7) *assassinated* by a jesuit: his first minister of state, falls by another. These two jesuits are both (8) *slain*, as they ought to be. After Carwin has abdicated, Beledza, his friend is taken from him (9) *by poison*. His daughter dies (10) *of the plague*. Murderers follow him to foreign parts; he contrives to kill them. He carries off Clara; and conveys her to a subterranean retreat; which that action discovers. This retreat is attacked by 6,000 men from Philadelphia, *(the Quaker city*, in North America!) He opposes a greater number to them: death flies (11) on all sides. Carwin, almost overcome, after prodigies of valour, sets fire to a powder magazine; the explosion of which (12) *blows up the whole city, and all perish*; *friends, enemies, and neutrals!!!*

With reluctance we yield the palm to a foreigner; yet we must in justice acknowledge, that the French writer has shown the greater ingenuity in devising his deaths: the blowing up of a city (which still exists) by a powder magazine, is the next best conception to that of overwhelming it by an earthquake; and the introduction of a pestilence, an invisible combustion, poison, and strangulation, produces a charming variety. We suspect, however, that all the merit of this variety is not due to Mr. M. inasmuch as the improvements lately made in the applications of deaths, the diversities of the modes of administering deaths, the sublime scale on which deaths have lately been distributed, in the French capital, and territories, have rendered any great taxation of M. Maubaillarcq's invention unnecessary.

But let not this be understood as impeaching in the smallest degree the taste of the great nation; to which such subjects, it must be supposed, are acceptable;—for, why should an author introduce such a variety of them, unless well assured that they would effectually, and adequately delight his readers?

Education, or a Journal of Errors. By Eliza Hamilton. Sm 8vo. pp. 248. Price 4s. 6d. Harris, 1809.

EDUCATION consists of two parts; principles infused, and errors corrected. They are, as human nature is now constituted, equally indispensable. This little work is an example of correctional education; and exposes the naughty effect of perverseness and caprice, in a youthful mind. The lady, selected as the subject of control, is of high birth, plentiful fortune, and promising abilities, but spoiled by an overweening opinion of herself, and an indulgence of her caprice, at the expence of decorum, affability, and even humanity. The source of these errors, however, is not in station of life, but in personal disposition. The daughter of a simple esquire, gentleman, or a merchant, may give herself as many airs in contempt of those around her, as the daughter of a Lord; and may as greatly need correction, as Lady Paulina Lambourne, daughter of the Earl of Glendower. This offensive inconsistency with true greatness of mind, Miss Hamilton endeavours to expose; and her performance may be useful to many, who mistake superciliousness for dignity.

We fear that our authoress has but a low opinion of the tutors generally em-

ployed in attendance on young noblemen; and to judge from the effects of their tuition, there is too much reason to consider her opinion as correct. Perhaps, the too common appendage of exalted rank in our country, a *French* governess, and a *French* servant, has met with unmerited indulgence from our authoress; at least, this we are sure of, that although there be many extremely virtuous, and even exemplary women in France, yet the *general* character of the women of that nation, and especially that class of them, of which the services are to be hired, is of a description utterly repugnant to British notions of prudence, modesty, delicacy, and the *true* feminine graces and excellences.

The Adventures of Poor Puss: in Two Parts. By Miss Sandham. Sm. 8vo. pp. 181; price 3s. 6d. Harris, London, 1809.

INSTRUCTION may be conveyed in various ways; and provided it answer the end designed, it is no great matter under what form it is administered. Many things are fixed in the mind, by having been picked up, in books of amusement, that would not have made any impression on the memory, if dryly presented in a treatise on morals. A pleasing dress is necessary in such works, and if humanity to animals, and even solicitude for their comfort, be learned from the adventures of Tabby and Tibby, we shall look on the effect with pleasure: can we then but commend the cause?—We can do more, in this instance, for we can commend the style, as well as the intention. The language spoken by these mousers is polite and complimentary, in no common degree. If this lady has imitated discourses she has overheard among her own cats, it reflects great honour on their mistress, as a gentlewoman, and certainly not less on her mental powers. The Rabbis, indeed, tell us, that Solomon understood the language of beast and bird—dog and cat included, no question; but we venture to assure Miss Sandham, in defiance of every long beard, black, white, or grey, that she has proved herself wiser than Solomon, in this instance; and that, for courtesy, hospitality, elegance of manner, and those friendly attentions, which render life agreeable, her cats may be pronounced superior to any that tradition has to boast of, Rabbinical testimony to the contrary, in any wise, notwithstanding.

The Life of the Apostle Paul as related in Scripture, in which his Epistles are inserted in that Part of the History to which they belong, with Notes &c. by Joseph Gurney Bevan. 8vo. Pp. 440. Price 10s. W. Philips, London.

THE writer describes this volume as professedly composed for the *tyro* in biblical inquiries, and cautions his readers against expecting too much from it: We notice it, partly to express our wishes for a performance on this subject, which should comprise sound criticism with extensive knowledge; yet should not be exceptionable by reason of its price. The work of the late Dr. Addington was not, we believe, deemed to have fulfilled these conditions, even by his friends. We could wish the religious world were more familiar with such hints concerning this eminent Christian teacher, as occur in writers not Christian. It is no offence to us, that the Talmudists affirm that a disappointment in not marrying the high priest's daughter was the cause of Saul's conversion, or, as they say, *perversion*: because, we infer, that the family and property of that man, who could aspire to such a connection, were honorable, perhaps distinguished. What effect has not this inference on our opinions of his subsequent conduct in life? Lucian's allusion to our apostle, as "*the bald-pated Galilean, who had been rapt into the third heaven*," with other strokes in that *learned* and witty, but profligate author, should not be overlooked. Whether the character of St. Paul as a man of uncommon eloquence, the "ringleader of a sect, not yet fully established," be genuine, might also be a proper object of inquiry: and though the testimony of Nicephorus be too late for much dependance on it, yet we like well enough to know, that this "Mercurius" of the Scriptures was "of slender stature." His age, as mentioned by Chrysostom, with the particulars of his death, should be added. Mr. Bevan is aware, that *some* acquaintance with the state of the countries at that time is necessary: a man familiar with

Lardner should have enlarged on that particular; *we cannot know too much on it.* The subject is copious: it would do great credit, if well executed, to a man of research, a *true* critic: and to such an one Mr. B's book would be useful. Mr. Bevan thinks St. Paul's epistle "to the Galatians" was the first he wrote: we think so too. The notes are selected from popular writers; usually with discrimination; but they are not always proof against the objections of criticism.

Strictures on Mr. Hale's Reply to the Pamphlets lately published in defence of the London Female Penitentiary. By G. Hodson: To which is added, a Letter on the Inadequacy of the Poor Laws, for reclaiming unfortunate Females, &c. By Mr. Blair. 8vo. pp. 132. Price 2s. 6d. London: Williams and Smith, 1809.

WHAT more can we say on this subject, than what we have said?—Mr. Hodgson affirms that the object of the London Female Penitentiary is, to reclaim unfortunate young women who have entered but little into the guilt of prostitution, and especially those abhorrent of that unhappy state of life. This object we pronounce noble, benevolent, Christian-like: may it long prosper!—Mr. Hale asserts, that the intention to recover those hardened in iniquity, and especially those familiarized with the enormities of vice, is hopeless: that such will not, cannot, return, and occupy situations of usefulness in society. We conceive that there is by far too much truth in this opinion; and that instances fairly in opposition to it, are extremely rare. This distinction, as we suppose, reconciles the difference between these parties; each of them perfectly well-meaning, though *seemingly* at variance. We, therefore, pass over, without commendation, the personalities of this controversy, and extract a few statements recommended to our judgment by being *facts*.

Mr. Hale having suggested that no diminution of prostitution has hitherto resulted from public institutions for the purpose, Mr. Hodgson reprimands that gentleman for overlooking other causes of the increase of this evil; and his enumeration of these causes deserves attention.

If the evil be still great, it is sufficient to say that it would have been *greater still*, had it not been for the salutary effects of *terror* and of *mercy*.

The counteracting causes, as they respect prostitution, which have operated more particularly of late years, are, perhaps, the augmentation and diffusion of wealth, and the consequent increase of luxury and dissipation—the multiplication of manufactories, in which the sexes are imprudently associated together—the unprecedented state of the country in a military point of view—the relaxation of domestic order, discipline, and manners—the inordinate and fatal attention paid to dress and external accomplishments in the education of females, to the exclusion of solid and useful qualifications—the revolutionary principles of *France*, and the infidel doctrines of the new philosophy, which have diffused, more or less, among the various classes of the community, a spirit of independence and insubordination, highly unfavourable to the government of the passions, and the wholesome restraints of well-regulated families—and still more immediately, the obstacles opposed to marriage by the extravagant habits of both sexes, the universal advance of all the articles essential to subsistence and accommodation, and the discouraging and impoverishing effect of the numerous public taxes.

The writer vindicates with spirit, the characters of those ladies whom Mr. Hale had censured for passing by other objects of compassion: and we are happy to bear our testimony to the good done by such ladies (—some of them, we have the honour of knowing) on a variety of occasions. In this, our opinion is completely with Mr. Hodgson.

Where are ladies to be found who would enter into a plan of this sort with such alacrity and zeal, and prosecute it with such unwearied perseverance, as those whom you thus involve in public and undeserved censure? Nay, Sir, have not many of those very ladies already actually formed themselves into societies,* for the express "*purpose of relieving the deserving and afflicted poor*;" and do you call this "*passing them* ALL *by?*" Sir, I am compelled to regard this assertion as a bold and defamatory libel upon a large body of the most exemplary christians in the metropolis, who, so far from "pas-

* Viz. "*The Friendly Female Society for relieving poor infirm aged widows, and single women of good character.*" "*The Female Benevolent Society.*" "*The Dorcas Society for the relief of indigent women in child-bed.*" "*The Infant's friend Society,*" &c. &c. all of which are conducted by *Ladies* only.

sing by the deserving and afflicted poor," are really the most benevolent and active in administering to them that relief, counsel, and consolation, to which they are so justly entitled from christian sympathy and liberality. But, Sir, why should you imagine that because *one* description of our fellow creatures are relieved, that therefore "*all*" others, should be "*passed by?*" Or, because *one* mode of relieving them is zealously pursued, that therefore *every other* branch of social benevolence should be neglected? Surely, Sir, the act of distinguished charity which the Penitentiary performs, may be "*done*," without "*leaving the others undone.*"

The same observation may also be applied in reference to every other plan, whether of parochial or police regulation, which may be intended to operate *preventively* in the diminution of the dreadful evil, which every good man deplores. Why may not remedial and preventive measures be prosecuted at the same time, and, even amicably, by the very same persons. You, indeed, advised *Mr. Burder*, when conversing with him about the Penitentiary, "to *begin at the other end.*" But surely, Sir, he might be permitted to exercise his judgment as to the expediency of following your advice, without authorizing a conclusion that "little impression had been made upon his mind," favourable to the preventive measures which you had suggested.

It is *well*, Sir, that *remedial Institutions* have been established, but it will be *better* if *preventive measures* also, are carried into execution. When a plan, having this object, and holding out a fair prospect of success, shall be matured, do you suppose, Sir, that any part of the public will give it a more cordial, zealous, and active support than that which it will receive from the *supporters of the Penitentiary?* Besides, Sir, have not many of them *already* actually employed preventive measures in order to check the evil under consideration, although not with all the effect that might have been desired.

But we find that experienced magistrate, Mr. Colquhoun, expressing in a letter to Mr. Blair strong doubts on the efficacy of private exertions.

"You have most accurately defined the powers and functions of magistrates in all cases applicable to prostitutes, and have most truly observed (contrary to Mr. Hale's opinion) that much yet remains to be done by the legislature in respect to this unfortunate class of women. There certainly cannot be a greater desideratum than that of reforming unfortunate prostitutes, and rendering the labour of their hands useful to society. I have always thought that any design which was to accomplish this object *was too gigantic for the efforts of private benevolence.* It would afford me great pleasure to second the benevolent endeavours of the Penitentiary, in the ardent expectation that, at some period not very remote, *the Legislature will attend to the business; and afford not only pecuniary aid, but certain powers of coercion, which will be necessary in order to give effect to the general system. Much might be done by the legislature in the suppression of brothels,* by giving the magistrates a summary jurisdiction in such cases. In many modern statutes greater powers have been conceded. Our laws should be modernized, and adapted to the present state of society.

As to the relief to be expected from parish workhouses let the following statement be duely considered by gentlemen who hope much from those institutions.

How many people can actually and *bona fide* be crowded together in the London workhouses?

When they lie three in a bed, as is common during winter, barely 17,000 adults and children can be thus accommodated in above sixty workhouses belonging to this metropolis. According to the parliamentary returns of 1803, it appears that 86,120 poor persons were relieved that year in London, out of a population, conformably to the returns of 1801, amounting to 864,845 individuals. Of these 86,120 paupers, there were 14,746 lodged and maintained in the workhouses, at an expence of £14. 18s. 3¾d. per head for the year; and also 21,877 relieved out of the workhouses, at the moderate charge of about £2. 15s. each person per annum; besides whom 33,187 were relieved occasionally, at an expence of £1. 5s.; and 16,310 more received aid to the amount of two shillings each, as extra-parishioners, supposed to be vagrant. *See the returns, printed in* 1804.

We understand that the number of females which the Penitentiary at present can accommodate, is about *fifty*: the apartments are full; and additional buildings are erecting. The Committee has a numerous list of applicants; *of necessity they are postponed.* WHAT A MOST DISTRESSING STATE OF SUSPENCE FOR A YOUNG OUTCAST CREATURE WISHING RESTORATION TO LIFE AND SOCIETY!!

For a beginning of attempts, under the management of Parish Officers, to remove in some degree, the nuisance of prostitution, and if opportunity offers to extend *preventive* measures, vide Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 1103. These societies are still active.

An Introduction to Trade and Business. By R. Langford, Haydon Square, Minories, 8vo. Price, 2s. 6d. Longman & Co. London, 1809.

It too frequently occurs that youth, after having received a liberal education, when introduced to the compting house, have much information to obtain, which might have been obtained at school. The volume before us is calculated to supply that defect, the materials that compose it having an immediate tendency to fit them for business and to increase their commercial knowledge. Mr. Langford evidently has designed his work for young gentlemen destined to the compting house, and whom it is of importance to acquire the *knowledge* necessary for merchants: but we should be glad to know why such knowledge is unfit for the acquisition of young noblemen, or gentlemen, or others not immediately connected with commerce. The forms of receipts, the nature of bills of exchange, with the customs of those who issue and circulate them, law precedents, bonds, &c. with the terms used in commerce, which are among the articles contained in this work, may not seldom be useful to a nobleman on whom the office of prime minister may be conferred, in this commercial country. Nay, if a peer do not really want such knowledge for his own use, he may want it in order to serve some inferior. And what disadvantage can arise from possessing it? Will a man, in whatever station, be the worse, for acquaintance with the exports to the East or West Indies, and the returns from thence?—But if he should happen to be appointed governor to a distant settlement, how earnestly may he wish, that he had while in younger life acquired that information which his honourable situation demands! We therefore commend this compendium to *all* whom it concerns.

City Scenes: or a Peep into London, for Good Children. Sm. 8vo. Pp. 72. With Engravings of each Subject described: three on a Plate. Price 2s. 6d. Darton and Harvey, London: 1809.

These young writers sometime ago favoured their London friends with a peep into the country, under the title of "Rural Scenes;" — they now favour their country friends, with a peep into the town. This is but fair: it saves the expence of coach-hire, and avoids all accidents on the road. How is it executed?—That may be seen by a specimen.

The Wet Weather.

There is often as much good to be obtained from disagreeable circumstances, as there is pleasure from those which delight us. These ladies and gentlemen are, I dare say, wondering what is the use of bad weather; and forget that what is bad weather to those who have nothing to do but walk about and show their fine clothes, is good weather to the farmer, whose corn is made to grow by the returns of heat and cold, rain and sunshine. And there might be use in their being caught in it too; for, if they would look around them, they might pity and relieve many hundreds, who would get wet through many a time, if some stone wall did not take more pity on them than they do, and yield a little shelter.

Broker Row.

Broker Row, Moorfields, is a long range of open warehouses, where all kinds of furniture, new and second-hand, may be met with. The brokers are rather celebrated for their importunity to passengers; and those who have no intention to make purchases, may sometimes find it rather troublesome.

Walk in, Sir, examine this elegant chair,
The fashion quite new, and genteel, I declare:
And these dining-tables—do favour me, madam—
They were new from the maker's, indeed, when I had 'em.
A great price mahogany is, I must say;
And expected to rise, I'm inform'd, ev'ry day:
But this piece of wood is remarkably cheap,
And as pretty a table as any we keep,
'Tis nothing;—I certainly give it away:
We lose by these articles, Sir, ev'ry day.
I ask thirty pounds for the set, and I know
There is not such a bargain as that in the row.

The Flower-pot Man.

Here comes the good man with his flowers to sell,
Along the street merrily going;
Full many a year I've remember'd him well,
With flowers a growing and blowing.

Geraniums, in dresses of scarlet and green;
Thick aloes, that blossom so rarely;
The long creeping cereus, with prickles so keen;
Or primroses modest and early.

The myrtle dark green; and the jessamine pale,
Sweet-scented and gracefully flowing;
The flower-man carries and offers for sale,
All flourishing, growing, and blowing.

Carting of Goods.

As we all should be careful, I hope that young man
Will take care of his horse, and himself, if he can;
For if backward one step he should happen to start,
Splash! into the Thames, would go driver and cart.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama *Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

Agricultural and Rural Economy.

Dr. Mavor has made great progress on his edition of "Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," a work which may be considered as a calendar of rural and domestic economy for every month in the year, and as a picture of the state of agriculture, customs and manners of the sixteenth century. Though it ran through upwards of twenty editions, it is now so scarce, that it was with the utmost difficulty, copies of the early impressions, by far the best, were obtained for the use of the present editor, who intends to enrich his edition with notes georgical, illustrative, and explanatory, a glossary, and other improvements.

Architectural Antiquities.

Mr. James Savage, editor of the publication called "The Librarian," proposes publishing in the ensuing month, an essay on the varieties observable in the structure of Parish Churches, from their erection in this island, to the end of the fifteenth century, by which a common observer will be able to distinguish the age of nearly every ecclesiastical building of the above description now standing.

Bibliography.

A Catalogue of Books published in London between the first of June, 1808, and the first of January, 1810, will be published sometime in the course of the latter month, This catalogue will be digested in alphabetical order, according to the subjects treated of in the respective books, and the names of the authors. It will also contain a reference to the different papers comprized in the transactions of learned societies published in the period abovementioned. It is proposed to continue this catalogue quarterly.

Mr. Beloe's fourth volume of Anecdotes of Rare Books, will appear in the course of a month.

A Catalogue Raisonnée of the city library, King-street, will soon appear.

Biography.

The Rev. F. Stone, late rector of Cold-Norton, has in the press Memoirs of his life, which will speedily be published.

Mr. Savage will publish in the course of the present month, a Circumstantial Account of the last Illness and Death of the late Professor Porson. This little work is embellished with two engravings in fac-simile, of the Professor's writing in English and in Greek.

Education.

Mr. Smart, teacher of Elocution, is printing a work on English Pronunciation, on a new plan; by which it is presumed, that foreigners and provincialists, on plain and recognized principles, will be enabled to overcome difficulties frequently thought insurmountable; and that it will be found equally useful in the instruction of youth, the removal of impediments in speech, and other cases, where a correct or a superior pronunciation is sought.

A new edition, being the third, of E. and J. Bruce's Introduction to Geography and Astronomy, is now in the press, and will speedily be published. This work having been well received, every attention has been paid to make the present edition still more worthy of the honour of becoming a class book in teaching geography and the use of the globe.

History.

Sir William Ouseley has made considerable progress in a work, which consists of the accounts of Alexander the Great, that are to be found in the eastern writers.

Dr. Cook, who has written on the Resurrection of Christ, has nearly ready for the press, a History of the Reformation.

Jurisprudence.

A work on the Origin and Constitution of the Parliamentary Boroughs of England has just been put to press. The intention of the writer is to shew that all the privileges and immunities enjoyed at present by the cities and boroughs of this part of the United Kingdom are derived from the bounty of our ancient kings. The contents of this work are founded on documents of the highest authority, doomsday book, the charters of our early kings, public records, and the rolls of parliament.

Medicine.

Dr. Buxton will shortly publish an Essay on the use of a regulated Temperature in Winter Cough and Consumption; including observations on the different methods of producing such a temperature in the chambers of invalids.

Dr. Churchill, author of the Medical Remembrancer, will shortly publish a Genuine Guide to Health, intended as a useful family companion, addressed both to the rich and the poor, the healthy as well as the sick and infirm.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Horatio Hardy as in the press a new edition of the Register of the East-India Shipping, from the year 1760 to the present time; with an appendix, containing many particulars interesting to those concerned in East-India commerce.

Mr. Janson, who, two years ago, published a quarto work of Travels in the United States of America, has another in the press, which will contain a continuation of his remarks on that country, in the form of a novel.

Capt. Williamson, author of the Wild Sports of the East, will publish early in next month the East-India Vade Mecum, in two octavo volumes.

Major Moor's Hindu Pantheon which is nearly ready for publication, will be illustrated by 105 plates, containing considerably more than a thousand mythological figures and subjects; all taken from original images, pictures, excavations, colossal and other statues, obelisks, coins, medals, &c. and never before engraved.

A Collection of Tales, selected and translated from Wieland, Schiller, Meissner, and other celebrated German writers, in three small octavo volumes, will soon make its appearance.

Mr. Pybus of Hull, intends to publish a Collection of Miscellaneous Receipts and Philosophical Experiments, selected from various authors.

The Letters of Miss Anna Seward are in the press, and will be published in five volumes post octavo, with portraits and other plates.

A Treatise on the Passions of the Human Mind, by a lady, in two volumes, will appear early in next month. The passions are upwards of eighty, most of which are accompanied with poetical allusions.

Poetry.

The Rev. George Crabbe has in the press a new volume of poems, entitled The Borough, in an octavo volume.

The Rev. Mr. Dudley will shortly publish a Poem on Hindu Mythology, with a copious vocabulary.

Theology.

Proposals for publishing by subscription the whole Works of the Rev. John Howe, including (at least) one Volume of Discourses never before printed, with a translation of such passages from the learned languages as are not rendered in the body of the work, have been circulated by the Rev. John Hunt, Titchfield. Plan.—It is computed that the whole will be comprised in seven volumes octavo.—Each volume to contain about 550 pages of letter-press. Price to subscribers, 9s. Royal paper, 12s. The price will be advanced to non-subscribers.—The first volume may be expected about the 1st of May, 1810; and a volume to be published every three months from thence, until the work is completed.—Ministers subscribing for seven copies, will receive an eighth gratis.—To accommodate those who already possess the folio edition, subscriptions will be received for the posthumous and original pieces only.—In the course of the work will be given a portrait of the author, from an original painting, executed by one of the first artists; with his life re-written, the materials for which will be collected from every authentic source of information.—An index to the whole will be given in the last volume. The principal subjects of Mr. Howe's works already printed, are:—A Treatise on the Blessedness of the Righteous.—A Sermon on Man's Creation.—The Vanity of this mortal Life.—A Treatise on Delighting in God.—The living Temple.—God's Prescience reconciled with his Counsels.—Thoughtfulness for the Morrow.—Charity in reference to other Men's Sins.—Self-dedication.—The Redeemer's Tears over Lost Souls.—The Carnality of Christian Contention.—Considerations on the Trinity.—The Redeemer's Dominion over the invisible World.—On Patience.—The Spirit's Influence.—Family Religion.—The Love of God. Many Funeral Sermons and Discourses on particular Occasions, &c. Subjects of the manuscripts:—The Perfection of the Divine Nature.—Friendship with God.—The Death of Christ.—Believers' dying in Faith.—Discourses on the Lord's Supper, &c.

Voyages and Travels.

Messrs. Daniells intend to publish, under the title of Picturesque Voyages and Travels, a connected series of views, exhibiting the most remarkable scenes and objects, natural and artificial, which presented themselves in the different regions of the East that they have visited; and each plate to be accompanied with a portion of narrative and descriptive letter-press.

Mr. Lambert, who lately travelled through Lower Canada and the United States, is printing an account of his observations in those countries, in three octavo volumes, illustrated by a variety of engravings from drawings made on the spot.

Mr. Robert Semple, who has recently performed a second journey in the southern part of Spain, intends to publish his observations made in that journey, embellished with a variety of plates.

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MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

Biography.

A new Biographical Dictionary; containing accurate sketches of the lives of the most eminent persons of every age and nation, including the most eminent writers, and a list of their works, royal 18mo. 7s. 6d.

Lives of the most eminent British Naval Heroes; comprehending details of their a-

chievements in various quarters of the globe, forming a complete naval history from the reign of Henry VII. to the present time, 12mo. 7s.

Botany.

Fuci; or, colonred Figures and Descriptions of the Plants referred by Botanists to the Genus Fucus. By Dawson Turner, A. M. F. R. S. and L. S. &c. Vol. II. (containing 63 finely coloured specimens) royal 4to. £4. 10s.—Number 27, being the third number of Vol. III. appears this day (Dec 1.)

A new Medicinal, Economical, and Domestic Herbal; in which is copiously displayed the most recent and practical method of procuring and applying the peculiar properties of each species of plants, to the various useful purposes of domestic economy, physic, and the arts of staining, dyeing, &c. being a letter-press volume of description to Dr. Newton's plates, 8vo. 5s.—Dr. Newton's Herbal, on copper plates; containing the figures of upwards of four thousand herbs, plants, &c. was lately published, price 14s.

Education.

A set of Monosyllabic Lessons has just appeared, printed with a large type, upon cartridge paper, for schools, conducted on the Rev. Dr. Bell's plan.—These lessons are used with a *frame of a peculiarly simple construction*, which will last a number of years, and entirely supersede the use of books, till children are fit for the psalter or testament, whereby a considerable expence will ultimately be saved. As they require to be seen, in order to be generally understood and adopted in all schools for the education of the poor upon the new system: they are sold only by the inventor, George Reynolds, master of the Lambeth boys' parochial school, Lambeth Green. The subsequent advantages result from the use of these frames. 1stly. One frame will teach 40 boys at least, two classes. 2dly. The great saving in books, as a set of frames and lessons will last a number of years, from not being subject to wear and tear. 3dly. The attention of the children is far more effectually rivetted to their lesson by the teacher, than when each had a book in his hand. 4thly. The page of syllables containing about five lessons, cannot be put aside, imperfectly understood, without the inspection of the master or whoever has the care of the set of lessons, as the teacher must obviously ask to have the class examined, 'ere the frame can be replaced with the next page; —besides it acts as a check upon the teacher, highly necessary in a school upon a large scale. And lastly. It also, though perhaps a secondary consideration, causes the children when engaged in study, from the position of the frame, to carry themselves more upright, which must be beneficial to their health.

The new Spelling Book, on a plan, dictated by long experience. By Joseph Guy, 18mo. 1s. 6d.

History.

Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers, by Walter Scott, Esq, 2 Vols. 4to. with portraits, plates of autography &c. £5. 5s. A few copies of this work are printed upon a finer paper, with proof impressions of the plates, 2 vols. 4to. £8. 8s.

The Annual Register; or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature of the year 1807, 8vo. 15s.—The volume for 1808 is in the press, and will soon be published.—Complete sets in 49 volumes may be had in boards, half-bound, or bound.

Jurisprudence.

Reports of Cases, on Appeal from Scotland, decided in the House of Peers, containing the period from the union in 1707, to the commencement of the reign of George II. By David Robertson, of the Middle Temple, Vol. I. royal 8vo. £1. 3s.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas and other Courts, containing cases in Michaelmas and Hilary terms, 48th Geo. III. 1807. 1808. By William Pyle Taunton of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, Vol. I. Part I. royal 8vo. 7s. 6d. (to be continued).

Reports of Cases argued and adjudged before the most noble and right honourable the Lords Commissioners of Appeal, in prize causes; also, an Appeal before the king's most excellent majesty in council, containing cases in May, June and July, 1809. By Thomas Harman Acton, of the Middle Temple, Vol. I. Part I. royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, last Easter term. By Edward Hyde East, of the Inner Temple, Esq, barrister at law, Vol. XI. Part I. royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Reports of Cases argued and ruled at Nisi Prius, in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, in Hilary, Easter, and Trinity terms, 1809. By John Campbell, Esq, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, Vol. II. Part I. royal 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 48th Geo. III. 1808. 8vo. 18s.

Proceedings in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Malta, in the case of the King George privateer, November 14, 1807. before the right worshipful J. Sewell, LL. D. 1s.

A Treatise upon Wills and Codicils, with an appendix of the statutes, and a copious collection of useful precedents, with notes,

practical and explanatory. By William Roberts, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, royal 8vo. 19s.

A Treatise of Pleading on the Equity side of the High Court of Chancery. By George Cooper, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, royal 8vo. 13s.

Mathematics.

A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. By Robert Woodhouse, A. M. F. R. S. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Miscellaneous.

The Imperial Encyclopedia; or a new Universal Dictionary; embracing in a comprehensive system, an accurate view of the arts and sciences, in their present highly improved state; with every object animate and inanimate, within the compass of the human understanding. By William Moore Johnson, A. M. and Thomas Exely of Bristol, assisted by several eminent literary characters, No. I. Price 8d. and Part I. Price 8s.

The Gleaner, No. I. post 12mo. 1s. to be continued, five numbers to make a volume.

The Gentleman's Mathematical Companion for 1810. Diagrams accurately engraved by Berryman, 2s. to be continued annually.

The new Newgate Calendar, No. I. 8vo. 6d. to be completed in 80 numbers.

Logic made easy; or a short View of the Aristotelic System of Reasoning, and its application to literature, science, and the general improvement of the mind. Designed chiefly for the students of the University of Oxford. By Henry Kett, B D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Tales of other Realms: collected during a tour through Europe. By a Traveller, 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

The First Book of Napoleon the tyrant of the earth; written in the 5813th year of the world, and 1809th of the Christian Era. By Eliakim the Scribe, a descendant of a modern branch of the tribe of Levi, a Rabbi educated in the Christian school of the sons of the prophets, 8vo. 6s.

The Sons of the Storm: a tale. By Henry Siddons, 4 vols. 12mo. 18s.

The Pleasures of Anarchy, a dramatic sermon, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Complete Confectioner, and Family Cook: including all the late improvements in confectionary, preserving, pickling, jellies, creams, pastry, baking, cooking, &c. with many valuable receipts; and ample directions for marketing, trussing, carving, &c. The whole being the result of many years practice and experiments. By J. Caird. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Philology.

An English and Welsh Dictionary; in which the English words are accompanied by those which correspond with them in the Welsh language; carefully compiled from the best sources in both languages. By Thomas Evans, Merthyr Tydfil, large volume, 460 pages, 12mo. 7s.

Poetry.

The Battle of Talavera: a poem, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Imitations and Translations from the ancient and modern classics, together with original poems never before published. Collected by J. C. Hobhouse, B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Politics.

The Speech of James Stephen, Esq. in the debate in the House of Commons, March 6, 1809, on Mr. Whitbread's motion relative to the late overtures of the American government: with supplementary remarks on the recent Orders in Council, 3s. 6d.

The Principles of the War, 8vo. 2s.

Memorandums and Observations, civil, military, naval, parliamentary, and ecclesiastical; including an account of pensions, &c. as extracted from papers laid before the House of Commons, and other authentic documents 4to. £1. 1s.

Theology.

Sermons, altered and adapted to the English pulpit, from French writers; to which are added, forms of, and observations upon, parish registers. By the Rev. Samuel Partridge, M. A. F. S. A. Vicar of Boston, and of Wigtoft with Quedring, chaplain to the Rt. Hon. Lord Gwydir, and late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, Vol. II. 8vo. 8s.

Reflections on the Tendency of a publication, entitled, "Hints to the Public of the Legislature, on the nature and effect of Evangelical Preaching, by a Barrister." By the Rev. John Hume Spry, A. M. Minister of Christ Church, Bath, 2s. 6d.

A Treatise on the conduct of God to the human species, and on the divine mission of Jesus Christ. By the late Rev. James Hare, A. M. author of the essay on Scepticism: Rector of Coln St. Denys, Gloucestershire, and Vicar of Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts. The second edition (the first being all sold to subscribers) 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sermons on several subjects, from the Old Testament. By John Hampson, M. A. Rector of Sunderland, and Curate of St. John's Chapel, 8vo. 9s.

A Vindication of the Jews, by way of reply to the letter addressed by Perseverans to the English Israelite. Humbly submitted to the consideration of the Missionary Society, and the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. By Thomas Witherby, 8vo. 7s.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——Homo sum:
Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY: STATE OF FUNDS.

From June 1, 1808, to June 1, 1809.

Mission to Otaheite	£975	18	2
to South Africa	2009	11	3
to India and Ceylon	1388	4	5
to China	200	0	0
to Demerara	490	0	11
to Tobago	407	8	5
to Malta	66	8	0
to the Jews	450	0	4
Seminary at Gosport	746	4	8
Rev. Mr. Burder, Disbursements	87	7	4
T. Pellatt, advances	7	5	2
Williams and Smith, Booksellers	350	11	6
Joseph Burditt, Tracts	6	6	2
Board, &c. of Missionaries	72	14	9
Disbursements, Salary &c.	212	2	0
Mr. Lee, Collector	42	19	0
Expenses, Anniversary	57	10	3
Small charges	41	7	2
Total	£7,611	19	6

Received since June 1808.

Balance	57	3	1
Collections in London	2499	11	10
Do. Country	1433	4	7
Dividends	796	10	0
Returns of Property Tax, 1808	132	15	0
Exchequer Bill paid off	37	8	6
Exchequer Bills sold	2045	7	8
Do.	516	10	11
Cash of Rotterdam Missionary Society, on account of Mission to South Africa	320	3	3
Do. from Demerara, in aid of Mission there	64	17	0
Sundry Articles sold	31	3	6
	£7,934	15	4
Balance due to Treasurer	184	11	0
	£8,119	6	4

Paid since June 1809.

Disbursements, as per List	7611	19	6
Exchequer Bills bought	507	6	10
	£8,119	6	4

ABSTRACT: *Received.*

Dividends	885	0	0
Subscriptions	1245	16	6
Collections, including Anniversary Meeting	1829	6	7
	£3960	2	1

ABSTRACT: *Paid.*

Missions, Education and Outfit of Missionaries	7611	19	6
Receipts	3960	2	1
Balance against Society	£3651	17	5

By this account it appears that, notwithstanding the increased amount of the annual collections, the *regular* income of the Society fell short of the expenditure £3651 17s. 5d. towards which, £857 14s. 4d. has been received in occasional contributions and legacies, leaving an actual balance of £2794. 3s. 1d. against the society in the expenditure of last year. In the present state of its finances, nearly one half of the society's expenditure is to be provided for by casual means.

HOTTENTOT SLAVES REDEEMED.

The Rev. Dr. Vander Kemp, at present employed in a mission to South Africa, among the Hottentots, excited by his sympathising feeling for this poor people, has been induced in the last three years, to redeem *seven* from slavery out of his own pocket; which has cost him not much less than 5000 rix dollars (£800 or more). The usage of the poor slaves in this colony, is most horrid.

The poor Hottentots continue to be a suffering and an oppressed people—not by the government at the Cape; on the contrary, their pacific and liberal conduct is highly to be praised; and we doubt not if the governor knew of the horrid crimes committed in the distant districts, measures would be taken to restrain them. A poor Hottentot came to us a little time since, who had been kept in service 25 years *without being hired; and was now obliged to run away to get free, and leave his property behind.* When asked if he had children, he said he had left a daughter behind, pickled—that is, she had been terribly flogged with a sambok, or whip, made of the skin of the rhinoceros, and then a great quantity of salt rubbed into the wounds (sometimes gunpowder and vinegar are mixed with the salt.) He supposed she must be dead. We have lately been assured of three horrid murders, of a Hottentot, his wife, and child. The Hottentot was one Ourson, an excellent character, who had been waggoner to Colonel L. at Fort Frederick, and was repairing peaceably from Graaf Reinet to our institution.

We are in the way of hearing more of these things than other persons; and could multiply the account of such as I have mentioned, and of a more horrid nature, but should be perhaps as little believed as Vaillant and Barrow. We pray, and we hope, that the friends to humanity in the Society will likewise assist us, that this horrid scene may be changed, and that our government may discover and punish these crimes.

DIDASCALIA.

LYCEUM.

(Not the *French* Dancers and *English* Singers' Company, but the Old)

DRURY-LANE COMPANY.

On Monday, Nov. 20, a new entertainment was performed at this theatre under the title of *Not at Home*, denominated, wrongly we think, a farce; as it certainly bears a nearer affinity to legitimate comedy, than what is now expected from mere farces, where buffoonery, swearing, and punning, forming the principal ingredients, are substituted for wit—and where chastity of writing is in vain looked for, as the pages of the Panorama can too abundantly testify, in the records of our Didascalian department. From this author's production we conceive him to be better acquainted with good breeding than with low farce— a compliment we can seldom pay to modern stage writers.

The chief interest of *Not at Home* arises from the jealousy of Mr. Lovell, a *ci-devant* libertine, who having married a very beautiful woman, is continually alarmed at the idea of introducing any handsome man to his wife, perpetually bearing in mind the arts of seduction he himself used, towards other women, before he was married. His servants, tradesmen, &c. are all the ugliest beings he can possibly find, and the negro who acts as porter, has orders to say, when any handsome man calls to see Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, "*not at home!*" Near the conclusion of the piece, Lovell is cured of his ridiculous jealousy by the ingenuity of his wife, and by the winding up of the simple plot of the piece, which consists of the restoration of the character of a young lady, traduced by Lord Sedley with a view of making her throw herself into his arms.

Our readers will perceive that there is ample ground from the plot to occasion many diverting incidents, and laughable situations, and though the piece met with opposition, yet we have no doubt that it might be rendered very palatable, by a proper curtailment of some of the scenes, which, from their length, took away a considerable part of the effect. Lovell, the principal hero of the piece, is not only well depicted, but would certainly form no bad part for even a comedy. The character of *Spectre* was exceedingly whimsical, and afforded much entertainment; we scarcely remember an ugly fellow creating more mirth.

Mr. Melvin, though sometimes a little hurried, gave great effect to the jealous character. He is very much improved, and promises to become a very able actor. Mrs. Orger appeared to great advantage—we foun but one fault with her throughout the piece. She should not touch her servant when questioning him respecting the visitors: no lady would do it. Mathews, in Spectre, was very diverting, as was Oxberry, in the Negro; he created much entertainment by his simple delivery of "*not at home.*"

.....

We understand this piece has since its first representation been very judiciously curtailed, and other improvements added, which have contributed to its success.

The following was sung by Mrs. Matthews; the music is by Kelly.

Nay let the stricken deer, poor thing!
Go weep and sigh and languish,
'Till balmy death remove the sting
Of undeserved anguish.

The guileless maid with danger treads
The purest paths of joy;
Or love for his trammels spreads,
Or slander's shafts destroy.
Nay let the stricken deer, &c.

And let the slandered maid go weep,
Remove from every eye;
With sainted spirits vigils keep,
And wait her hour to die.
Nay let the stricken deer, &c.

Not at Home was preceded by one of those modern comedies *(Man and Wife)*, which never fail to disgust all lovers of (even the semblance of) Morality and Virtue, and to create a portion of ill humour, very prejudicial to any new piece that may unhappily follow it—for, in fact, who can keep their temper, when they perceive such a miscreant as my Lord Austencourt is represented to be, all through the play of *Man and Wife*, so suddenly become virtuous, at the expence of all decorum, and beyond the utmost stretch of probability. To be sure we *do* see strange metamorphoses every day, in these revolutionary times: yet Virtue and Vice have not changed their nature, and cannot suddenly change their forms and appearances, with whatever force a playwright may attempt to transmute them into each other. The author had better commission his lordship to say at once, "Ladies and gentlemen, as it is time to finish the fifth act, I shall be much obliged to you if you will have the liberality to allow me, *pro forma*, to appear virtuous, just only for five minutes; although I have hitherto been as complete a scoundrel as you ever met with in the regions of modern romance, and richly deserve to be whipt at the cart's-tail from Hyde Park corner to Mile End turnpike." —Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 907 and 1151 for strictures on this play.

.....

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

During the *Yahoo* exhibition that is continued at this theatre, we shall certainly abstain from making any observations—reserving ourselves till we have an opportunity of congratulating the public on its *finale*—as it is now very properly in the hands of the law, which, whatever be the decision, we have no doubt will be fully established in that due distribution of justice, for which our country stands so conspicuous.

But, in the mean time, we trust we may be allowed to congratulate our readers on the total banishment of the Italian *Squallini* tribe, from defiling the regular *English dramatic* ground—Would we could compliment them on their being all sent back to their Master who pensions them! However, our opinion has been hailed universally, and conviction spreads fast among the Public, that one house in London is enough to display modern French *virtue* and Italian *manliness*—we trust they will therefore rest content in their ancient residence—and be their Pest-house solitary! — an instance of the folly of its supporters—till the time comes, when they blush for having given so decided a proof of ingratitude to the native talent of their own country; pretending with the impotency of infatuation, that a country which stands confessedly the first in the world, cannot find either dancers or singers enough for its amusement—but must fly to their enemies and kneel to them to come and amuse a people, while the master of those buffoons is striving to cut their throats;—but if this mansion devoted to folly, insipidity, nonsense, and political *espionage*, must be allowed to exist, merely for the amusement of *superior* intellect, at least let some faithful historian thus record on its filthy front:—

A. D. 1809.
Here,
In the midst of a tremendous War
Threatening
The Dissolution of the Empire,
Was allowed to exist,
Undermining the Manly Morals and Ancient
Character of Britons,
A THEATRE
For the Support and Encouragement of
FRENCH DANCERS AND ITALIAN SINGERS.
Pensioned Subjects of a Ferocious Tyrant,
The Implacable Enemy of Old England,
Whose only remaining Hope and Ambition was
Endeavouring
To poison all the Comforts of Life
Enjoyed
By those Britons whom he could not conquer!

. . . . . .

If any thing can restore "the Public" of London to the use of their senses, it may be a conviction of the spectacle they exhibit to the abjects of France. To be sneered at by *French* sneerers—to be grinned at by *French* grinners——The English language is proverbial for its strength of expression; but it has no combination of terms sufficiently strong to express the miserable degradation of such a *sunken* condition, as felt in the bosoms of manly Britons. The following is copied from one of their daily prints, describing the scenes of atrocity nightly exhibited at Covent-Garden Theatre, of which all their newspapers use that *freedom of the press*, their tyrant allows them, to keep the people in the dark.—We prefer inserting it in its original language.

"ANGLETERRE.—*Londres, 20 Octobre.*

Tous les soirs il y a du tumulte au théâtre de Covent-Garden, pour forcer les entrepreneurs à remettre les places au même prix qu'auparavant. Après une rixe qui dura assez long-temps dans une loge de derrière, on entendit une personne crier: *Vive la République!* et aussitôt, de tous les côtés du théâtre, le parti de l'Opposition cria: *Chassez-le! Nous n'avons pas besoin de vive la République! Point de Français!* Bientôt après, les constables foncèrent dans le parterre, et y arrêtèrent plusieurs individus. Le Lord Yarmouth et l'honorable Berkeley Craven se trouvoient eux-mêmes au parterre. On distinguoit le Lord Yarmouth par un chapeau gris qu'il portoit, et une personne assise dans une loge de devant cria: *Chassez Lord Yarmouth! Point d'Ambassadeur au parterre!* Une autre personne cria aussi: *Chassez Berkeley Craven!* Cet honorable personnage s'entendant nommer, s'adressa à celui qui avoit proféré son nom, et lui dit: "Pourquoi m'appelez-vous ainsi par mon nom et d'une telle manière? Si vous avez quelque chose à me dire, Monsieur, vous savez où me trouver."—"Je vous ai vu hier soir et aujourd'hui, répondit l'autre, prendre une part active en faveur des entrepreneurs du théâtre."—"Vous êtes un menteur! répliqua M. Berkeley Craven; je vous le dis devant toute cette assemblée. Je suis ici parmi mes compatriotes, exprimant mes sentimens d'approbation ou d'improbation, comme Anglais, et je soutiendrai le parti qui a raison, suivant mon opinion, sans vous craindre, ni vous, ni d'autre, que ce soit!" (Bravo! bravo! du parti de l'opposition.) Cette altercation en est restée là, et bientôt après les spectateurs se sont retirés.—On ne connoit pas la personne qui a crié: *Chassez Lord Yarmouth* Sa Seigneurie étoit restée toute la soirée spectatrice passive; et bientôt après que son nom eut été proféré, elle sortit de la salle.——*Journal de l'Empire, Mercredi, 1er Novembre,* 1809."

EXEMPLI GRATIÂ: HINTS TO THE MANAGER OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The last, the newest as to its kind, the most shewy, the most surprizing, and the most terrific of the theatrical representations at Paris,—"a novelty which *crushes* all others," as it is described by a popular writer, is—*The Colossus of Rhodes!* a melo-drama now fascinating *tout le monde*. Nothing that might captivate, seduce and enchant the spectator has been neglected in this dramatic *chef d'œuvre*. A tyrant,—a princess carried off by violence,—a captain of banditti,—the sea—rocks,—a citadel—fightings—thunder—lightning—tempests—hurricanes—and to conclude with a becoming conclusion—an EARTHQUAKE!!—and this earthquake overthrows the Colossus, the Colossus of Rhodes! This Colossus itself is a subject of admiration and astonishment to the spectators: its enormous feet *are seen* standing on two vast rocks; but its head is *hidden* in the clouds—its body, serves as a prison, and is inhabited by warriors and captives: The Garagantua of the Theatre! To enliven the subject, it is diversified with dances—for what were an earthquake without dances?—It is thought that the theatre de la Gaieté, where this spectacle is *given*, will clear *a hundred thousand livres* by the speculation. The wits who attempt to account for its popularity, affect to remark that to enjoy such *things* requires only eyes, whereas to enjoy the noble productions of dramatic art, requires understanding, taste, sentiment, judgment; which *they say*, are not so general as eyes are at this day. But, whatever may be the case among the *badauds de Paris*, we affirm in our turn, that such observation does not apply to the public of the city of London; for in this part of the world nothing is so common as understanding and judgment,—only—those who frequent the theatre do not hazard such valuables by exhibiting them at the Playhouse: it would be more dangerous than pulling out a watch ornamented with diamonds, when asked by a by-stander,, "what's o'clock?"

"Why does not the manager of Covent Garden Theatre, meet the *row* which night after night disturbs his house, with equal spirit?"—is an inquiry often put to us:—an inquiry to which we reply, "Why does he not?" His actors play pantomime admirably: why not employ them in a pantomime *secundum artem?* Never could a subject be suggested more *à propos:* and therefore, seeing no end, hitherto, to the *row* with which the public entertain themselves, we humbly recommend to the manager a *row* of his own: a spick and span new EARTHQUAKE, *versus* that of the O P's. *no P B's: no Keys!—Black Jacks!—Gibbets!—What do you want?* &c. Moreover we propose the adoption of a kind of gradation in this undertaking, a *crescendo*,—by which the experiment may be fairly tried. *Exempli gratiâ:* at the first roar of O P!—Draw up the curtain;—in the first act, there being at that time the least disorder—carry off the princess, as then her screams may be heard: in the second act let the tyrant storm, with voice and hands, and stampings of the feet:—when the half-price are admitted—a pealing clap of thunder—the roaring waves of the sea, dashing against the rocks:—when the *placards* descend from the galleries—two cross flashes of lightning, instantly:—a deluge—a hurricane—a tornado—and, to *soft music*, draw up the scene which discloses the Colossus, amid the united harmony of *cut-calls, squeaking trumpets, watchmen's rattles, bugle horns, cock crowings, dog barkings, hiss,—hiss,—hiss,—off! off! off!—boxings in the pit,—racings up the seats—, racings down the seats—Turn him out! Bow Street! Bow Street! Sir, I have a right to make what noise I please!—What's that to you?—I paid my money!—You are a shabby fellow!—No Jews! Six per cent! he knows better!* &c.&c. In the mean while the dancers *do* dance, though nobody minds them—and the singers *do* sing, though nobody hears them. When the rioters in the pit are almost tired and exhausted by their exertions—now spring your mine!—Now!—Now!———The rocks shake—the citadel cracks—the town sinks—the sea recedes—the earth opens—the Colossus falls:—the whole scene becomes a smother, a ruin, a desolation—the concussion has shaken the very ground beneath our feet, and nothing remains permanent but——— the fleeting clouds!

Tum facta est Libye, raptis humoribus æstu,
Arida Tum Nymphæ passis fontesque, lacusque,
Deflevêre comis: queritur Bœotia Dircen;
Argos Amymomen, Ephyre Pirenidas undas.

. . . . . .

Unde movet tonitrus. . . . . .
Intonat: et dextra libratum fulmen ab aure
Misit in Aurigam: pariterque, animaque rotisque
Expulit, et sævis compescuit ignibus ignes.

See "Covent Garden" of her specie dra'n',
Become a barren waste, a wild of sand.
The nymphs theatric mourn their empty urns;
And Brandon robb'd of tinkling silver mourns;
Kemble the Green Room's wasted spring bewails;
And Siddons grieves while Lady Macbeth fails.

. . . . . .

Now thunders Jove; and with uplifted hand,
Full at the Pit hurls fierce the forky brand:
The Fencers faint: the terrify'd O P's
Shrink into silence;—none display the *Keys!*
The *Placards* blaze!—and Jove's resistless ire
Subdues the raging of the fires with fire.

CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE BRITISH COLONY AT PORT JACKSON.

Sometime ago a statement, from the best authority, appeared in the PANORAMA, on the subject of the discontents and disturbances at our settlement of Port Jackson in New Holland. The distance of that region from home, with the infrequency of opportunities for communication, renders the acquisition of correct intelligence from thence very difficult. We therefore are induced to insert an article recently published in the Eclectic Review; which communicates information relating to that colony; on which we doubt not, the utmost reliance may be placed. The picture of human nature, and of our countrymen presented is striking, independent of the manners which we contemplate with interest in a new colony;—a colony we trust fast rising into importance, and still faster improving in morals.

.....

On the first establishment of this colony, all military officers were peremptorily forbidden to take their wives with them; and there is one instance of a lady who having resolved, out of love to her husband, to steal over to New South Wales in the guise of a sailor, was sent back by governor Phillips, on his being apprized of it, after having completed nearly half her long and harrassing voyage. What then was to be expected from the licentious manners of a large body of military officers thus situated, themselves exposed to the daily temptation of women of abandoned lives, but often of beautiful persons, and at the same time as ready to become the tempters as the tempted? Of what avail, under such circumstances, would be the voice of an angel, or of one rising from the dead? Moses and the prophets, and Christ himself, were actually set before them by their established and zealous chaplain [Mr. Marsden], but to as little purpose as of old. Yet from them, chiefly, was it necessary for the bench of magistrates to be chosen; and with them, *as a magistrate*, was this excellent chaplain compelled to associate. Our readers must anticipate the natural result; the most hardened and abandoned women too often appeared fearlessly before the court when arraigned for the grossest crimes, well knowing that they had secured a majority of votes among their judges. It was altogether as impossible, in many instances, to obtain a sentence against male offenders; for these, being promiscuously connected with the women, made instruments of them to obtain in like manner a judgment in their favour. So that, instead of the '*perfect security*,' in regard to person and property, asserted by M. Péron, which cannot be felt where there is not the utmost facility of obtaining redress,—of all existing spots in New South Wales, the court of judicature at Sydney became at length the most iniquitous and abandoned; the authority of the governor grew as little respected as that of the clergyman; and the former, even in his military capacity, had at length no control over his inferior officers.

It was impossible that such a state of things could last long. Supplication, exhortation, expostulation, on the part of Mr. Marsden, were equally in vain: his efforts were poisoned at the very fountain; his life was not unfrequently in jeopardy; and, anticipating the fearful result that must sooner or latter succeed to such a state of anarchy, he applied to the governor for permission, which was cheerfully granted him, to take a voyage to England in order to represent in person to his majesty's ministers the perilous state of the colony, and point out the best means of its rescue.

He arrived rather more than two years ago, and immediately obtained an audience of Lord Castlereagh; who, while in the act of forming, upon the suggestions and written report of Mr. Marsden, a plan for suppressing this iniquitous system, received a terrible proof of the truth of that gentleman's assertions, by dispatches announcing that the predicted result had actually taken place, that several of the wealthier traders had leagued themselves with the officers of the regiment against the governor, whom they had actually arrested and imprisoned, and had thus produced a complete revolution, and put some of the most daring of their own conspiracy at its head.

The conspiracy has since been suppressed; order is by this time completely restored; another regiment has been sent out to take the place of that whose officers had conducted themselves so unworthily; its commanding officer, Lieut. Col. M'Quarrie, a gentleman of most exemplary character, has been appointed governor. and the ringleaders of the plot are at this moment on their way home for trial.

Among the more important of Mr. M.'s propositions we shall enumerate the following: that officers and soldiers, instead of being forbidden, should be encouraged to take out with them their wives and families: that no person should be allowed to act as a magistrate who is not or has not been married; and that such of the convicts' wives as choose it should be permitted to accompany their husbands at the public expence. The expediency of all these must be obvious, not only from what has been already observed, but from our remarking, in addition, that there are not at present more than the proportion of one woman to eight or nine men throughout the entire colony; that general

marriage is hence impracticable; promiscuous intercourse is a crime impossible to prevent, and illegitimate children are growing an enormous burden to the state; while, on the other hand, it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that by far the greatest number of reformed criminals have consisted of those who have intermarried, or whose wives have been able to purchase their passage over. The encouragements to honesty and industry in the colony are indeed very great; and none who shew a disposition of this kind continue long without having their sentence remitted, and like other free settlers being allowed a grant of land to a certain extent. Government has not yet acceded to the proposal respecting the convicts' wives, though it is at this time under consideration: to the two former it yielded most readily, in consequence of which the wives of the officers and soldiers that have accompanied the regiment, which is now on its passage, amount to not less than three hundred.

In connexion with these regulations it was farther proposed, that three additional clergymen should be provided, and three schoolmasters with small salaries from government, one for each of the settlements of Sydney, Paramatta, and Hawkesbury. From the increasing population of the colony, as well in consequence of numerous flocks of free-settlers from all parts of the world, as from internal increase, and frequent importations from the mother country, it was absolutely impossible for one, two, or even for three clergymen to perform the whole of the very important duties demanded in such a station, with due punctuality. For nearly fourteen years, Mr. Marsden had officiated with a zeal, an industry, and a constancy that are scarcely perhaps to be paralleled; but it had long been at the hazard of a most robust constitution, which at last, excellent as it was, proved altogether incompetent to one half of the services required. Two public free schools, a boys' and a girls', this most excellent man had already established and provided for, without any expense to government: but a growing population, and a population of the very worst kind, of illegitimate children, demanded three times the number; a population which, if early instructed in habits of industry and principles of virtue by a judicious and pious education, may indeed be rendered of inestimable value to the rising colony, but, if neglected and abandoned by the state, must assuredly work its speedy and absolute destruction. To both these propositions, also, administration readily assented; and his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom these points were chiefly referred, wisely and liberally left it to the able founder of the plan to select such persons as he thought most likely to promote his benevolent object.

It is well known, that most of the culprits, sentenced to transportation, are men of talents though of talents perverted; of those that are transported, moreover, the greater number are fully initiated into some branch of mechanics or manufactures. With a view of turning these talents to proper use, of making the criminals contribute to their own support, and above all, of taking them off from habits of idleness and dissipation, he next proposed to the minister that the colony should be allowed one or two practical mechanics,—with very small salaries, such as should be a recompense to them, but not sufficient to support them without their own exertions—and one or two general manufacturers. To the last proposal an objection was urged, that it would interfere with the staple trade of the mother country; but the objection was overcome by an engagement, on the part of the proposer, that if government would accede to it, the enormous expense, which the state at present sustains for clothing the convicts at Botany Bay, should entirely cease within a certain period; he observed, that the wool belonging to the government flocks, which, in conjunction with its wild herds, are now sufficiently numerous to provide food for the convicts, without any expense to the parent state, was now sufficient in quantity to provide them with a proper clothing, and that they might hereby be rendered their own manufacturers. Both these requests were in consequence acceded to; the benevolent petitioner was, as in the former case, authorised to provide himself with four such persons as he thought would best answer his purpose.

In quitting Port Jackson, he had been solicited to become the agent of almost every poorer person in the colony, and especially of great numbers of the convicts. As though the common father of all, he undertook this voluminous concern; and the writer of these observations has known him, in consequence, burdened with letters from Ireland and other remote parts, the postage of which for a single day has often amounted to a guinea, which he cheerfully paid, from the feeling, that, although many of these letters were altogether irrelative and of no use whatever, they were written with a good intention, and under a belief that they were of real value. It will please the reader to learn, however, that at this same period Mr. Marsden had also the pleasure to receive dispatches of the most satisfactory kind from his head bailiff, (who was himself formerly a convict, but is now a free settler, and has proved a faithful servant to this gentleman for nearly fourteen years) confirmed by collateral testimonies, announc-

ing that his agricultural concerns, which he had now quitted for about three years, were in the most flourishing state, that his live stock had, upon an average, been doubled in number and value since he had left Paramatta.

He had also found, from actual experiment at Leeds, that the wool of his own growth, taken in the gross, unmixed and unselected, produced a cloth *at least equal*, and in the opinion of the manufacturers *superior, to that of the best French looms.*

From New South Wales, or Notasia, as it is called by modern geographers, his eye often glanced at New Zealand. Tippa-Hee, who may be regarded as the sovereign of the island, though it has several subordinate chiefs, had twice made a voyage to Port Jackson in pursuit of European knowledge, and, like M. Péron, had been affectionately entertained at Paramatta: he had acquired a tolerable knowledge of the English language, had learnt some few of its arts, especially that of writing, and was very anxious to learn more. To New Zealand, therefore, our philanthropist earnestly directed the attention of the Society for Missions to Africa and the East; and succeeded in obtaining a practical artisan well versed in carpentry and building, and at the same time of sound Christian principles and a devotional turn of mind. This man and his wife he has taken over with himself, and we believe, he will be found of incalculable service. He is also accompanied, we believe, by another well-qualified person, skilled in flax-dressing, twine-spinning, and rope-making.

One of the last public acts, to which his heart was directed before he re-quitted his native country, was that of procuring, by public contributions and donations of books, what he called a *leading library*, to consist of the most valuable and useful publications in religion, morals, mechanics, agriculture, commerce, general history, and geography; to be lent out under his own control, and that of his clerical colleagues, to soldiers, free-settlers, convicts, and all others who may have time to read, so as to prevent idleness, and occupy the mind in the best and most rational manner. In this desire, too, he succeeded under the favour of Providence; and it is with no small gratification we add, that, by the gift of books and subscriptions, he was enabled to take over with him a library of not less than between three and four hundred pounds value; which he intends annually to augment, on a plan he has already devised.

We ought not to close this imperfect sketch, without stating that, on its being communicated to His Majesty that Mr. M. was extremely desirous of obtaining the royal assent to purchase and take over with him a couple of Merino sheep, His Majesty, with his accustomed generosity, not only freely gave such consent, but requested Sir Joseph Banks, with whom Mr. Marsden had the honour of being acquainted, to select for him, as a royal present, five Merino ewes with young: Sir Joseph had much pleasure in obeying, and hastened to Portsmouth for this purpose with all speed, where he arrived just in time to put his present on board before the ship sailed.

ON ENGLISH SONNETTEERS.

From Dr. Symmons's Life of Milton.

The sonnet, as is generally known, is altogether of Italian origin; and its structure is ascertained with so much rigid precision, as to be insusceptible of any, or only of the most trifling variation. Of the fourteen lines, of which it is to consist, the first eight are to admit one change only of rhyme for their termination; and are to be distributed into two stanzas, of which the first verse chimes with the last, and the two intermediate ones with each other. The six concluding lines may either be confined within terminations of two similar sounds alternately arranged, or may be disposed, with two additional rhymes, into a quatrain and a couplet. Like every short poem, the sonnet requires strict unity of subject; but it solicits ornament from variety of thought, on the indispensible condition of a perfect subordination. The sentence may overflow the verse, but must not transgress the stanza. This little poem is impressible with various characters; and, while with Petrarch it is tender and pathetic, with Dante, in equal consistency with its nature, it is elevated and forcible. Peculiarly adapted to the language and the taste of its native Italy, it has been considered, though, in my opinion, without sufficient reason, as insuperably unaccommodated to those of Britain. When happily constructed, it will be found to gratify every English ear attuned to the harmony of verse; and the idea, which it suggests, of difficulty encountered and overcome, must contribute, as has been more than once remarked, to heighten the power of its effect.

During the prevalence of our Italian school of poetry, this short and pregnant composition was much in favour with our bards; and in the childhood, as it may be called, of the English Muse, it was made the vehicle of his love by the tender, the gallant, the accomplished and the ill-fated Surrey. * In the succeeding generation, the

* From the notoriety of the fact, it can scarcely be necessary to inform the reader, that this ornament of the English nobility

sonnet was constructed, though not with rigid accuracy, by Sidney, Spenser, Shakspeare, and still more happily by Drummond, the peculiar object, as it would seem, of Milton's applause and imitation. By Milton this minute poem has frequently been animated with a great and mighty soul. That which he wrote "when the assault was intended to the city," and those which he addressed to Cyriac Skinner, to Fairfax, to Vane, and to Cromwell, are eminent for their vigour and loftiness. Some greater accuracy, perhaps, might be required in the finishing of these short poems, but they are conceived and executed in a grand and broad style. Like the small statue by the chissel of Lysippus, or a miniature from the pencil of Angelo, they demonstrate that the idea of greatness may be excited independently of the magnitude of size.

The distinguishing qualities of our author's genius are generally known to be elevation and power; and he is certainly never more in his proper employment and station than when he is sporting in the tempest, and hovering in infinite space. Descending, however, into the regions of tenderness and grace, he can contract his giant hands to the braiding of a wreath, or to the fashioning of a gem. If this were not sufficiently attested by his L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, and parts of his Comus and of his great Epic, we might rest our proof of it on the testimony of those little pieces which are now under our notice. His sonnet to the Nightingale is sweet; that on his deceased wife is pathetic, and that to Mr. Lawrence is elegant and pleasing. These short sallies of Milton's poetic power are not all, indeed, equally successful; and a few of them may be acknowledged even to have failed. If we except, however, the eleventh, written evidently as a sportive struggle to bend knotty words into rhyme, we shall not find one of these minor poems not ornamented with beautiful, or not dignified with strong, or not elevated with sublime thoughts. The lines in many of them are careless and inharmonious; and the merit of some of the finest among them is diminished by the injury of an inadequate or defective close. If the sonnet to Cromwell had been finished with the same spirit and taste with which it was begun, it would have been of unrivalled excellence; it would, indeed, have been a precious stone, with its worth infinitely enhanced by the exquisite sculpture, on its surface, of an Olympian Jove. On the subject of this fine sonnet, it has been justly remarked by bishop Hurd that the beautiful hemistich in the ninth line is vitiated by an impropriety of metaphor.

> And Dunbar field *resounds* thy praises loud,
> And Worcester's *laureat wreath*.

Though we have noticed in this place all the sonnets of Milton, it may be proper to mention, that only ten of them were included in the publication of which we are now speaking, the rest having been composed at a subsequent period. Five of them indeed, viz. those to Fairfax, to Cromwell, to Vane, and to Cyriac Skinner, who was honoured with two of these poetical addresses, were withdrawn, for a considerable period, from the public. They were annexed by Philips to his life of his uncle; and, about four years afterwards, four of them were transcribed by Toland into his work on the same biographical subject: but they were again omitted in some of the following editions, and seemed to be in danger of falling under the proscription of the execrable spirit of party. Faction, however, has not been able to add this injury to the many which it has inflicted on us; and, in this remoter age, we are not diverted, by the political offence of these sonnets, from the admiration of their poetical excellence. In the second of the two addressed to Cyriac Skinner is exhibited such

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(Henry Howard, eldest son of Thomas duke of Norfolk), fell a victim, in the flower of his age, to the jealousy of that capricious and remorseless tyrant, Henry VIII.

When I speak of Surrey as a sonnetteer, I either take the fact on the credit of others, or I adopt the vague language of writers, who call every short poem, comprised within fourteen lines, a sonnet. Surrey has justly been honoured by Mr. Warton with the title of our first English classic; but I am not acquainted with one regular sonnet, which he has constructed. I am far from being profoundly conversant with our old English poets; and, therefore, the reader will be the less surprised when I tell him, that Drummond is the earliest writer of the *true* sonnet, whom I can properly be said to know. One of the sonnets of this admirable genius, addressed to the Nightingale, is so beautiful, that I must be allowed to gratify myself by transcribing it.

To the Nightingale.

Sweet bird, that sing'st away the early hours
  Of winter, past or coming, void of care,
  Well pleased with delights which present are,
Fair seasons, budding sprays, sweet-smelling flowers:
To rocks, to springs, to rills, from leafy bowers,
  Thou thy Creator's goodness dost declare,
  And what dear gifts to thee he did not spare;
A stain to human sense in guilt that lowers.
What soul can be so sick, which by thy songs,
  Attired in sweetness, sweetly is not driven
Quite to forget earth's turmoils, spite and wronge,
And lift a reverend eye and thought to heaven?
  Sweet artless songster! thou my mind dost raise
To airs of spheres,—yes, and to angels' lays.

a sublime picture of the author's resignation, fortitude, loftiness of soul, and ardent zeal for the great interests of his species, as must necessarily conciliate our reverence and regard, even if it should fail of exciting the stronger feeling of our wonder.

. . . . . .

Though the regular sonnet has not been a favourite with the present times; and has seen its name, without its power, usurped by a poem of fourteen lines in the elegiac stanza,* it has been constructed with eminent success by more than one of those ladies, whose poetic talents have formed a distinguishing feature in the character of our immediate age. It will be obvious that I allude, more particularly, to a few exquisite sonnets from the pen of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, and to a greater number of them from that of Miss Seward, the merit of which has been acknowledged and ratified by the taste of an applauding public. But I wish to explain, that I allude, also, to another female Muse, whose name is yet unknown to the world, who can no longer warble her melodies upon earth, and who is now in that place, to which human praise, in its highest elevation, can never ascend. When the reader has perused the following sonnet, chosen from others in my possession solely for the melancholy, I had almost said the prophetic, peculiarity of its subject, let him know that the writer of it was only in the middle of her twelfth year, and that, when she had just completed her fourteenth, she closed a life as amiable for piety and sweetness as it was remarkable for genius. Let him know, also, that this sonnet, which was once read by me with exquisite delight, not unmingled, perhaps, with pride, is now transcribed by me with tears, which can never cease to flow when the idea obtrudes itself of the daughter whom I lately had, and have no more!

* The sonnet seems to have been considered by our modern poets as peculiarly dedicated to melancholy, and the following is an instance how far it may be used for the purpose of even despair and horror. It surpasses the "ever friendly to despair" *Ode to the Poppy*, which will be found in page 517.—*Edit.*

SONNET,

Written on a blank leaf in Rogers's Pleasures of Memory.

Pleasures of Memory! O supremely blest,
And justly proud beyond a Poet's praise,
If the pure confines of thy tranquil breast
Contain indeed the subject of thy lays!
By me how envied, for to me
The herald still of misery,
Memory makes her influence known
By sighs and tears and grief alone!
I greet her as the fiend to whom belong
The vulture's rav'ning beak, the raven's funeral song;
She tells of time mispent, of comforts lost;
Of fond occasions gone for ever by;
Of hopes too fondly nurs'd, too rudely crost;
Of many a cause to wish, yet fear to die.
For what but the instinctive fear
Lest she survive detains me here,
When all the life of life is fled?
What but the deep inherent dread
Lest she beyond the world assure her reign
And realise the hell which priests and beldams feign?

On a Blighted Rose-Bud.

Scarce had thy velvet lips imbibed the dew,
And nature hail'd thee infant Queen of May;
Scarce saw thine opening bloom the sun's broad ray,
And to the air its tender fragrance threw,
When the north wind enamour'd of thee grew;
And by his cold, rude kiss thy charms decay:
Now droops thy head, now fades thy blushing hue—
No more the Queen of Flowers, no longer gay.
So blooms a maid, her guardian's health and joy—
Her mind array'd in innocency's vest—
When suddenly, impatient to destroy,
Death clasps the virgin to his iron breast.
She fades—the parent, sister, friend, deplore
The charms and budding virtues now no more!

Nov. 27, 1800. CAROLINE SYMMONS.

. . . . . .

FOREST HILL.

Of the farm-house on Forest-hill, where Milton occasionally resided, and whose surrounding scenery was said to have furnished that bard with prospects for the Allegro, (and which was noticed in Panorama, Vol. V. p. 329, under the title. of "Comparison of Part of the Original Scenery in Milton's Allegro, with the Poetical Ideas that he drew from it,") Dr. Symmons thus remarks:

In Lord Teignmouth's elegant biography, a work which ought to be placed in the hands of every young man of talents and ambition, we find a letter, addressed by the great and amiable Sir William Jones to the Countess Dowager Spencer, in which the writer speaks of Forest-hill near Oxford, as of a place in which Milton "spent some part of his life;" which he chose for his retirement soon after the event of his first marriage; where he wrote L'Allegro and Il Penseroso;—and where tradition still preserves the memory of the poet's residence, and points to the ruins of his chamber."

To those, who have perused the preceding volume, it will be superfluous to remark, that this relation is founded altogether upon error. No biogtaphical circumstances can be ascertained with more precision than are the various residences of Milton. By Edward Philips, who must have been acquainted with the facts which he assumes to relate, for he was then an inmate with his uncle,

we are informed that Milton, about Whitsuntide, (in 1643,) after a month's absence from his house in Aldersgate Street, returned home with his wife, Mary Powell; that the lady, when she had cohabited for a month with her husband, deserted him, and did not again see him till the memorable period of their reconciliation, about the middle of 1645; that she was then lodged, in the first instance, at the house of a female relation, and was soon afterwards settled with her husband in his new mansion in Barbican; that, under this protecting roof, her parents and their family, almost immediately, sought an asylum, which they continued to enjoy till 1647; and that the Powells then returned to Forest-hill, unaccompanied (as is evident from the negative testimony of the biographer) by Milton; whose numerous and weighty occupations, indeed, must necessarily have exacted his presence in town. We may be certain, therefore, that Milton never saw Forest-hill after his departure from it on his marriage; nor ever resided there longer than during the month of his courtship. In this interval, indeed, it is possible, though, as I think, not probable, that he wrote L'Allegro and Il Penseroso, and, if to the impression of Forest-hill and its scenery we are indebted for the production of these exquisite pieces, we may forgive it for its offence as the seat, and, perhaps, the birthplace, of the proud and the paltry Powells. The letter to which I refer, is so admirably written, and offers so much pleasure to the imagination, that every reader must lament with me the circumstance of its being destitute of the requisite ground of fact. As no doubt can be entertained of the truth of the story, as far as Sir W. Jones's immediate responsibility in it extends, we must account for the tradition, of which he speaks, by supposing that Milton's subsequent celebrity attached so much consequence to the house, which he had casually inhabite for a month, as to consecrate it, in the neighbourhood, to fame. The discovery, in the ruined mansion, of "papers in Milton's own hand," is mentioned by Sir W. Jones only as a report: but, allowing the information to have been correct, the existence of papers in a place, in which the writer had certainly resided, and which belonged to his immediate connexions, can easily be conceived without the necessity of drawing from it any more extensive inference. To oppose it to that direct and strong testimony, on which the leading events, in the preceding narrative, are recorded, would be idle and unjustifiable in the extreme.

*** This article may stand as an instance of the necessity of being acquainted with time, place and circumstances, with more than ordinary correctness, before any asserted or traditional fact be accepted as true history.

MERMAIDS.

Letter from Mr. William Munro, Schoolmaster, of Thurso, to Dr. Torrence, regarding a Mermaid seen by him some Years ago.

Thurso, June 9, 1809.

"Dear Sir, — Your queries respecting the mermaid are before me. From the general scepticism which prevails among the learned and intelligent about the existence of such a phenomenon, had not your character and real desire for investigation been too well known to me, for supposing that you wished to have a fertile imagination indulged by a subject of merriment, I would have been disposed to have concluded, that in this instance you aimed at being ranked among the laughing philosophers, at my expence. Sensible, however, that this is not the case, and taking it for granted that you are sincere, I shall endeavour to answer your queries, though there is little probability that any testimony which I can give respecting the mermaid, will operate towards convincing those who have not hitherto been convinced by the repeated testimonies adduced in support of the existence of such an appearance. About twelve years ago, when I was parochial schoolmaster at Reay, in the course of my walking on the shore of Sandside Bay, being a fine warm day in summer, I was induced to extend my walk towards Sandside Head, when my attention was arrested by the appearance of a figure, resembling an uncloathed human female, sitting upon a rock extending into the sea, and apparently in the action of combing its hair, which flowed around its shoulders, and of a light brown colour. The resemblance which the figure bore to its prototype, in all its visible parts, was so striking, that had not the rock on which it was sitting been dangerous for bathing, I would have been constrained to have regarded it as really an human form, and to any eye unaccustomed to the situation, it must have undoubtedly appeared as such. The head was covered with hair of the colour above mentioned, and shaded on the crown; the forehead round, the face plump, the cheeks ruddy, the eyes blue, the mouth and lips of a natural form, resembling those of a man; the teeth I could not discover, as the mouth was shut; the breasts and abdomen, the arms and fingers, of the size of a full grown body of the human species; the fingers, from the action in which the hands were employed, did not appear to be webbed, but as to this I am not positive. It remained on the rock three or four minutes after I observed it, and was exercised during that period in combing its hair, which was long and thick, and of which it appeared proud, and then dropping into the sea, which was

level with the abdomen, from whence it did not re-appear to me. I had a distinct view of its features, being at no great distance on an eminence above the rock on which it was sitting, and the sun brightly shining. Immediately before its getting into its natural element, it seemed to have observed me, as the eyes were directed towards the eminence on which I stood. It may be necessary to remark, that, previous to the period I beheld this object, I had heard it frequently reported by several persons, and some of them persons whose veracity I never heard disputed, that they had seen such a phenomenon as I have described, though then, like many others, I was not disposed to credit their testimony on this subject. I can say of a truth, that it was only by seeing the phenomenon I was perfectly convinced of its existence.

"If the above narrative can in any degree be subservient towards establishing the existence of a phenomenon, hitherto almost incredible to naturalists, or to remove the scepticism of others who are ready to dispute every thing which they cannot fully comprehend, you are welcome to it, from, dear Sir, your most obliged, and most humble servant,

"WILLIAM MUNRO.

"To Dr. Torrence, Thurso."

*** For another letter on this obscure and uncommon subject, vide Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 118.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PACHALIK OF BAGDAD, AND OF THE CITY OF THAT NAME.

[Translated from the French.]

The Pachalik of Bagdad, situated at the extremity of the Ottoman empire, in Asia, contains an extent of country of about 800 miles in length, by 600 in breadth; and is consequently much more considerable in respect to the space it occupies, than the three United Kingdoms, or than France, previous to its late usurpations. It includes the southern part of ancient Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, and all that part of Asia, which lies west of the Euphrates as far as Bassora.

Bagdad, the capital of this Pachalik, and from which it derives its name, is not built on the ruins of ancient Babylon, as some travellers have too carelessly asserted; since it is universally acknowledged that Babylon was situated on the banks of the Euphrates, whereas Bagdad is seated on the Tigris. This town was founded by the Caliph Mansour, who, in the year 763, transferred hither the seat of the Saracen empire. While that empire lasted, this city enjoyed the most eminent degree of prosperity and splendour; but great has been its decline under the Ottoman dominion. it is still, however, the bulwark of Asiatic Turkey against Persia: its fortifications are not very formidable even for eastern warfare; but it is surrounded by a broad and deep moat, which, in case of a siege, may be filled from the stream of the Tigris. That precaution was resorted to in the last wars with the Persians. The castle, the Pacha's palace, and the other remarkable buildings, are situated on the *eastern bank* of the river. On the opposite side we find only some ill-built houses, Arabian huts, and plantations of date-trees, as far as the eye can reach. The communication between the two parts of the town, is maintained only by a sorry bridge of boats, which is frequently broken; and by small canoes, which are used to cross the river in. The Seraglio contains many fine apartments furnished in the true style of oriental luxury. The khans, the mosques, and other public buildings, although numerous and well built, cannot be compared to those of Constantinople, Aleppo or Damascus. The streets, which are not paved, are narrow and dirty. There are, however, some spacious *bazars* (markets) vaulted, or covered by platforms, under which the merchants, and artizans are sheltered from the inclemency of the weather. The houses in the west part of the town are built of brick, and are only one story high; they are convenient, and rendered agreeable by the intermixture of numerous gardens. In those belonging to great men, or even in those of rich individuals, are seen paintings and carvings which afford no unfavourable specimen of Persian industry.

The climate of Bagdad is very salubrious, and free from endemic disorders, notwithstanding the very great heat of summer, which is such, that, to avoid it, the inhabitants pass a great part of the day in their cellars, and sleep at night on the terraces on the tops of their houses; without experiencing the smallest inconveniency from these habits. The *Samiel* wind, blowing from the south-west, which wafts a sulphureous smell, from its having passed over the bituminous shores of the Euphrates and of the Tigris, and which prevails over the whole surface of Mesopotamia, is attended with dangerous effects in the open desert only; there, to guard against it, the Arabians have no other resource but to lie flat on the ground; or to wrap themselves in their mantles; if they neglected those precautions, they might run the risk of being suffocated; but such accidents never happen in towns. From want of industry, the territory of Bagdad is not very fruitful; its produce, in wheat, wine, barley, and cotton, is not considerable: but it abounds in dates, in several other kinds of fruits, natives of Persia; in cattle, and in game.

The population of Bagdad is not very

great, in proportion to the extent of the town: it cannot be well estimated at more than 95,000 or 100,000 souls, though the inhabitants talk of twice or thrice that number. They are mostly janissaries; but that military profession does not prevent their being engaged in trade, or mechanic employments. They are divided into two sects; the *Sunnis*, or followers of *Omar*; and the *Hilias*, or adherents of *Ali*. The former are of the established religion: they look upon the *Hilias* as hereticks; nevertheless they grant them toleration, on account of their industry. There are, besides these janissaries, many Persians, of the same persuasion, settled in Bagdad, who are protected by the government, and who conduct all the trade with *Iran* (Persia) and *Kandahar*. A vast number of travellers of the same nation go to Bagdad, to visit the tombs of several *Imams*, and to exchange the commodities of their country for the produce of the place.

Besides these, commerce, devotion, and, above all, the advantages arising from the mildness of government, attract to Bagdad a vast number of other strangers; such as Indians, Arabians, Afghans, Egyptians, &c. The Christians settled here are but few in number; some deny the supremacy of Rome, and have their particular chapels: others are Roman Catholics; but follow the Chaldean, Syrian, or Armenian ritual. These last have been deprived of their church by the government, (it is said at the instigation of the Anti-Romanists), and they now attend mass at the hospital of the Carmelites, which has ever been under the special protection of France. Both these classes of Christians live but poorly; and are mostly employed in the internal trade; in dyeing, and other laborious professions. Some Armenians, only, have made a fortune, by carrying on an advantageous trade with Persia and India, in shawls and precious stones. As to the Jews, they are secluded in a distant part of the city, detested, and insulted every instant by the Turks. This state of degradation renders them hypocritical, deceitful, intriguing, and capable of every manner of fraud and baseness; yet, notwithstanding their abject state, they find means of insinuating themselves into the custom-house, the seraglio, and the houses of the great, where they always find people, who have occasion for their flexibility, and their roguery.

A French consul has, at all times, resided at Bagdad, where, indeed, his presence, in a commercial point of view, might be dispensed with; the French having hardly any trade in those parts. *But the French government has never lost sight of Asia; and its consuls prove as useful spies in the east, as in the north or in the south.*

Three different powers form the government of Bagdad: these are, the civil, the judiciary, and the military administrations. The *Kiayha*, or governor's lieutenant, is at the head of the civil administration: he is assisted in his functions, by the *Defterdar*, or high chancellor, and by the *Diwan Effendi*, or head-scribe. All three are obliged to make a daily report to the Pacha, of the objects which have engaged their attention. The judiciary power is in the hands of the *Kazi*, of the *Mufti*, and of several other *Oulemas*; these are also interpreters of the law. *Ali*, the present Pacha, who prides himself on being also a *Molla*, deeply read in all the precepts of the Koran, watches their conduct, and prevents them from abusing the authority they derive from religion. Here we must remark, that bigotry and fanaticism cast a shade on the brilliant qualities of this Pacha, who in other things treads in the footsteps of the illustrious Suleiman his brother-in-law and predecessor. He is a man of sound morality, of a great rectitude of heart, and is a stranger to avarice and to cupidity. He might be charged perhaps, with a spirit of ambition, which excites him incessantly to form plans of aggrandisement; but, to that ambition itself he owes his courage and also his decided predilection for war, at a time when the other Pachas of the empire are slaves to vice and to effeminacy. As to the military power, it rests entirely with the Aga of the janissaries. The guard of the castle is entrusted to him, as also the care of the exterior police. This officer has no longer the paramount influence possessed by his predecessors. Suleiman has repressed the corps of janissaries, by depriving them of the greater part of their privileges.

In case of urgent necessity, the forces of this government may amount to upwards of thirty thousand men, both cavalry and infantry. That number might be more considerable, were it not for the defection of some Arabian tribes, which have taken part with the Wechabees; and for the open rebellion of some others. The *Kurdes*, part of whom lately made themselves independent, are the best horsemen, and are well armed. The Arabians have only a lance; but they are very expert in the use of it, and are very brave. *Ali* keeps, besides these, five hundred foot, disciplined in the European manner; and may, when he takes the field, bring with him thirty pieces of cannon, served by artillery-men, tolerably expert. This Pacha, however, does not pay his troops sufficiently; nor does he seem anxious to excite emulation among them by rewarding the soldier; were he to adopt another line of conduct, he would see in his ranks the flower of the janissaries, instead of the dregs of the population of the city, which now fills them.

The demesnes, the ordinary taxes, the produce of farms, the yearly contributions, paid by the governors and chiefs of towns and villages, the tribute paid by the Arabian tribes, depending on the government of Bagdad:—such are the various sources of its revenue. It cannot well be valued at less than seven millions and a half of dollars (about £1,850,000 sterling) those revenues would incontestably be much more considerable, if the *Kurdes* were not free from every direct tax whatever, on account of the frequent expeditions they are obliged to undertake; if the revenues of Bassora, the second town of the Pachalic, were not swallowed up by the expences necessary for its defence. These considerations are not, however, sufficient in themselves to explain how a country so extensive is become incapable of yielding a larger revenue. This must be principally attributed to the want of population and of commerce.

The diminution of trade is owing to several causes; among which we must enumerate the war between France and England, which renders the navigation of the Mediterranean sea insecure; the Russian usurpations in Persia; the internal commotions of the Persian empire; those of Kandahar, and of India; the almost exclusive commerce which the English enjoy in that country; the incursions of the Wechabees, the continual disorders which prevail in Turkey; the danger of travelling; the recent debasement of the coin, and, above all, the supineness of the Ottoman government, which protects neither agriculture nor industry. Still, however, the Pachalik of Bagdad receives by way of Bassora, commodities from Arabia, India, and Persia, which are afterwards circulated through Turkey, by means of the Tigris and of the Euphrates. From Arabia it draws coffee, frankincense, resins, gums, and valuable medicinal drugs. India furnishes indigo, shawls, spices, silk, and cotton goods, muslins, aloes, camphire, &c. &c. Persia sends abundance of silk, and of wool; some cotton, carpets, shawls, skins, tobacco, dried-fruits, nitre, &c. These various goods are sent directly to Bassora, by caravans which travel along the shores of the Persian Gulph. From Europe, Bagdad receives woollen-cloths, satins, gold-lace, coral, silver and gold embroideries, hardware, &c. to which must be added, American produce; but it has hardly any articles of exportation of its own growth or produce, excepting dates, tobacco, and a few coarse woollens. The commercial relations of that government with foreign countries are kept up solely by the transit and circulation of merchandise destined for the rest of the Ottoman empire, for Arabia, and for Persia.

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So far our author. It may be observed that this city, it is understood, is a principal object of attention to the Wehabees; and could they obtain possession of it, they would at once diminish the boundaries of the Turkish empire, open way into the heart of Persia, and obtain a direct communication with the European powers, and with all whose vessels traded to the Gulph of Persia. They might even become a maritime power; and, by cultivating the sciences, would obtain extended influence in eastern Asia. It seems to be very likely, that if any misfortune should befal the capital of the Ottoman dominions, Bagdad will become the centre of a separate and independent sovereignty. Whether it would fall under the Wehabees is uncertain; but, in proportion as the *opinions* of that sect spread around them, their power and competence to such enterprises are increased. It is whispered that Persia intends to assist Turkey in her struggle with Russia: this is directly contrary to the schemes of the French, which, it is understood, have been completely baffled by British influence. Events in such a case may raise Bagdad to great importance.

DESCRIPTION OF MEUDON.

By Mrs. Charlotte Smith.

Meudon, Sept. 7, 1791.

You ask me, my sister, for a further description of my abode, if that can be called an abode where I am only a transient lodger, and from whence I every moment expect to receive a summons to depart—for—alas! I know not whither! You ask, too, my motives for prefering this place, which in my last letter I told you was melancholy, to Versailles or St. Cloud, where I could equally have the advantage of gardens—or to Chaillot, Passy, or some other pleasant village, more immediately adjoining to Paris.—My dear Fanny, I prefer this place, *because it is* melancholy, and *because it is retired*. Here, as I wander over the deserted gardens, I seldom meet any body but the men who keep them in something like order, and who do not even look back at me, or mark my solitary walks. There are at Meudon two palaces, one of very ancient structure and long, quite uninhabited: the other built, or at least repaired, by the Dauphin, father of the present king, which Louis the XVIth has occasionally inhabited, and which contains many handsome apartments. They both stand in the same garden, which has never received any modern improvements—and in many parts of it the borders are destitute of their former ornaments; and, of many of the trees and shrubs that remain,

" The boughs are moss'd with age,
And high tops bald with dry antiquity."

Adjoining to the most ancient of these royal houses, which terminates a long avenue and a large court, is a chapel with an arched gateway, leading to it from the garden, and surrounded by paved passages and high cloisters—and it is on some broken steps, that, near these almost ruinous buildings, lead from the lower to the upper garden, I frequently take my pensive seat, and mark the sun sinking away above the high coppices that are beyond the gardens ; (and I imagine form a part of them, though I have not yet ventured to wander so far.)—A yet more chearful seat I have found for my less melancholy moods, on the wall of the terrace on the opposite side, which looks down immediately on the village of Meudon —where, among its pleasant looking houses, they still point out the habitation of the celebrated *Rabelais*.—As I never enjoyed, because, perhaps, I do not understand his works, I contemplate it not with so much pleasure as it would afford those who can admire them.—Of late, my Fanny, I have found this view too *riante*, and have adhered almost every evening after I have put my little ones to bed, to the old steps—where I hear no sounds but the bell of the convent of Capuchins (which is on a high ridge of land, concealed by trees, about half a mile from the old palace) or the wind murmuring hollow through the iron gratings and stone passages that lead round the chapel, from whose windows of painted glass I can fancy the sullen Genius of Superstition peeps forth, sighing over his departed power, in melancholy responses to the summons, that call the monks to their evening devotions. I often meet, as I come through the avenue, some of these venerable fathers, who, with slow steps, and downcast eyes, their cowl frequently covering their faces, and their arms crossed upon their breasts, pass me—apparently so occupied by their holy meditations, as not to hold an insignificant being like me, worth even a salutation. But why should that seem discourteous, which is probably a part of their religion ? I ought also to consider, that, besides the gloomy austerity of their order, they are now, perhaps, more austere, because they are unhappy—they believe their altars are violated, and their profession rendered odious—they fear their subsistence may fail them, and that they may be turned out into a world which is seldom too kind to the unfortunate, and is likely to treat *their* misfortunes with ridicule instead of pity.—I have observed, within this last week, one among them who seems more restlessly wretched than the rest. I remark him every day pass by the windows of the house where I live, with a little basket in one hand, and a staff in the other—his hood always concealing his face, and his tall figure bending as if weighed down by calamity. After the morning duties are over, I see him glide among the trees in the garden, or among the vines that clothe the declivity towards the village ; more than once he has come forth of an evening from the cloistered passages of the chapel, and, with solemn step, crossed near me to attend the last offices of the evening, when he hears the bell from the convent echo among the winding colonades. There is something particularly affecting to me, in beholding this solitary mourner—whose griefs, though they are probably of a different kind from mine, are possibly as poignant.—Perhaps he was once a gay and thoughtless inhabitant of the world.—He may have seen (for he does not appear to be a young man) these now deserted palaces blazing in the splendour of a voluptuous court. Among its vanished glories, he may have lost all he loved ; and he has now, it may be, no other consolation than visiting, in the *cimetière* of the chapel, the stone on which time is destroying even the sepulchral memorial of his beloved object.—My house is just like other French houses ; and its only recommendation to me is the melancholy sort of repose, and the solitary walks, which its immediate neighbourhood to the gardens of Meudon afford me. The windows command great part of the view between this place and Paris, to which it would be difficult for the pencil to do justice—with a pen, it were hopeless to attempt it. The first yellow tints of autumn are hardly stealing on the trees, increasing, however, where they have touched them, the beauty of the foliage ; —the sky is delightfully serene ; and a sunset in the gardens here exceeds what I ever saw in England for warmth and brilliancy of colouring : no dew falls, even when the sun is gone, though we may call the evenings now autumnal evenings.—I shall probably meet my fellow-sufferer, for such I am sure he is, the solitary Capuchin. I have just seen him walk towards the palace garden. —Well !—and is there not satisfaction in beholding a being, who, whatever may have been his misfortunes, seems to have found consolation and fortitude in religion ? I have often entertained an half-formed wish that he would speak to me :—perhaps his own sufferings may have taught him that tender sympathy with the sufferings of others, which is often so soothing to the sick heart, and he might speak of peace to me !—I am sadly distressed here for want of books ; the few which, with such a quantity of necessary baggage, I was able to bring with me, I have now exhausted ; and though my

good friend, Monsieur Bergasse, has sent me some from Paris, they happen to be such as I cannot read with any pleasure. I have supposed it not impossible that the Monk might supply me from the library of his convent. This deficiency of books has compelled me to have recourse to my pen and my pencil, to beguile those hours, when my soul, sickening at the past, and recoiling from the future, would very fain lose its own mournful images in the witchery of fiction. I have found, however, a melancholy delight in describing these sufferings.—I usually take my evening seat on the flight of steps I have described to you.—Sometimes, when I am in more tranquil spirits, I sketch, in my portfolio, the wild flowers and weeds that grow among the buildings where I sit:—in some parts, ivy holds together the broken piles of brick, from whence the cement has fallen; —the stone-crop, and the toad-flax cover or creep among the masses of disjointed marble; several sorts of antirhinum still wave their pink and purple blossoms along the edges of the wall; and last night I observed mingled with them, a root of the field poppy, still in flower:—on the qualities of this plant I fell into a reverie, and the following little wild ode—almost, indeed, an impromptu—is what my contemplation produced.

ODE TO THE POPPY.*

Written by Mrs. O'Neil.

Not for the promise of the labor'd field,
Not for the good the yellow harvests yield,
I bend at Ceres' shrine;
For dull to humid eyes appear,
The golden glories of the year;
Alas!—a melancholy worship 's mine!

I hail the Goddess for her scarlet flower!
Thou brilliant weed,
Thou dost so far exceed
The richest gifts gay Flora can bestow;
Heedless I pass'd thee, in life's morning hour,
(Thou comforter of woe!)
Till sorrow taught me to confess thy power.

In early days, when Fancy cheats,
A various wreath I wove;
Of laughing Spring's luxuriant sweets,
To deck ungrateful love:
The rose, or thorn, my numbers crown'd,
As Venus smil'd, or Venus frown'd;
But Love, and Joy, and all their train, are flown;
E'en languid Hope no more is mine,
And I will sing of thee alone;
Unless, perchance, the attributes of grief,
The cypress bud, and willow leaf,
Their pale, funereal foliage, blend with thine.
Hail, lovely blossom!—thou can'st ease
The wretched victims of disease;
Can'st close those weary eyes, in gentle sleep,
Which never open but to weep:—
For, oh! thy potent charm,
Can agonizing pain disarm;
Expel imperious Memory from her seat,
And bid the throbbing heart forget to beat.

Soul-soothing plant!—that can such blessings give,
By thee the mourner bears to live!
By thee the hopeless die!
Oh ever "friendly to despair,"
Might sorrow's palid votary dare,
Without a crime, that remedy implore,
Which bids the spirit from its bondage fly,
I'd court thy palliative aid no more;
No more I'd sue, that thou shouldst spread
Thy spell around my aching head,
But would conjure thee to impart,
Thy balsam for a broken heart;
And by thy soft Lethean power,
(Inestimable flower)
Burst these terrestial bonds, and other regions try.

* This ode, though ushered into the literary world by Mrs. Charlotte Smith, was not written by her, but by Mrs. O'Neil, an intimate friend of hers.

Our readers will remark, that this description of Meudon was written in Sept. 1791, when Mrs. C. Smith was an admirer of *French liberty*, —— which she then said, "must triumph, as it is the cause of truth, "reason, and humanity; notwithstanding "there are some among us who still cherish "the idea of our having a natural enemy in "the French nation; and that they are still "more naturally our foes, because they have "*dared to be freemen!!!*"

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PEASANTRY IN WESTPHALIA.

The following characteristics will continue to apply to the greater number of the Westphalian provinces, until the happy effects of a more enlightened plan for the management of parochial schools shall put to flight gross ignorance and barbarism.

In regard to manners, the peasants are far inferior to others of their rank in Germany. A most filthy style of living has become a second nature to them. They co-habit with their cattle, poultry, and hogs. Their rooms are very seldom ventilated by fresh air; and the clouds of smoke in winter, from lamps and other exhalations, are suf-

focating. Hence arise various disorders; and the small-pox ravages like a pestilence. The higher order of farmers have all the pride of ancestry, and seize every opportunity of shewing their consequence. An inveterate stubbornness is the parent of innumerable quarrels and lawsuits; for prudent concessions are considered as disgraceful. The privileges of wedlock are granted before the parties are betrothed: separation seldom takes place; and infidelity does not often cause a divorce. Intemperance, and particularly inebriety are not to be withstood, especially at weddings, christenings, and house-warmings. They drink spirits like water, and often fall victims to apoplexy. They are very mistrustful of improvements, economical arrangements, and plans for public schools.

However, benevolence is a general trait in their character. The beggar is well received in every house; the proudest even think it an honour to perform the most menial offices for the poor, and there are instances of *twenty orphans* and more having been brought up by one person. Great shame is attached to public theft; but defrauding and overreaching are not so opprobrious. They have great veneration for public worship, and neither weather nor distance prevents their attendance; but education they have little regard for: the children are taken from school as soon as possible, and the peasant as unwillingly pays a shilling for a school-book as for a new version of the psalms. The children are generally suckled between two and three years; and they are inured to all kinds of hardships.

In disorders the peasants seldom apply to a regular apothecary, but rather trust to dame Nature, or to some quack, or horse-doctor, who fattens on their credulity. Many attempt their own cure: for a dysentery they drink spirits, or compound a strong mixture of goose-fat and rancid bacon; their grand specific, as a purgative, is brandy and aloes.

The most considerable expence incurred by a peasant is at the marriage of a child. Money is the scale he measures by; attachment is only collateral. All their relations, neighbours, and friends are invited, some days previous to the wedding. The guests assemble about nine in the morning, and the breakfast consists of soup, meat, and brandy. Dinner is served up about two, and begins with strong chicken-broth and ends with a thick rice soup. As brandy is not spared, the feast generally ends with bloody noses. The bridegroom is obliged to wait the whole day on his bride and the company. After dinner they dance. In the evening, the married women proceed to place on the bride's head the cap of wedlock, which is opposed for a long time by the young people in a most facetious manner. After this, each guest makes a present in money to the happy pair; sometimes household utensils and plate are added. Most marriages are celebrated in autumn after harvest. Monday is a day never chosen, it is *dies fatalis:* Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays forebode happiness. Sometimes the bridegroom is rather severely cudgelled by his friends to teach him to feel, and not to beat his wife. In one province they have a strange custom of whirling about the bride on the crane which serves for hanging the pots over the fire; this is to teach her good housewifery.

Another great festival is the erection of a new house or the repairing of an old one. When the roof is got up, some young women bring a garland which one of the carpenters is to hang in a conspicuous part, and to make a speech in praise of the carpentery, &c. In many places this ceremony concludes with a spiritual hymn.

They are very superstitious, and attach great virtues to the figure of the cross. Strangers are never admitted into a house, before the master has made the sign of the cross, to protect his cattle. The sacramental bread is said to possess a magic power against all disorders. It is very unlucky to meet any person, or any cattle, for the first time, without invoking a blessing. Many peasants think they should reap no crop of flax, if the seed was not sown on St. Urban's day.

Wheat sown on a Saturday will prove burnt. Many an old woman hangs her husband's breeches, or cap, on a cow's horns as a cure. If a wedding-ring is lost, it betokens the early death or the infidelity of the wife. When a pregnant woman stands godmother, they say that either her child, or the infant baptized, will die soon. In many parts, the young women go on Christmas eve to the hen-house, and knock till the poultry are awakened; if a hen cackles first, they have no chance of being married that year; but if the cock crows their wishes will soon be fulfilled.

There are certain days which they consider as meteorological guides, *viz*, if it rains on the first of September, it will continue for a month. If it rains on St. John's day, and particularly on the following Sunday, it will not cease for a month. If it rains also on Ascension day, it will rain for a month.

Their language is quite a jargon, and very difficult. Each province, and even many villages, have a dialect strikingly different. Hence arises a great impediment to general improvement. Their teachers and judges speak a language foreign to the people; consequently, the strangest misunderstandings continually arise.

CONSTANTINOPOLITANA.

Constantinople is supplied with water by four aqueducts: that which is attributed to Justinian deserves attention by the boldness of its construction, the solidity of its masses, and the harmony of its proportions. It is wider at the base than above: and has two stories, consisting of four arcades each. A singularity, not known to exist elsewhere, is, that a man on horseback may ride the whole length of these arcades, as their openings respectively face each other. The whole of this structure is faced with hewn stone, and it is well preserved; the sultans being aware of the importance of supplying their imperial residence with water.

Āinali Kavak, near the arsenal, in the port of Constantinople, owes its name to a *glistening poplar tree*, of extraordinary dimensions, which formed an object of curiosity to the populace. Achmet III. having placed in this palace the looking-glasses of extraordinary beauty and magnitude, which had been presented to him by the Venetians in 1718, on the conclusion of a treaty of peace, by which they surrendered the Morea, this building acquired the name of "the Palace of the Looking Glasses"—which travellers not well-informed have thought to be the import of the appellation *Āinali Kavak*.

This palace, rendered illustrious by this species of tribute, has since been more than equally degraded by the ratification, on the part of the Turks, by the treaty which ceded the Crimea to Russia. Here also, a still more humiliating concession (according to Turkish manners, and etiquette) took place, as it is understood, by the express orders of Buonaparte. General Sebastiani, when charged with a letter from the first Consul to Selim III. refused to deliver it to any but to the Grand Seignior in person. It is well known, that the customs of the Porte do not permit any one to approach the Ottoman monarch wearing arms, or without a dress of honour, which the visitor has received from the wardrobe of the sultan. To violate these customs, Gen. Sebastiani left the pelisse of honour in which *he had been invested*, in the antichamber; and entered the hall of audience in the uniform of a French Hussar, of which the sword formed a part, of course. From this moment may be dated the downfall of Turkey. For it deserves notice, that every nation, which has in any degree conceded to the French, has been ruined: those only have escaped, which have maintained their inflexibility unimpaired. Soon after this humiliation, in which the Capitan Pacha, the favourite of Selim, was implicated, the sultan took a dislike to this palace, and transferred the scene of his enjoyments to *Beshik-Tasch*.

Constantinople is best seen from the tower of Leander. The island, on which this tower is built, is sometimes visited by the Grand Seignior, accompanied by his whole court in the most splendid barges. The barge of the monarch, as may be supposed, is the most magnificent; in this he reclines on a cushion; separated by a silver ballustrade from three great officers of state who sit facing him. Tents are erected on the island for his reception: he lands, takes a repast, says a prayer, and gives the signal for the commencement of the games. These consist of dances on ropes, extended from one hill to another, or from the plain to the summit of the hill. Then follow wrestlings, of the nature of those established among the ancient Greeks. These however, are suspended, before the antagonists become heated to any considerable degree by contest. The victors receive from his highness a few sequins by way of reward. Bear-baitings follow; but they are such as would be thought uninteresting by British spectators; neither are they comparable to the bull-fights of Spain. Both dogs and bear are *muzzled*; so that the utmost in the power of either is to worry, perhaps to roll over, each other. Such are the enjoyments and pastimes of the descendants of Othman.

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*** If any of our readers wish to know what importance the Turks attach to the custom of going *unarmed* into the presence of the Grand Seignior, they may see an instance of it in their conduct to M. de Feriol, ambassador from Louis XIV. *Long* swords being then in fashion, he could not conceal his weapon; and so many snatches at it were made to obtain it from him, as he walked, after he was clothed with the pelisse, that he turned about in great wrath, threw down his garb of honour on the floor, and quitted the palace, with all his people, unattended by any Turkish followers, because he had not seen the sultan.—A later (French) ambassador, when *short* swords were in fashion, concealed his weapon under the skirts of his clothes, and more effectually still under his pelisse;—afterwards he boasted of the trick he had put on Turkish etiquette and scrutinization. So much for Gallic *loyauté* and *finesse!* The spirit of the Turks, which in the first case admitted of no deviation from their usages, forms a perfect contrast to that which allowed 600 Russian cavalry *with swords drawn*, to parade in Constantinople: and that which allowed Sebastiani to *wear his sword* at *Āinali Kavak*.

THE GATHERER.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—WOTTON.

No. XV.

The Earth an Animal.

Very curious was that idea of the ancients, that the globe (and other globes, the planets, &c. also) was *an animal:* they differed indeed as to the species of animal which they supposed it to be, but they found, (or made) many resemblances. The forests with their lofty trees were analogous to the hairy or furred coat of animals: the water of the ocean was nothing else than perspiration: earthquakes were shiverings, the fore-runners of fever: volcanoes were boils, and plains indicative of heats and eruptions: new islands were breakings out, or perhaps warts and excrescences; or, if mountainous, wens and tumours. A few years ago sundry French *savans* revived this doctrine. Desaudrais supported the opinion that all great globes, the sun, the planets and the earth included, were particular species of animals. Patrin thought that the terrestrial globe has certainly *an organic action*; but that its organization is *neither that of an animal, nor that of a vegetable:* but it is *that of a world.* Even De la Metherie in his "Principles of Natural Philosophy," adopted this opinion, which he says was admitted by the whole of *learned* antiquity. This has however had its fashion in France; and though the sentiment be obstinately retained by a few, yet the current of opinion now sets in another direction.

May this hypothesis however, justify a further thought?—It is well known, that every plant has its peculiar insects which feed on it, and some are born, live and die on the same leaf, or branch, or tree; these receive the name of plant *lice:* in like manner, every animal is infested by its own peculiar insect; of these some are creepers, others are jumpers. What a variety of insects peoples the shaggy fur of this peculiar animal the globe! To speculate only on the human kind; are not some men wasps, and others house bugs? Have we not human muckworms and glow-worms?—cock chafers and caterpillars?—butterflies and ladybirds?—silkworms and lanthorn flies? The courtier is a spider "who lays hold with his hands and is in king's palaces:"—Lord —— is "a horse-leech crying *give! give!*"—What is the legion of honour? A swarm of gnats and musquitoes: what are the Corsican's dukes? Gadflies and hornets: what are the Corsican's kings? Ephemeræ, who, from crawling on the ground, have changed their coats, and now buzz in the air: what is the Corsican their lord and master, their emperor and king?—Alas! after all his leapings and skippings, yea and his bouncings and backbitings, also, the emperor of France, and king of Italy, the Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, the wearer of the iron crown, the fabricator of the code Napoleon, is but an insect,—a blood thirsty *flea!*

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Ambidexter:

The Creed of a Jesuitical Catholic,

Which being repeated according to the sentiments marked in Italics, (half the verse) or according to the sentiments marked in Roman letters, (the other half of the verse) or according to the import of the whole verse, makes different, and contradictory senses.

" *I hold for faith* what England's church allows
" *What Rome's church saith,* my conscience disavows:
" *Where the king is head,* the flock can take no shame:
" *The flock's misled,* who hold the Pope supreme;
" *Where the altar's drest,* the worship's scarce divine:
" *The people's blest,* whose table's bread and wine:
" *He is an ass,* who their communion flies:
" *Who shuns the mass,* is catholic and wise."

The latter is equally compliant.

Pro fide teneo sand, quæ docet Anglicana;
Affirmat quæ Romana, videntur mihi vana:
Supremus quando rex est, tum plebs est fortunata:
- - - - - - - - - -
Altare cum ornatur communio fit inanis:
Populus tum beatur, cum mensa, vinum, panis:
Asini nomen meruit, hunc movem qui non capit:
Messam qui deseruit, catholicus est et sapit.

To this ingenious combination may properly be added the famous verse, which according to its pronunciation, *advised* or *reprobated* the death of the king.

Occidere regem nolo timere bonum est.

But if this be read

Occidere regem nolo, timere bonum est,

it expressly contradicts the former proposition.

This *ambidexter* verse has been not unhappily rendered into English, by Fuller,

To kill the king fear not to do it is good.

otherwise:

To kill the king fear; not to do it is good.

This evasion is said to have been sent to the English barons, at that time in arms against their sovereign, by a bishop to whom they applied for advice, how to act respecting his majesty. The bishop by this salvo might quiet his conscience; but he lost his honour, as a man, a churchman, and a patriot.

Fever in Fashion; the Perfection of Health.

Doctor Judel—(who does not know Doctor Judel, physician of Montpelier?)—has lately published at Paris a singular, a curious, an important performance, under the title of "Considerations on Fever." The purpose of the learned doctor is to prove that *fever* is the criterion of health:—that for a person to be in *perfect* health, he must have fever: that the discovery of Peruvian bark, as an antidote to fever, is the greatest calamity of the human race, and that all febrifuges ought to be, must be, shall be, banished from the Pharmacopeia. What more dignified by antiquity of origin, than fever? With the birth of the world fever was born. Fever enters as an essential, a constituent part into the grand plan of nature. Adam and Eve; —fever: Noah, David and Solomon;—fever. Among the Greeks and Romans, fever was a divinity; they erected altars to fever, and the learned have discovered inscriptions in honour of "*divine fever:*" "*most holy fever:*" "*great fever.*" The doctor demonstrates that the ancients had more wisdom than the moderns, in thus expressing their acknowledgements to fever: whereas, ingratitude to this most sovereign divinity, is one among many of the marks of reprobation affixed—*branded* on the foreheads—of this degenerate generation.

The doctor also accuses us of ingratitude to the very stars of heaven, which, are, he says, continually raining down upon us celestial influences! emanations! and donations! They determine our affections, our health, our diseases: they regulate sublunary affairs: calms and qualms, incidents and accidents, passions and compassions: yet we pay them no homage! yet we absolutely disregard them! Insensate crowd! Undistinguishing mortals!—But, at this we need not wonder; neither need the doctor exclaim;—for of what may not those be supposed capable, who pay no adoration to fever, nor cultivate the smallest respect for that criterion, that demonstration, that *acme* of perfect health?

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Papish power in Purgatory anciently, in favour of customers, in the remission-of-sins line of business.

Inscription in the Chapel of Macclesfield.

"The p'don for saying of v pater nost' and v aves and a cred is XXVI thousand yeres, and XXVI dayes of p'don"—!!!!!!

Inscriptions of the like nature were formerly set up in most of our parish churches, &c. what a happiness to be delivered from so absurd a superstition!—though it must be owned, that such as refused to obtain so great a favour, at so small an expence of breath and patience, deserved to be marked as hard-hearted Jews, rather than Chrisians.

PRESENT STATE OF THE INTERIOR OF FRANCE.

If the following communication had appeared originally in the LITERARY PANORAMA, a number of politicians would have taken advantage of our *Anti-Corsicanism*, to exclaim against it as "partial, incredible! seen through the mist of British spleen!" Happily for our reputation they would not have doubted its authenticity: but whatever could be questioned, and much more than ought to be questioned, they would have demurred to, as exaggerated. We therefore avail ourselves of the following statement of facts (*which, from our own private information, we know to be true*) as it is given in the Morning Chronicle of Wednesday, November 15th, No. 12,641. We presume that the authority of that paper on a statement of this description is perfectly unimpeachable.

A particular detail of the PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE, written by a Gentleman who has had the best means of observation, and *upon whose authority we can implicitly rely.*—The following is the substance of his private letter to us:—

"———, *4th Nov.* 1809.

"Buonaparte passed through Meaux, on the 20th October, at three o'clock; he appeared unusually pale and fatigued; a handkerchief was tied round his head; on a faint cry of *Vive Napoleon! Vive l'Empereur!* he scarcely nodded his head. His baggage was on its route for Bayonne—troops marching from all parts of the North to Spain. He goes after the meeting of the Senate. Joseph Bonaparte is to be King of Italy. Spain to be treated as a conquered country, and divided into twelve Governments.

"Beauharnois is to be King of Poland; that part lately wrested from the Austrians to form a part of the kingdom.

"Not a light more than the ordinary lamps was seen at Paris on the announcing of peace, although the *Moniteur* boasted of a general joy and illumination; no such thing: the Parisians are as indifferent to any peace on the Continent as the Khan of Tartary. They complain loudly of the Corsican's ambition; pray for peace with England, with whom they *are not enemies. It is the Corsican himself,* and those who are enjoying military rank and places, that are for war; but they wish for repose. *There is no commerce;* Paris presents perfectly splendid misery; a few carriages, and those by no means convey any great idea of riches. Every trader

readily abates his merchandize 25 or 30 per cent. for ready money. Coffee, sugar, cloth, all cotton manufactures, augment amazingly in price. *The theatres not half full*, excepting the pit. *Bills are stuck up every night at St. Cloud, Malmaison, and in the streets, that the police are employed taking down.* The farmers ruined, cannot pay their servants or their labourers, but in kind, wheat being so cheap and so plentiful. Where they dare speak, I never was witness to so much discontent, in every department: and this new call of 36,000 men (which will be treble) has filled up their cup of sorrow. *The flower of the army is cut off.* Of the Imperial Guard not one out of ten, that left Paris in April last, has returned without loss of limb or severely wounded: the privates and subaltern officers speak freely. His army is composed of thousands of Prussians, whom he took prisoners, and never suffered to return, in violation of the treaty of peace. The conscripts wound and maim themselves to prevent serving.

"The new public works are not paid for; the person who is repairing the Thuilleries, &c. has not been paid a sous since two years, and then in government bonds at more than 12 per cent. discount.

"Sir Thomas Lavie was thrown into prison, and conveyed at four in the morning to St. Menehould, a small fortification near Verdun; his papers seized, and no one knew for why—a most wicked breach of good faith, almost as wicked as our detention by the Corsican. They treat our prisoners with uncommon cruelty; thumb-screwed, a chain round their necks and bodies, conducted from brigade to brigade; nothing but bread, no wine, no beer, no meat, oftentimes without straw, and put into dungeons full of water; chained often with galley slaves or other criminals. This severity has forced many to enter into their service; 600 already clothed and armed, passed through Meaux for Bayonne. They swore to me they would desert; above 30 had. I am sure, poor fellows, they entered into the service with no other view than running away; but, alas! I fear they will never succeed.

"A transport about the end of August foundered on her return from Lisbon, commanded by a captain Collins. He took to his boats; one with five, the other, himself, wife, and seven sailors; the former upset close to them, and all perished. A very heavy gale, neither water nor provisions, expecting to be upset every moment. Finding it was impossible to fetch the Channel, they bore up for the French coast, and arrived near Brest, having suffered dreadfully; their tongues so swollen they could not put them out of their mouths. They were considered as prisoners of war, treated with great humanity by Caffarelli, the minister of marine, and his wife; but after that they were conducted from brigade, lodged in the most horrid prisons, and only allowed to go four leagues a day. Often was Collins obliged to stand with his knife drawn, to protect his young wife, not nineteen, from insult. Above three weeks were they before they arrived at Verdun.

"This, unhappily, is not the only instance of their barbarity towards all prisoners, women as well as men."

MANNER OF THE TYROLESE DEFENDING THE PASSES OF THEIR COUNTRY.

The following particulars of Lefebre's expedition against the Tyrol, in August last, have been transmitted by a Saxon Major, who escaped from the destruction of those terrible days.

"We had penetrated to Inspruck without great resistance; and although much was every where talked of about the Tyrolese, stationed upon and round the Brenner, yet we gave little credit to it, thinking the rebels had been dispersed by a short cannonade: and we were already considering ourselves as conquerors. Our entrance into the passes of the Brenner was only opposed by a small corps, which continued falling back, after a smart resistance. Among others, I perceived a man, full 80 years old, posted against the side of a rock, and sending death amongst our ranks with every shot. Upon the Bavarians descending from behind to make him prisoner, he shouted aloud, *hurrah!* killed the first man, seized the second by the collar, and with the ejaculation, *in the name of God!* precipitated himself with him into the abyss below.

"Marching onwards, we heard resound from the summit of a high rock: "*Steven! shall I chop it off yet?*" to which a loud "*No,*" replied from the opposite side. This was reported to the duke of Dantzic, who, notwithstanding, ordered us to advance; but at the same time he prudently withdrew from the centre to the rear. The van, consisting of 4000 Bavarians, had just clambered up a deep ravine, when we again heard halloo'd over our heads: *In the name of the most holy Trinity!* Our terror was completed by the reply that immediately followed:—*In the name of the most holy Trinity! Cut all loose above!* 'Ere a minute had elapsed were thousands of my comrades in arms crushed, buried, and overwhelmed, by an incredible heap of broken rocks, stones and trees, hurled down upon us from the top of the mountains. All of us were *petrified.* Every one fled as he could; but at that moment a shower of balls from the Tyrolese, who now rushed from the surrounding mountains, in immense numbers, and among them boys and girls of

ten and twelve years of age, killed or wounded a great many of us. It was not till we had left these fatal mountains six leagues behind us, that we were re-assembled by the Duke, and formed into six columns. Soon after appeared the Tyrolese, headed by Hofer the innkeeper. After a short address from their chief, they gave a general fire, flung their rifles aside, and rushed upon our bayonets with only their clenched fists. Nothing could withstand their impetuosity. They darted at our feet, pushed us down, pulled us down, strangled us, wrenched the arms frem our hands; and, like enraged lions, killed all—French, Bavarians, and Saxons, that did not cry for quarter! By doing so, I, with 300 men, was spared, and set at liberty.

"When all lay dead around, and the victory was completed, the Tyrolese, as if moved by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and poured forth the thanks of their hearts to Heaven, in the open air, a scene so awful, so solemn, that it will never fade from my remembrance. I could not but join in their devotion, and never in my life I suppose did I pray more fervently."

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF JAMES ELPHINSTON, Esq.

A life spent in promoting religion, virtue, and learning, extending to within twelve years of a century, and that century the eighteenth, cannot fail to be replete with instruction and interest. Could the habits of the man, whose name stands at the head of this memoir, be traced in detail; could his actions, his sentiments, his motives, his studies, and avocations, be investigated through the various stages of his earthly existence, the result would probably afford the volumes of biography one of their greatest ornaments, as it would present a complete career of utility and wisdom; of piety mingling with cheerfulness; of glowing affections subsiding into resignation by the influence of eternal hopes; of native simplicity in union with greatness of mind. Much as such a memoir is to be wished for, the author of the present tribute to the memory of Mr. Elphinston not only feels himself unequal to the task, but has not the means of accomplishing it; yet, from a long personal knowledge of him, and from materials supported by concurrent testimonies, he will attempt to collect such facts, and to record such opinions and sentiments, as may afford a striking resemblance of the venerated friend whose memory he wished to have seen preserved by an abler hand.*

James Elphinston was born at Edinburgh Dec. 6th, 1721. He was son of the Rev. William Elphinston; his mother's maiden name was Honeyman; she was daughter of the minister of Kinef, and a niece of Dr. Honeyman, bishop of Orkney. By the marriage of his sister with the late William Strahan, Esq. the king's printer, he was uncle to the Rev. Dr. George Strahan, vicar of Islington, and of Cranham, and prebendary of Rochester; to the present Andrew Strahan, Esq. M. P. who succeeded his father as his majesty's printer; to the late Mrs. Spottiswoode, the wife of John Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode in Scotland; and to the late Mrs. Johnston, the wife of Andrew Johnston, Esq. father of the present Gen. Johnston, and of Sir Alex. Munro.

Mr. Elphinston received his education at the High School of Edinburgh, which for many generations has been among the most celebrated in the British empire for learning, and for the eminent scholars it has produced. While he was there Mr. Ale-

* The Rev. William Hawtayne, rector of Elstree in Hertfordshire, one of his most esteemed friends and who had been his pupil, whose permission, had he not left England, I have no doubt I should have received, to throw into a note the following extract of his answer to a letter requesting him to compose a memoir of Mr. E.:—

"It would certainly afford me a sincere pleasure to manifest the regard I had for our departed friend, as well as to pay every attention in my power to his estimable and exemplary widow. But I feel that neither my talents nor habits would enable me to do him justice in the way you mention. A sketch of Mr. Elphinston's life might embrace many topics, and might make a reference to his works absolutely necessary; at least very desirable. That at once would be a bar to my undertaking the office in my present state of exile. Perhaps the most striking feature in his character was his piety, his integrity, and his ardent attachment to the religion and the laws of his country. He was the lover of his king, and the friend of mankind; and, whatever might have been his foibles, they were lost in the counterbalance of his virtues. Such, indeed, was my constant opinion of him, and I always felt myself highly gratified when I thought I had obtained his approbation. It is perhaps true, that I had seen more of him than you, but I do not know that that could give me any advantage; for those, who had known him for a time, might have known him always—so simple were his manners, and so undeviating his rectitude. Though much might be said on this score, I think it would be impossible to pass over a mention of his literary merits, and those genuine traits of character which he has himself given in his correspondence. I am entirely without assistance of this kind."

ander Findlater was the master of it, to whom he paid a tribute, which deserves to be recorded, not only for the beauty and grateful spirit it displays, but for the extraordinary resemblance it bears to the writer of it, who at the time, was himself the master of a school, and may be said to have drawn his own likeness while he thought he was painting only that of his tutor. It is addressed in a letter to one of his schoolfellows, and is as follows :

" Nor reflects it common honour on our early education, that, at the distance of seven and thirty years, one half of so numerous a class of schoolfellows should be still in full health and activity ; and that two and forty years, which have connected its members, have never been able to disunite any two, or to fix a stain upon any one of them !

" But while we thus demonstrate a virtuous education to be the source of lasting health and happiness, as well as of endless friendship, can we withhold the tear due to the living and the dead? Above all, to the memory of such a master, as, I am persuaded, none of us has elsewhere found ? His success evinced at once his ability and care. His ruling passion, was, indeed, the success of his scholars ; of which he gave a signal instance in the year 1731 or 1732, when, in the name of ten of them, he published, after some provocation, a literary challenge, which the crowded and thence glaring school of Dalkeith was much too wise to accept.

" But, when I think of his kindness and impartiality, his steadiness and modesty, his prudence and his piety ; when memory proves unable to retrace one defect or one excess in his conduct, one ungoverned passion, or one unguarded word, during the happy course of a tuition to which I owe my little all, I cannot but look back with grateful veneration, and, gazing at a star of such magnitude, hide my diminished head."

From the High School it is presumed Mr. Elphinston went to the college of Edinburgh ; as he mentions in one of his letters, a recollection from college, where, or soon after he left it, he became the tutor of lord Blantyre. He took a pleasure in boasting of being a tutor when he was scarcely seventeen years old.

About the time he came of age he was introduced to the celebrated historian Carte, whom he accompanied in a tour through Holland and Brabant to Paris, where he remained sometime an inmate in the house of his fellow-traveller and friend. Here he received great civilities, and perfected his knowledge and practice of the French language, in which he not only conversed, but wrote both in prose and verse, with the facility and elegance of the most accomplished natives. On the death of Mr. Carte ten years after, Mr. Elphinston mentioned him in the following manner in a letter to a friend : " You will, I am sure, condole with me on the loss of my valuable friend, Mr. Carte. He was in London some weeks ago, preparing for the publication of his fourth volume. He was most cordial good company. But he breathed no less benefit to the public than to his friends. He told me, that, after finishing his history, when he could play with his time, as he phrased it, he meant to animadvert upon Lord Bolingbroke. Though this last must fall by his own inconsistence, what has England not lost in her historian ! and how light to me, in comparison, was the group of deaths, that crowded upon us in one morning, which separately might have claimed a tear, but which were all swallowed up in Mr. Carte's !"

On Mr. Elphinston's leaving France, he immediately repaired to his native country. His worldly circumstances, fortunately for many, were such as rendered it necessary for him to employ his talents and attainments with a view to his support ; and soon after his return to Scotland, he became an inmate in the family of James Moray, Esq. of Abercairny in Perthshire, to whose eldest son he was tutor, and who, it appears from a letter of his mother's, had become his patron at that early period of his life. The manner in which she mentions it gives a pleasing idea of patronage : " I heartily bless God for your safety and welfare, and that you enjoy the good company of your patron, which I know you so much wished and longed for." The patronage that excites such longing is truly delightful and noble ; it at once stamps a character of worth on the protected, and of good sense and amiable feelings on the protector. How long Mr. E. remained at Abercairny is uncertain ; but, in the year 1750, he appears at Edinburgh taking an active part in the circulation of Dr. Johnson's Rambler, the numbers of which, with the author's concurrence, he republished in Scotland, adding a translation of many of the mottoes by himself. As the advertisement by which he announced the publication, June 1, 1750, cannot but be considered at this day as a curious document, and as it presents no inconsiderable trait of the character of the editor, the insertion of it here will not be deemed irrevelant. It was found in print among his papers ; and opposite to the word " Edinburgh," the date of June 1, 1750, is written in his own hand.

" Just published, on a fine writing paper, and in a small octavo size, fit for binding in pocket volumes, the Rambler. To be continued on Tuesdays and Fridays. *Nullius addictus*, &c. Edinburgh. Printed for the author : sold by W. Gordon, and C. Wright, at their shops in the Parliament Close, price

one penny each number; and regularly delivered to subscribers in town, or sent to the country by post,

"This paper, which lately began its course at London, seems very happily calculated, after the manner of the "Spectator," in a variety of *moral* and *critical* essays, equally solid and agreeable, to improve taste while it entertains it, to expose vice with all the force of ridicule as well as of argument, and to set forth virtue in all her charms. This being the sole design of the "Rambler," he never ranges in the regions of politics, and conveys neither news nor advertisements. The reception he has met with in his native country, and which he must indeed meet with wherever learning and knowledge, digested by genius and virtue, wherever delicacy of sentiment, or beauty of style, is admired, flatters his Scottish editor, that he introduces to his countrymen no unacceptable acquaintance, by having prevailed with this new writer, 'blessed (as the Remembrancer justly paints him) with a vigorous imagination, under the restraint of a classical judgment, and master of all the charms and graces of expression,' to renew in Scotland his Rambles at half the London price."

Johnson was highly gratified with the successful zeal of his friend, and transcribed the mottoes for the numbers of the English edition when published in volumes, affixing the name of the translator, which has been continued in every subsequent edition.

In the year 1750 Mr. Elphinston, while residing in Edinburgh lost his mother, of whose death he gave a very affecting account in a letter to his sister, Mrs. Strahan, then living in London. This being shown to Johnson brought tears to his eyes, and produced from his pen one of the most beautiful letters of condolence ever written. It is published among his works. This debt Mr. E. had a melancholy opportunity of repaying about two years after, when Johnson lost his wife, and again in 1759, on the death of his mother, nor was it paid in coin less sterling.*

In 1751 he married Miss Gordon, the daughter of a brother of General Gordon of Auchintoul, and grand-daughter of Lord Auchintoul, one of the senators of the college of justice before the revolution of 1688. About two years after his marriage Mr. Elphinston left Scotland, and fixed his abode near the metropolis of England; first at Brompton, and afterwards at Kensington, where for many years he kept a school in a large and elegant house opposite to the King's gardens, and which at that time stood the first in entering Kensington. This noble mansion has since not only been hid by new houses, some of which stand upon the old play-ground, but defaced by the blocking-up of the handsome bow-windows belonging to the once elegant ball-room at the top of the eastern division of the house.

On that site of learning, Mr. Elphinston not only infused knowledge, taste, and virtue into the minds and hearts of his pupils, but seized every opportunity of sacrificing to the Muses himself, and of extending instruction and service to the larger circle of the world. In the year 1753 he made a poetical version of the younger Racine's celebrated poem of "Religion," which, at the suggestion of Richardson, the amiable author of Clarissa, &c, he sent to the author of the "Night Thoughts," whose applause it received, both for the utility of the work and the spirit of the translation. Finding no "English Grammar" of which he could approve, he about this time composed one himself for the use of his pupils, which he afterwards published in two duodecimo volumes. In 1763 he published his poem intitled "Education." It is a complete plan of reason detailed in spirited verse, and evinces not only the just ideas he had conceived of the office of tutor, which he had then adopted, but his powers to execute it.

"Of all the arts that honour human kind,
The first must be the culture of the mind
And, of the objects that our care employ,
The most momentous is the rising boy.
How then to form the infant head and heart,
To mould the outward with the inward part,
To trace young genius from its latent springs,
T'explore what each denies, and what it brings,
T'improve the pow'rs, as nature bids them play,
To make the passions own bland reason's sway,
To rear the child to youth, the youth to man,
Be my advent'rous theme."——

The purity of his plan, and, at the same time, the independence of his mind in the execution of it, may be contemplated with pleasure in the two following extracts from his correspondence: the first is in answer to a gentleman requesting his opinion respecting the education and choice of a profession for his grandson; the second is to a baronet whose grandson was under his tuition, and who required very frequent accounts of his progress:

"If you mean to make him a scholar, and to fit him for any profession or state of life that requires the qualifications of a gentleman, he must, I think, Sir, apply himself for some years to the four languages, English, French Latin, and Greek; and the fundamental knowledge they convey: more years however or fewer, according to the two above-hinted requisites, and to the method, as well as

* These letters will be given in our next number.

situation, in which that fourfold study is pursued. Then, and not till then, seems the time for philosophy and mathematics, for drawing, fencing, and the other accomplishments, at once of the body and the mind. Dancing may, or may not, accompany the languages. History with her handmaids, geography and chronology, never must be parted from them. Nor should the manual part of writing be neglected, while thought and style are gradually formed from translation to composition; and while a regular course of arithmetic prepares for the mathematics.

"Numberless, indeed, and nameless, are the attentions due to the formation, internal and external, of a young gentleman, not only for the immediate conveyance of knowledge and good habit, but for rendering them effectual in future life. To this end, nature must be candidly consulted, for the manner in which she may be best modelled, towards that profession or pursuit, which she alone can safely direct.

"Every considerate person must allow, Sir, with you, the native as much the most important tongue, as others, however excellent, are chiefly to be studied for her sake: and no living language is acquirable in such easy purity, as in that part of the native country, where it is most politely and purely spoken. You must not wonder, if, among the various languages, ancient and modern, I deal in, I bestow my first and constant care on our own; or if I deem my situation, as in all else, so peculiarly in this adapted to the education of my young countrymen."

The other passage referred to is as follows:

"On your return to town I make no doubt of affording so candid a judge, all manner of satisfaction; as I have always been ambitious of the scrutiny of the knowing: because, though they have the most extensive ideas of perfection, and thence the most ardent desire towards its attainment, yet they too best see what steps have been taken, and how far weak humanity, in her best exertions, can go.

"To promise weekly letters, Sir, you know it impossible, but you will ever find me more ready to perform than to promise. If my pupils cannot satisfy without weekly interruption, it is certain they never will satisfy: for neither they, nor I, can do many things at once. As for the mamma's contriving avocations, that in visits the young gentleman may, by stolen letters, too careless or too something perhaps to be called his own, expose either himself or his master, what can be the tendency, if not that the child shall learn to distrust or to impose upon him, in whom (if deserving the name of a master) his confidence should be fixed as in a parent, and thence naturally to distrust and impose on the rest of mankind, while such very tendency tells him, that he cannot confide in himself.

"Nor need I now, Sir, repeat my fond opinion of your most amiable and most hopeful grandchild, who, if he have but common justice done him, will make the figure, (may attain the happiness temporal and eternal) that you wish. If I continue to enjoy the honour of his tuition, I must have it in my own way; which, I am proud to know, is, in every important part, entirely coincident with yours. And, indeed, Sir, he who has any eyes must see for himself, and he who has no eyes must not surely be honoured with the highest human trust, which I think you have laid, however undeservedly, on your, &c."

What can be more admirable than this readiness to shew that he understood his duty, combined with a firmness not to be shaken by interested motives into servile compliances? No man was ever more faithful competent, or indefatigable in the trust he had undertaken, and the disinterested spirit with which he performed it was but too clearly manifested by his having amassed no fortune when he relinquished it, though his habits had always been those of economy and temperance. It was impossible for a man like Mr. Elphinston to live at Kensington without adding to the number of his friends that great character, then rector of the parish, Dr. Jortin. It has always been a boast of the writer of this memoir, that, from his situation as a pupil of Mr. E he had the honour of being presented to Dr. Jortin, Dr. Franklin, and Dr. Johnson; a triumvirate not easily matched. The death of Jortin in 1770 was severely felt by Mr. Elphinston.

Mr. Elphinston was always a ready champion in the cause of innocence. Among other occasions, one that happened while he resided at Kensington, was extraordinary. During the mayoralty of the famous John Wilkes, one William Gibbs, a parishioner of Kensington, was accused by a worthless fellow of having robbed him on the highway, was tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty. In spite of this, on inquiry made by the inhabitants of the parish, the innocence of the man was clearly established; and he was proved to have been elsewhere at the time of the alledged robbery. In consequence of this, a petition was drawn up for him and signed by the inhabitants; but Mr. Elphinston, not satisfied with being among the subscribers of the petition, wrote a letter to Wilkes, in which he stated the grounds, that manifested the man's innocence, with convincing perspicuity. The letter is extant, and reflects the highest honour on the writer. He was successful; but Gibbs had lost his health in prison, and died soon after his liberation. In March, 1776, Mr. Elphinston gave up his school, but continued to reside in the same house at Kensington, for some

time longer, employing himself in a translation of Martial, the proposals for publishing which he now began to circulate. He removed from Kensington in 1778, and in the same year lost his wife. His grief on that event was deep. "Such a loss," as Dr. J. wrote to him on the occasion, "lacerates the mind, and breaks the whole system of purposes and hopes. It leaves a dismal vacuity in life that affords nothing on which the affections can fix, or to which endeavour may be directed." It is remarkable how ingenious grief is, in starting accusations of deficiency towards a beloved object torn away from all future attentions. In a letter to his nephew he says: "Though I flattered myself that I was neither inattentive, nor insensible to what I enjoyed, various and poignant are the regrets I now feel, when I reflect how imperfectly I promoted the happiness of her I certainly held dearest on earth, and how often I rather intended than administered the numberless assiduities, indispensible to the comfort of one who composed every comfort to me." The consolation and affection he received from his friends, and the accession of subscriptions to his translation of Martial, conspired to draw him from despondence; and being advised to visit Scotland, he gave up his residence in London, disposed of his furniture, and in a short time set out on his journey. In Scotland he received numberless civilities, and there was a talk among his friends of the necessity of establishing a professorship of the English language at the university of Edinburgh, with a wish that he should fill the chair. The idea had been suggested by Mr. (soon after) Sir J. Sinclair of Aſbin. The lord chief baron Montgomery, Dr. Robertson the historiographer of Scotland, the earl of Dalhousie, who had been Mr. E's pupil, Lord Elphinston, and others consulted on the subject; but it fell to the ground, and in the autumn of 1779 he returned to London, having previously given a course of lectures on the English language, first at Edinburgh, and then in the public hall at the University of Glasgow. He now published his system of orthography under the title of "Propriety ascertained in her Picture," and determined to support his theory by practice, to make an effort to change the whole system of etymology for that of analogy, to set derivation at defiance, and create a revolution in favour of pronunciation; or, in his own words, *to make orthography the mirror of orthoepy*. From this time during the rest of his life, whatever he published or wrote was committed to paper in his new mode of spelling. Though a bold, romantic, perhaps impossible scheme, it is the less to be wondered at when we consider that the early and great object of its author's philological pursuits was to establish on a settled basis the orthoëpy of the English language, an attempt that offered but little hope of success while the form in which the sounds of words were printed remained in its unsettled state, depending neither entirely on etymology nor analogy, but founded as it certainly is on heterogeneous and arbitrary customs, without principle and without rule. The recorder of this plan is far from defending it; not, however, because he thinks it irrational, but because he believes it impracticable; and he therefore regrets that it was attempted by one whose complete knowledge of the English tongue might have been turned to the greatest advantage in other branches of philological disquisition. Nor is it to be denied that, while Dr. Franklin was his great, if not his only supporter, in his new system, Dr. Johnson, and other friends who respected and loved him, saw with pain that he not only lost his time but injured his purse. But Mr. Elphinston was a Quixote in whatever he judged right: in religion, in virtue, in benevolent interference, the force of custom or a host of foes made no impression upon him; the only question with him was, *should it be, or should it not be?* Such a man might be foiled in an attempt, but was not likely to be diverted from one in which he thought *right* was to be supported against *wrong*. The worst that can be said of his perseverance in so hopeless a pursuit is, that it was a foible by which he injured no one but himself. Painful, indeed, it is to think, that a man of such merit and virtue should, by a well-meant undertaking, contract means of comfort already too narrow: but in Mr. Elphinston's case, this pain is compensated to the observer by contemplating the rectitude of soul, and the perseverance in frugality, that preserved his mind untainted and unbroken. He lived without incurring embarrassment, and supported by conscience and temperance, health and spirits never forsook him to the last day of his life. In his sister and brother-in-law he had real friends; but the open sincerity of Mr. Strahan, in giving his opinion of Mr. E.'s scheme, and the spirit of the latter, who defended his own judgment, created a difference which at one time wore the appearance, without having the reality, of alienation, as was fully proved. Mr. S. died in 1785, and bequeathed to Mr. Elphinston 20 guineas for mourning, one hundred pounds in ready money, and one hundred per annum. Mr. E. expressed himself "deeply sensible of a generosity, though not then first demonstrated, never before fully known." His sister survived her husband about a month, and by her will left her brother two hundred per annum more. Noble spirits! ye have now received him in the mansions of bliss, where your generosity is unceasingly repaid with a glorious and eternal

interest. If the voice of a mortal can accompany an angel through the everlasting gates, receive with his heavenly the earthly tribute, of one who now wafts it as his pen records your worth!

Mr. Elphinston was no solitary being: a more social or affectionate heart never beat. Being now easy in his circumstances, he espoused a lady, who, though many years younger than himself, had the discernment to appreciate the merits both of his head and heart, (October 6, 1785) Miss Falconer, the daughter of the Rev. James Falconer, and the niece of Bishop Falconer. A happier marriage, as proved by an experience of four and twenty years, has seldom been celebrated.

Soon after their marriage, the brother of Mrs. E. in a voyage to India, wrote a letter to his sister which was to have been sent by a vessel met at sea, but he finished it too late: the vessel was under weigh: on this he consigned the letter to an empty bottle, which he corked, and threw overboard. It was picked up nine months after the date of it by some fishermen on the coast of Normandy near Bayeux. This circumstance, apparently trivial, proved of great importance in the life of Mr. E. as it was the cause of a friendship with M. de Delleville, the judge of the admiralty at Bayeux, from which he received much gratification. Besides this, it appears to have afforded the celebrated St. Pierre some argument in favour of his visionary system respecting the tides.*

In the year 1787, Mr. E. once more visited Scotland, where he was again received with affection and respect: after a short stay, he returned to England, and fixed his residence at Islington, where he continued for some years, cultivating friendship by social intercourse and epistolary correspondence, and where, having preserved a large collection of letters during the space of 40 years, he amused himself in his leisure with arranging and publishing a selection of them.

In the spring of 1792, drawn by friendship, he removed from Islington to Elstree, Herts, where his time was devoted to the same rational enjoyments, friendship, conversation, and letters, where old age gradually, and not uneasily, advanced upon him; and where, reposing on the affection, and supported by the increasing assiduity, of an amiable and exemplary wife, he lingered cheerfully on the verge of eternity, prepared, if ever man was, to obey with equal cheerfulness the summons to pass it.

About three years ago, the convenience of being nearer town induced him to take a house at Hammersmith; where he continued till his death, which took place, October 8, 1809, in the 88th year of his age. Though he may be said to have possessed uninterupted health, yet, a few weeks previous to his dissolution, one of his legs swelled, and put on an appearance that excited apprehension; but this was totally removed, and he continued well and happy during his remaining days, on the very last of which no unusual symptoms, or such as could create alarm, were observed. He went to bed rather earlier than usual, but awoke in the night, and endeavouring to sit up, found himself too feeble, on which Mrs. E. called in her sister, and shortly after he breathed his last without a struggle. He was buried at Kensington: the same unwearied and never failing attention, which Mrs. E. had bestowed upon him for nearly 24 years, continued after life: he had many years ago rather hinted, than expressed a wish to her that his remains might be deposited there; the recollection was followed by a ready compliance, and he was attended thither by a number of friends who loved and revered him.

Mr. Elphinston's works were numerous: a critical investigation of them would lead to great length: most of them possess sterling merit, which however has been veiled by the orthographical clothing he perseveringly gave to all he wrote. He was a great scholar and an excellent critic. As a poet, his versification was sometimes flowing and smooth, at others unharmonious, and sacrificed not only to sense, but too often to rhyme, in which he allowed no licence. As a prose-writer, he had early habituated his pen to an inverted arrangement, which he carried into almost every subject he treated on; but he was seldom severe, and at times he wrote with a simplicity which showed that he had the choice of style, as is apparent in the extracts inserted above, as well as throughout his correspondence, which is, unfortunately, published in his own analogical orthography.

But, after all, it is as a man and a Christian that he excelled; as a son, a brother, a husband, and a father to many, though he never had children of his own; as a friend, an enlightened patriot, and a loyal subject. His "manners were simple, his rectitude undeviating." In religion he embraced the state establishment to its full extent. His piety, though exemplary, was devoid of show; the sincerity of it was self-evident; but, though unobtrusive, it became impatient on the least attempt at profaneness; and an oath he could not endure. On such occasions he never failed boldly to correct the vice, whencesoever it proceeded.

Mr. E. was middle-sized and slender in his person: he had a peculiar countenance, which perhaps would have been considered an ordinary one, but for the spirit and intellectual energy it displayed. He had singu-

* Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 364, Vol. IV. p. 153.

larities, some of which were undoubtedly foibles. He never complied with fashion in the alteration of his clothes. In a letter, to a friend, in 1782, he says, "Time has no more changed my heart than my dress:" and he might have said it again on the 8th of October, 1809. The colour of his suit of clothes was invariably, except when in mourning, what is called a drab; his coat was made in the fashion that reigned when he returned from France in the beginning of the last century, with flaps and buttons to the pockets and sleeves and without a cape: he always wore a powdered bag-wig with a high toupee, and walked with a cocked hat and an amber headed cane: his shoe-buckles had seldom been changed, and were always of the same size, and he never put on boots. It must be observed, however, that he lately more than once offered to make any change Mrs. E. might deem proper: but in her eyes his virtues and worth had so sanctified his appearance, that she would have thought an alteration a sacrilege. Mr. E.'s principal foibles originated, some in virtue itself, others in the system he had early laid down for preserving the purity of the English tongue. As an instance of the former, when ladies were in company whose sleeves were at a distance from their elbows, or whose bosoms were at all exposed, he would fidget from place to place, look askance, with a slight convulsion of his left eye, and never rest till he approached some of them, and pointing to their arms he would say: "Oh yes, indeed! it is very pretty; but it betrays more fashion than modesty:"—or some similar phrase, after which he became very good-humoured. In respect to the foible from the other source, it consisted in taking the liberty of correcting others in the mispronunciation of their words; but far from meaning to hurt or offend, it was evident that his intention was to oblige, and if it was not always received with deference, it ought at least always to have been attributed to the simplicity of his character, never to impoliteness, and still less to churlishness.

Amid the genuine kindness of his heart, and the benevolence of his soul, these foibles were unseen. It were endless to relate the instances of them; one shall suffice, and conclude this tribute to his memory; which might easily be swelled to double its bulk, by detailing his virtues, sentiments, and opinions.

He had a friend who lost a virtuous, amiable and most beloved daughter. The grief that such a loss inflicts is not to be soothed by the condoling of language. The wretched man fled from the spot where his happiness had received the blow; he fled also from society. Elphinston, who understood nature, assured him, that under his roof, he should find a room where he might grieve undisturbed. This real friendship was accepted. In his house he remained several weeks, left entirely to the impulses of his own feelings. After a while the conversation that was not forced was courted, and a degree of relief was insinuated, which could never have been bestowed by active condolence. My child has opened her arms to receive him; she has paid her father's debt in Heaven, which he could never have acquitted on earth!

R. C. Dallas.

"FURTHER PARTICULARS" OF

The Jubilee:

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS INFORMATION.

That is a good deed which will bear looking forward to, and looking afterward at: that is a good day which in expectation gives pleasure, and in reflection yields satisfaction: that is truly honourable, which is not only gratifying but exemplary; to which the attention of contemporaries may be invited, and that of posterity referred. —— If these sentiments be correct, then was the day of Jubilee, the *twenty-fifth* of October, 1809, a good day; for it witnessed many good deeds. With what pleasure was its arrival anticipated by the British nation at large? What numbers of benevolent Britons may look back with triumph on the consciousness of having assisted in the deeds of that day! What honour may every member of our community, who happens to be travelling in foreign parts, claim for the nation of which he is a subject; what distinction too, for himself! That a full statement of the proceedings of this day will reach foreign parts we do not believe: the continental papers are too strongly pinioned by the delegates of despotism: they dare not tell the truth; and still less the whole truth. But, supposing that almost miraculous incident should take place —what inference of British weakness, or want of patriotism will distant nations draw from this celebration? With what delight should we peruse a discussion in the *Moniteur*, laboriously panting to prove the poverty of the petty islanders, as shewn in the general spirit of donation; the scarcity of food, as exhibited beyond denial in the prodigious dinners, which completely overloaded the tables of high and low, *so that* such another festivity cannot be held for fifty years to come! The immense exhaustion of plumbs as ingredients in the incredible numbers of "*bondins:*" and the marvellous fact that all the hens in the United Kingdom, though fed with double rations of barley and barley-meal, and *invited* to *cover themselves with glory*, yet could not lay eggs enough to keep the market price from rising a halfpenny each; and in some places a penny! We have seen in the official journal of the great nation most

exquisite wailings on subjects less promising, than this *enchérissement* of eggs. A *Moniteur* wit might lay under contribution whole libraries of learning, and combine the history of the manner of hatching eggs in Egypt—(that promising *Colonie Françoise*, till those savage islanders obliged our fleets and armies *to take up a new position, Ah! Ah!)* eggs by wholesale! with a sarcasm on the dexterity of Columbus, who did not attach himself to the great nation, as he ought to have done, yet could manage a single egg better than his depreciators:—A digression on the proverb "*Omnia ex ovo*;" on the *red* or *paschal* eggs, of the Greeks: on the rose water eggs of Naples; with an analysis of an essay read at a sitting of the Institute "on the best method of sucking eggs;" distinct chapters on—poached eggs—fried eggs—roasted eggs—pickled eggs—*et quelques très-jolies polissonneries sur "les oeufs cassés:*"—which introduced reasons why the two extremities of an egg differ in shape; the whole concluded with notice of an attempt made by a deputation of eminent *Savans*, to hatch a number of the fruits of the egg *plant*, under a goose: but the experiment failed; because the goose got up, and ran away!!! O the immensity of erudition that might be retailed by *M. le Rédacteur*, to "the citizens of our good city of Paris" on this prolific subject! and why should not *M. le Rédacteur* have an opportunity of shewing with what learning and address he could treat a Jubilee?—will he ever have an opportunity of it, in France? NEVER. The longer the Corsican tyrannizes over his subjects, the less heart will they have to celebrate his virtues!—Virtues to which they owe the incessantly active conscription; that soul-rending visitation! not to be forgotten in fifty years! a visitation which sweeps away generation after generation, for purposes to be repented of during centuries to come! and destined to transmit curses and horrors to the latest posterity!

The difficulties of the British historian will be to select from among the mass of celebration, furnished by all parts of the country, articles which contain something useful, permanent, and striking. The general features of the mode adopted in all places, must bear a resemblance; yet the thoughts of different projectors and patrons may be expected to vary, even while their intention is the same. To insert a complete list of places which kept the Jubilee, would be to form a mere *index villaris*: we know not any district in which a social celebration was not instituted: in every town Benevolence was forward to extend enjoyment to those who needed: in every city Loyalty determined to express herself openly, and, associated with Piety and Humanity, formed a group of graces which gladdened the hearts of every true son and daughter of Albion.

The general feeling of the public mind led to the adoption of religious thanksgiving, as *one* branch of the duties of the day; and we confess our satisfaction, arising from this prevailing disposition, for many reasons, the chief of them sufficiently obvious. To this was almost every where added, chearful and liberal donations to those who applied, we repeat—to those who applied—for we know with certainty, that many persons who on this occasion received benevolence, were far enough, (unless belied by appearances) from indigence, or general want. The *relief* of the prisoners, and in most cases the *deliverance* of the confined, was the further effect of British bounty on this auspicious day.

The following particulars are recommended by some circumstance, which it may be of use to after ages to be acquainted with. How happy should we be, had similar information come down to us, from the days of our third Edward!—Let this advantage at least be derived from a more literary and enlightened age, that we record for the use of our successors, an incident, with the conduct it has occasioned, to which we may boldly appeal with a

"GO THOU, AND DO LIKEWISE."

.....

THE ROYAL FAMILY AT WINDSOR.

A little after ten o'clock, his Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Augusta and Sophia, the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cumberland, and many of the nobility, rode on horseback, in the park. His Majesty looked extremely well; and walked from the door to his horse, and mounted, without the least assistance.

His Majesty, on coming out from the castle in the morning, was congratulated on his appearing so well and healthy. He replied, "I feel quite strong; and, if my poor eyes were better, I should have no cause of complaint."

His Majesty was dressed in the Windsor uniform, as were also the Princes and Nobility. The Queen, Princesses, and Ladies, appeared in royal purple, which was generally worn by the fashionable world, in honour of the Jubilee. The higher ranks sported this colour in pelices, bonnets, mantles, &c.; while not a servant girl was to be seen without shawls, ribbons, handkerchiefs, &c. according to the prevailing *costume*. Every male from prince to peasant, displayed imperial cockades, with loyal inscriptions in gold, Jubilee medals, suspended round the neck with purple ribbons, watch-ribbons of the same kind, sprigs of laurel and gold, of laurel only, or some device or other, expressive of loyalty and affection. Many of the fair sex also displayed medals.

The whole of the royal family paid their respects, and congratulated his Majesty on this memorable day, with the exception of the Princesses Mary and Amelia, and the Duke of Cambridge, who were at Weymouth.

Owing to the fair taking place on Tuesday, the throng was much augmented, and beds were not to be procured, at inns or private houses, at less than from half-a-guinea to a guinea each.——The following night their prices were raised to double those sums.

Balls, entertainments, fireworks, and illuminations, concluded the gayest day that ever Windsor witnessed.

LONDON.

City Address.—Nov. 1. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council of the City of London, waited on his Majesty at the Queen's Palace (being introduced by the Lord in Waiting) with the following Address, which was read by John Silvester, Esq. the Recorder :—

"*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*—The humble and dutiful address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council, assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, approach your Majesty's sacred person, with our most lively and unfeigned congratulations on the recent anniversary of your Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms. With joy and gladness we hailed the day on which your Majesty entered into the 50th year of your Majesty's reign, not only over the persons, but in the hearts of your Majesty's subjects.—When it pleased the Almighty Ruler of Princes to place the sceptre in your Majesty's hands, the brave, free, and loyal people whom your Majesty was ordained to govern, received with pleasure your Majesty's first declaration to the great council of the nation, that born and educated a Briton, the peculiar happiness of your Majesty's life would ever consist in promoting the welfare of your people; and your Majesty's resolution to maintain our most excellent constitution, both in church and state; with an assurance that the civil and religious rights of the subject were equally dear to your Majesty with the most valuable prerogatives of the crown.—We experience and acknowledge the blessings of this security to our religion and laws, and that great charter of our liberties which, in virtue of the glorious revolution, your Majesty's illustrious house was chosen to defend. Through a lapse of nearly half a century, your Majesty has proved yourself on every occasion unwearied in the maintenance and practice of all the principles so graciously pledged.—It is a proud subject for your Majesty's faithful citizens of London to record, that, in the midst of all our unexampled struggles, your Majesty is enabled to say now, as at the commencement of your Majesty's reign, that your Majesty can see with joy of heart the commerce of these kingdoms, that great source of our riches, and fixed object of your Majesty's never-failing care and protection, flourishing to an extent unknown in any former war.—Deeply impressed with gratitude to Almighty God, for the innumerable blessings he has been pleased to pour down upon this highly favoured nation, and more particularly for his wonderful and great goodness, in having continued his divine protection to your Majesty until this joyful period: we, your Majesty's faithful citizens of London, have implored Heaven to accept our fervent prayers of praise and thanksgiving, and to continue that same providential care and protection to your Majesty for many years yet to come.—Believe, Sire, that it is the warmest wish and most fervent prayer of your Majesty's citizens of London, that Providence may long continue to this nation so distinguishing a mark of divine favour, and that, in the fulness of time, when your Majesty shall be called from your earthly to a celestial crown, the memory and example of so beloved a Sovereign may secure to a grateful people the imitation of your Majesty's virtues, in the successors of your Royal House, till time shall be no more."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer :—

"I thank you for this testimony of your zeal and affection for me and my government.—It has ever been my anxious care to maintain the rights and privileges of every class of my subjects; and it is a great satisfaction to me to reflect, that, in the midst of all our unexampled struggles, and notwithstanding the duration of the wars, in which, for the safety of my people, I have been engaged, the commerce and manufactures of my city of London have been carried to an extent unknown at any former period."

They all had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand; after which, his Majesty was pleased to create the Lord Mayor a Baronet, and to confer the honour of Knighthood on William Plomer, Esq. Alderman.

OXFORD.—On Wednesday, October 25, a dutiful address of congratulation to his Majesty, on the commencement of the fiftieth year of his reign, was presented to his Majesty by a delegacy from the university, consisting of the following persons, *viz.* the Rev. Dr. Parsons, vice-chancellor; the Rev. Dr. Eveleigh, provost of Oriel; the Rev. Dr.

Hughes, principal of Jesus; the Rev. Dr. Marlow, president of St. John's; the Rev. Dr. Landon, provost of Worcester; Dr. Williams, of Corpus Christi College; the Rev. Dr. Laurence, of University; Dr. Pell, of St. John's; Dr. Kidd, of Christ Church; the Rev. Dr, Brickendon, senior proctor; the Rev. Mr. Everett, junior proctor: the Rev. Mr. Broughton, of New College; the Rev. Mr. Harwood, of Worcester; the Rev. Mr. Cheese, of Baliol; and the Rev. Mr. Hartwell, of New College. The following is a copy of the address:—

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

"Most gracious sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford, are anxious to approach your throne, on an occasion so memorable as the commencement of the fiftieth year of your Majesty's auspicious reign. At such a moment we are forcibly impelled to renew our assurances of unalterable attachment to your Majesty's sacred person and government, and to offer our most humble and sincere congratulations on an event in its nature so extraordinary, as to have been but seldom recorded in the history of other nations, and to have occurred to a very few only in the long series of your Majesty's royal predecessors.

"We contemplate, with heartfelt satisfaction, the many invaluable blessings which, under your Majesty's mild and paternal government, your subjects have happily continued to enjoy; and we acknowledge, as it becomes us, with peculiar thankfulness, that, whilst the interests of learning and science have been successfully promoted by your Majesty's fostering care, the great cause, also, of piety and virtue has derived most signal advantages from that bright example which your Majesty's life has uniformly displayed to the world.

"During the eventful period of your Majesty's reign, your people have sometimes inevitably been placed in situations of unexampled difficulty and danger; yet, under these perilous trials, and amidst the wreck of surrounding nations, by the divine blessing on your Majesty's efforts, our national glory and independence have been nobly maintained, and our ancient liberties and laws preserved—the peaceful occupations of literature in our public seminaries of education have not been disturbed—the sanctity of our altars has not been profaned—the foundations of our civil and religious establishments have remained unshaken.

"We faithfully assure your Majesty, that, together with sound principles of pure religion, we shall ever labour to impress on the minds of those who are entrusted to our care just sentiments of affection and duty to your Majesty, and of veneration for our happy constitution in church and state.

"And we shall never cease to offer up our prayers to the Almighty Disposer of all events, that your Majesty may long continue to reign over a free, loyal, and united people.

"Given at our House of Convocation, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1809."

To this address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. I have been at all times sensible of your attachment to my person and government.

"The period, during which it has pleased Providence to suffer me to reign, has been most eventful. And if our national glory and independence have hitherto been maintained—if our ancient liberties and laws have been preserved—and the peaceful occupations of literature have been undisturbed—I ascribe these blessings chiefly to the principles of true religion and virtue which still continue to prevail amongst us.

"Anxious by every means in my power to promote those principles, as the only sure foundation of all our civil as well as of our religious establishments, I am fully aware of the support and assistance which I have hitherto received from you, in the discharge of the important duties entrusted to your care."

The delegates were most graciously received, and had afterwards the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand on the occasion.

CAMBRIDGE.—Address presented to his Majesty from this University.

"Most gracious sovereign,—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Cambridge, having lately, under a sense of the divine goodness to us, and to the nation, in preserving your Majesty so long to reign over us, joined in humble thanksgivings to the Almighty for this blessing, now beg leave to express our sentiments on the same in the presence of your Majesty. We congratulate your Majesty on the satisfaction which you must experience in reflecting, that, for nearly half a century, you have been, in the hands of Providence, an instrument of happiness to a great and enlightened nation. We think it not necessary to enumerate the evidences of your Majesty's unremitting attention to the safety and prosperity of your people, and of the success with which, in opposition to the most formidable obstacles, it has been happily exercised. These evidences, manifest to the eyes of your people in the state of their country, as compared with that of every other, have been proclaimed by their rejoicings, and will long live in their remembrance. We cannot,

however, refrain from observing, with grateful exultation, that though, for a series of years, the nation has been engaged in an arduous warfare, Providence has so blessed the wisdom of your Majesty's counsels, and so aided the valour of your fleets and armies, as to have enabled you effectually to repel the efforts of the enemy against us.

"Connected as we are with the established religion of the country, and sensible of its excellence, we think ourselves called upon particularly to acknowledge that conscientious regard to its preservation, which your Majesty, during the whole of your extended reign, has invariably shewn.

"Impressed with sentiments of gratitude to your Majesty for these and all the instances of your paternal care, we are persuaded, that we make the return most acceptable to your Majesty, when, to the assurance of our own firm affection, we add the promise of our earnest endeavours to train up the youth, who may be entrusted to our guidance, in sound and useful learning, in habits of piety and virtue, and in approbation of those just principles of government, which placed your Majesty's august family on the throne, and to the operation of which must, in a great measure, be attributed the preeminent place of this kingdom among the nations of the world. In the discharge of this important duty, it is no small encouragement to us, and no inconsiderable means of our success, that, for an illustration of the lessons we inculcate, we can refer to the example of them, which your Majesty has uniformly afforded: and we trust that this example, from its being so long held out to us, and thus making so conspicuous a figure in our annals, will have a happy influence on British kings, and on the British people, to the end of time."

His Majesty's gracious Answer:

"I receive with great satisfaction the affectionate assurance of your loyalty and attachment.

"The events of a long and arduous reign, during which my people have been preserved, by the favour of Divine Providence, from so many of the calamities which have afflicted the rest of Europe, have proved, with increasing evidence, to myself and to them, the inestimable value of that constitution, both in church and state, under which they have the hapiness to live. By continuing to inculcate the true principles of that constitution, and to strengthen the minds of youth by sound learning and religious faith, you will contribute to secure to succeeding generations the enjoyment of the same blessings. In the performance of these important duties the university of Cambridge may always rely upon my protection."

.....

The Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts, Craven-street, Strand, Nov. 1, 1809—Impressed with sentiments of the highest respect, feel it incumbent on them publicly to acknowledge the receipt, on the 25th Oct. last, of a benefaction of £2000 from his Majesty's private purse, for the relief of persons confined for small debts, in England and Wales, on the occasion of his Majesty's entering the 50th year of his reign.—Signed, by order of the committee.—R. GRASSWELL, Sec.

At a Court of Common Council on Friday Nov. 3, a resolution was moved, and carried unanimously, expressive of the high sense the Court had of his majesty's munificence, in sending £2000 to the Society for the relief of persons confined for small debts.

His Majesty, in addition to the £2000 given for the liberation of prisoners confined for small debts, has given £1000 for the relief of those similarly circumstanced in Scotland, and the same sum for those in the prisons of Ireland.

All persons confined for debts due to the crown have been released by the King's command; the only exceptions being those which were distinguished by peculiar circumstances of fraud and violence, and in all instances of official delinquency.

The Military Chapel, at Whitehall, was opened, in a temporary manner, on the day of the jubilee, at the particular request of the Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of admitting as many of the guards, as were not on duty, to attend divine service. Sir David Dundas, with about 3000 officers and men, was present. Previous to their going to the chapel, they filed their arms in the mall, near the sunk fence. On their return they fired a grand *feu-de-joie*, in honour of the day: the band played "God save the King."

Asylum for Female Orphans.—The grand national jubilee, October 25, was very properly celebrated by the children of this charity. An appropriate sermon was preached before a very large congregation, by Rev. Mr. Stevens, from Lev. xxv. v. 9. "Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the jubilee to sound." This was followed by a very handsome collection. The children dined on roast beef and plum-pudding, in honour of the day; and after dinner, were conducted by several of their guardians to the house of Mr. Pollock, at South Lambeth, where they were kindly entertained. Each child had a large plum cake and a glass of wine to drink the King's health, when they sung "God save the King," and enjoyed themselves in playing about the gardens till near dusk.

Among the benevolent contributions which graced the jubilee on the 25th, the indigent stranger was not forgotten. After an appropriate sermon in the French language, preach-

ed at the French London church, Threadneedle-street, by the Rev. Lewis Mercier, M.A. and one in the German language, at the German Lutheran chapel, in the Savoy, by the Rev. C. F. A. Steinkoft, M.A. the sum of £39 was collected for the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress.

All the French personages of distinction in London assisted, October 25, at grand mass, celebrated in the Catholic chapel in King-street by the Bishop of Aire, in honour of the jubilee.

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At BANBURY, Mr. and Mrs. —, with their seven children, *planted a grove of oaks*, in the centre of which was placed a large cubical stone, bearing the following inscription: "This grove was planted October 25, 1809, by ——, and their seven children, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the accession of George the Third."

BIRMINGHAM.—The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, the shops were generally shut, and the streets were filled with the inhabitants, who seemed to vie with each other in their expressions of congratulation. The town never exhibited a more lively and joyous appearance, and the beauty of the day gave a most animating effect to the grateful scene. The collections made at the various churches, chapels, and meeting houses, in this town, amounted to £320.—The interest of the day was still further heightened by the opening for public inspection of the statue of our immortal Nelson, which has been for a considerable time erecting in the market-place; the following particulars of which are worthy the attention of our readers:—

In this work, intended to perpetuate the greatest example of naval genius, simplicity had been the chief object in the arrangement. The hero is represented in a reposed and dignified attitude, his left arm reclined upon an anchor; he appears in the costume of his country, invested with the insignia of those honours by which his Sovereign and distant Princes distinguished him. To the right of the statue is introduced the grand symbol of the naval profession; Victory the constant leader of her favourite hero, embellishes the prow. To the left is disposed a sail, which, passing behind the statue, gives breadth to that view of the composition. Above the ship, is the fac-simile of the flag staff of the L'Orient, fished up by Sir Samuel Hood the day following the battle of the Nile, presented by him to Lord Nelson, and now deposited at Milford, as a trophy of that ever memorable action. This groupe is mounted upon a pedestal of statuary marble; a circular form has been selected, as best adapted to the situation. To personify that affectionate regard which causes the present patriotic tribute to be raised, the town of Birmingham, murally crowned, in a dejected attitude, is represented mourning her loss; she is accompanied by groups of Genii, or children, in allusion to the rising race, who offer her consolation by bringing her the trident and rudder. On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:—THIS STATUE, IN HONOUR OF ADMIRAL LORD NELSON, WAS ERECTED BY THE INHABITANTS OF BIRMINGHAM, A. D. MDCCCIX

Singularly happy in its dignified and simple attitude, the figure is no less remarkable for the judgment which Mr. Westmacott has shewn in the distribution of the drapery, which is completely in the English costume, and is contrived so as to discover the muscular limbs and well knit joints of the hero. The characteristic of the bronze groupe is grandeur; that of the *alto relievo* on the pedestal, is softness and beauty.

BRISTOL.—*The foundation stone of an obelisk was laid.* At the little village of Clifton, all the chimney-sweepers and their masters were invited to the house of Captain Budworth, who entertained them in his garden, with beef and pudding. After the cloth was removed, a plumb-cake and sixpence were placed before each happy climber; and they afterwards departed, with a promise to repeat their visit on the king's birth-day, as long as it shall please God to spare his life.

CHURCHOVER.—Each poor person received 2lb. of meat, and a sixpenny loaf.

COVENTRY.—The liberal subscription of the inhabitants, amounted to £756 5s. by which upwards of 11,000 individuals were supplied with meat, bread, and ale. All the debtors in the gaol were released from confinement; and, as the enlargement of the criminal prisoners could not be obtained consistently with the laws and safety of our country, they were, both in Gaol and Bridewell, provided with an ample supply of roast beef, and five shillings given to each person. The boys belonging to Bablake had sixpence each, and a plentiful supply of roast beef and plumb-pudding. The women at Ford's Hospital, and the old men at Bablake Hospital, severally received two shillings each. The forty girls belonging to the Blue Coat Charity School, received two shillings each, which was gratuitously given by the Trustees of that charity. The poor of the House of Industry were most munificently regaled with roast beef, plumb-puddings, and ale; being the liberal donation of Lord Grey, and the Officers of the Fourth Warwickshire Regiment, lately on duty in this city. An excellent supper of Old English cheer, roast beef, plumb-pudding, and ale, was given at the Barracks, by the officers of the 14th Dra-

goons, to the men; they had also fireworks, and illuminations.

HEREFORD.—About 250 poor men and women dined at the Green Dragon, and at the head of one of the tables sat an old woman upwards of 100; there were also present 1 person of 91, 3 of 90, 3 of 89, 3 of 88, 3 of 87, 6 of 86, 2 of 85, 6 of 84, 5 of 83, 8 of 82, 3 of 81, 10 of 80, 5 of 79, 14 of 76, 11 of 75, 16 of 74, 9 of 73, 25 of 72, and 40 of 70 years old each.

KENILWORTH.—The inhabitants of this place collected £70. About 1100 persons were supplied with 1lb of meat, 1lb of bread, and a pint of ale.

LANCASTER.—On Tuesday, two large fat oxen were destributed by E. W. Bootle, Esq. M P., of Lathom House, among the poor families in the neighbourhood, at the rate of one lb. per head, old and young.—On Wednesday, a bonfire was made at his sole expense, the materials of which were as follows:—150 baskets of round coal, 150 ditto slack, 48 cart-loads of gorse, 140 ditto wood, 6 ditto turf, two ditto wheat straw, and two tar-barrels. At the lighting of the fire more than 2000 persons were collected to view it, and strong ale was distributed to the populace, to drink his Majesty's health.

LIVERPOOL —At an early hour, 50 pieces of cannon were discharged from the fort. *The foundation stone of a grand statue* of his Majesty, to be erected by public subscription, was laid in the centre of Great George's square, with the following inscription:—

"This stone, the foundation of a Statue, erected by public subscription, in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Accession of our most gracious King, George the 3d, to the Throne of these Realms, was laid, on the 25th day of October, 1809, by John Clarke, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool."

The grandeur of the procession attracted an immense number of persons, and a beautiful assemblage of handsome women, elegantly dressed, gave lustre to the scene. At a moderate calculation, there were supposed to be upwards of 100,000 persons assembled to witness this memorable spectacle.

The corporation contributed £500.

Thirty-nine persons, confined for debt in the town gaol were liberated. There were upwards of 60 in the prison, and the whole are expected to be released shortly.

Thursday evening there was a grand ball and supper at the Lyceum, the profits of which will be applied to the same fund.

LUTTERWORTH.—A collection was made at this place, for the relief of the poor, which amounted to about £65, this sum was *agreed to be expended in providing coals for them during the winter.*

PORTSMOUTH.—Messrs. Burridge and Sons, celebrated the jubilee by distributing *six-pence to each of the Danish prisoners*, being 186 in all; and *threepence* each to the whole of the French prisoners confined on board the prison ships in that harbour, to the number of 6715. Printed cards were also distributed, expressing that the donation was made "in consequence of the humanity shewn by Marshal Mortier to the British sick and wounded after the battle of Talavera."

SHREWSBURY.—In addition to the several sums voted for the relief of poor debtors, the sick, &c. the general committee of subscribers, ordered the Committee for General Distribution, to allow every subscriber of one guinea and upwards, the privilege of recommending *two persons for every guinea* subscribed; and in order that such distribution might be divested of the appearance of a public charity, *seven shillings* were sent to the subscribers for every person recommended; by which means the subscribers (not the Committee) had the pleasure of presenting their own gratuity: on this plan, 479 families were made joyful on the Jubilee day. A surplus still remaining, on the Monday following about 300 families received *two shillings and sixpence each*; and nearly 200 families (recommended by subscribers of small sums, and other respectable inhabitants) have subsequently been visited at their own houses, by several members of the Committee, and presented with *two shillings each.* By this distribution alone, upwards of 3000 individuals will not only bless their liberal benefactors: but will with loyal joy remember the 50th anniversary of our beloved sovereign's accession to the throne.

STONELY.—The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells. Every family in the parish was most handsomely treated with a plentiful supply of bread and beef, and money in proportion to the number of their families, by the kindness and benevolence of the Rev. Mr. Leigh, of Stoneley Abbey. A handsome subscription was also raised by the Rev. Mr. Roberts and the inhabitants of the parish, and three fat sheep were roasted, and a hogshead of ale given away to the poor, the whole of them dining in the street of the village. In the evening, a ball was also given, to the parishioners, from the subscription, and the merry dance was kept up till six o'clock in the morning.

STOWE.—*Donation by the King of France.* —Louis XVIII has given £100 to the poor inhabitants of the parish of Hartwell, in which he resides, and to the parishes of Aylesbury and Stowe, in the county of Bucks.

SUSSEX.—The liberal and generally diffused merriment and charity of the Earl of Chichester among the poor of his estate at Stanmer, in Sussex, deserve to be noticed. About 100 of his labourers, with their wives

and children, sat down in separate families to old English roast beef and plumb-pudding, with plenty of strong beer. To the head of each family *a new guinea was given*, and to the wives and children each *a new dollar*, and a *Jubilee medal*. Fire-works were let off in the Park, and other demonstrations of joy distinguished the memorable day. The happy peasantry closed their day's regale by loudly and heartily uniting in the truly national anthem of "God save the King."

WALTON.—In Leicestershire, 140 pounds of meat, and a cart load of bread were distributed to the poor.

WARWICK.—The Mayor and Corporation attended St. Mary's church, where, and at every other place of public worship, discourses were delivered adapted to the happy event. At noon, the 103d regiment, quartered in the town, under the command of Colonel Scott, were drawn up in the square, where several small cannon were placed, and a *feu-de-joie* was fired in honour of the day. *Four thousand persons* were provided with the means of enjoying themselves over a good dinner, out of the town subscription, which, highly to the credit of the place, amounted to £350. The prisoners in the gaol and House of Correction were not forgotten on this occasion. The families of the soldiers of the 103d regiment partook, equally with the inhabitants, of the general bounty; and the committee gave ten guineas to the men to drink his Majesty's health.

In WORCESTER, the Jubilee was observed by a general attendance at the places of worship, and subscriptions in aid of the poor. The only confined debtor, a poor carpenter, was released by the liberality of the Earl of Coventry. .....

WALES.—The display, near Aberystwith, was peculiarly pleasing. The ceremony of laying the foundation of an arch took place, by Mr. Johnes, of Hafod. Mr. Powell, of Nantes, made many a loyal heart happy, by the distribution of *fifty guineas* to the poor of his neighbourhood. Mr. Richards, of Penglaise, was equally benevolent; and in the vale of Airon, beef and *cwrw da*, were distributed by Col. Lewis, to a numerous assemblage of the surrounding peasantry.

BALA.—The contributions amounted to about £70, and further sums were expected.

BANGOR.—*A dispensary for the city and neighbourhood*, was proposed by the Bishop to be erected in honour of the day, and a liberal subscription was opened for that purpose. The procession of the Dean, &c. to the cathedral was lengthened by the young gentlemen of the grammar school, about 100 in number, each bearing a sprig of laurel, tied with a bow of royal purple ribbon, preceded by a flag, inscribed in large characters,

"Long may great George the British sceptre sway,
"And his whole reign be one long holiday."

CARDIFF.—The subscription proposed for the liberation of prisoners in this gaol, on occasion of the Jubilee, was filled almost as soon as opened. On Saturday morning last, the High Sheriff of the county visited the prison, and gave to the debtors there the consoling assurance that they should all be liberated on Wednesday evening, but that they should be previously enabled to spend the day convivially together, with a plentiful dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding.

DOLGELLY.—Every poor person of the town and neighbourhood was plentifully feasted, and with the remainder of the subscription money, *flannel was purchased to clothe the necessitous*. The gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood enjoyed a splendid dinner at the Golden Lion Inn, and Sir Robert Vaughan, M. P. with his characteristic benevolence, distributed 5lb. of beef to every poor person in his adjoining parishes. Sir Robert also ordered a vast fire to be kindled on the top of the mountain Moel Offrum, and from whence the roar and echoing of his cannon were incessantly heard.

TAN Y BWLCH.—After divine service, fifty pieces of cannon were discharged. The poor in the neighbourhood were regaled with a good dinner, and plenty of ale at the expence of the company. The charitable benefaction of William Oakeley, Esq. of Tan y Bwlch, procured *a good suit of clothes* for each of the poorest and oldest inhabitants of the parishes of Festiniog and Maentwrog; he also distributed two barrels of ale. A large bonfire lighted the whole vale at night, and a very extensive exhibition of fire-works took place.

TRE-MADOC.—A general illumination of the whole town—an immense column of light appeared on the top of the mountain Moel y Gest, which commands the whole of Cardigan Bay and the promontory of Llynn, and had a very fine effect. "God save the King" was sung in grand chorus, accompanied by the harp, which was immediately succeeded by a discharge of fifty vollies of musquetry. The evening concluded with a ball and dinner. .....

IRELAND.—The Duke of Richmond issued his orders to the Recorder of Dublin, to make out a list of the prisoners in the several gaols of that city, with such observations on the charges against them, as might enable him to extend his Majesty's most gracious mercy to the least criminal on occasion of the jubilee.

*** *It is impossible to register, in a periodical publication,* ALL *the particulers which have been published, respecting the manner of observing this Jubilee. We hope that some diligent amateur will form such an authentic assemblage of them, as may become an historic record. Posterity will accept it as extremely curious.*

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA.

Sugar of Lead.—In America, the acetate or sugar of lead has lately been found efficacious in several diseases, particularly in profuse hæmorrhage, and in cases of salivation. The author of the discovery is also of opinion that it is worthy of trial in dysentery, at least after evacuants have been used.

Yellow Fever, Re-appearance of.—The yellow fever has resumed its ravages in the United States. The mayor of New York has issued a proclamation forbidding all communication with Brooklyn, where this destructive malady has broken out.

EUROPE.

Arrangement of European Powers.—The Statistiche Hebersischts-tabellen, 1808, *i. e.* Statistic Pictures of Europe in general, and of sundry ex-European States, lately published at Göetinguen in 28 folio leaves, divides the European powers into

I. *Powers of the First Order.*
1. The empire of France.
2. .....of Russia.
3. .....of Austria.
4. ....of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

II. *Powers of the Second Order.*
1. The Turkish Empire.
2. The kingdom of Prussia.
3. .....of Sweden.
4. .....of Denmark.
5. .....of Sicily.
6. .....of Sardinia.

In the general recapitulation, the extent and population of Europe, with that of France, and the countries under her yoke, including the Confederation of the Rhine, is stated in the following manner: — The French empire, with its confederates, has an extent of 35,698,187 square miles (German); with a population of 84,948,000 inhabitants. The extent of the rest of Europe is estimated at 118,710,147 square miles; and the population at 94,927,000. This gives to the whole of Europe an extent of 154,409,034 square miles; and a population of 179,875,000 inhabitants.

A German journal has published the following as the population of the *dominions* of France, calculated by the languages spoken in the different countries over which that power extends:

Population which speaks	
French	28,126,000
Italian	4,079,000
German.....	2,705,000
Flemish.....	2,277,000
Breton	967,000
Basque	108,000
Total.....	38,262,000

That this is tolerably correct, may be inferred from its coincidence with the returns sent up by the departments, which state the entire population at 38,262,440.

AUSTRIA.

European Substitutes for Foreign Productions.—The Austrian government lately proposed the following prize questions, relative to substances that might be used as substitutes for sundry foreign articles employed in the *Materia Medica.* 1.—What indigenous or European substances, distinguished by specific effects, may be substituted for those now brought from India? 2.—A substitute for *camphor.* 3.—A substitute for Peruvian bark. 4.—What species of plants may replace *sena, jalap,* and *ipecacuanha?* excepting *gratiola,* and the minerals. 5.—A substitute for opium.—The prize for each question is 500 ducats.

Foreign Merchandise.—The importation of foreign merchandize into Austria is estimated at 603 millions *in bank bills* by Kobielsky.

Progress of Letters in Austria.—In 1806 the number of works presented to the censurate was 576; of which 73 were forbidden. In 1807 the number of works presented was 606; that of works suppressed was 81.

The Population of Vienna was estimated, in 1807, at 242,523 persons; in 1806, the number of strangers which arrived at Vienna was 39,886. This city is surrounded by 33 suburbs: it reckons 6,917 houses, and 60,484 families.

The Historical, Statistical, and Topographical Pictures of Carniola, and Istria (which is united with it), a part of the Austrian monarchy but little known, states the extent of Carniola at 50 (German) miles in length from west to east, and 25 in width from north to south. It contains 214 square miles (German). The country is very fertile, and populous. It contains, including Istria, 20 cities, 28 towns, 3,442 villages, and nearly 200 *chateaux,* inhabited, and not inhabited.

The higher Carniola, or circle of Laybach, comprises 85½ square miles; in which are reckoned 5 cities, 4 towns, 959 villages, 22,255 houses, and 142,419 inhabitants. The produce of the iron mines in this province has risen to 53,000 quintals, value about 256,000 florins.

Lower Carniola, or the circle of Neustadt, comprizes about 77¾ square miles; the population is 160,331 inhabitants. This population is distributed into 373 communes, including 7 cities, 7 towns, 1857 villages, containing together 20,772 houses. This circle produces like the other, wheat, millet, maize, hemp, chesnuts, &c. &c. plenty of good wine, also of iron, marble, and pit-coal. Near Lazhnagora is a grotto of stalactites, and columns of the same, which is in height

10 or twelve fathoms, and near 20 fathoms in depth.

CHINA.

Statistics of the Chinese Empire.—The population of China has been stated by Lord Macartney and Sir George Staunton, at 330 millions of inhabitants. The missionaries estimated it at 150,165,475; but one of them thought it might amount to 198,214,552. A late traveller, M. de Guignes, endeavoured to obtain information on this subject from the Chinese; but found their opinions completely contradictory. He thinks that the population of this country does not exceed that of others of equally extensive territory. He also affirms, that it is erroneous to conclude that a second population inhabits the rivers. He says, that if the neighbourhood of the trading towns be excepted, no greater number of persons is met with on the rivers, than might be expected in an extensive country, of which the traffic is carried on by canals, rather than along the roads.—The revenues of this empire have been also involved in equal darkness; the British ambassador thought it might equal fifty or sixty millions sterling: M. de Guignes estimates it at about half that amount (710 millions of livres) to which must be added the product of the emperor's demesnes; that of his profit on ginseng, confiscations, seizures of goods, and rich presents from the mandarins, which may amount in the whole to *four millions* sterling more. The expences of the state, M. de G. estimates at 500 millions of livres; so that he imagines there is an overplus of about 210 millions of livres, or nearly ten millions sterling, which is received either by the emperor's private treasury, or that of the state.

DENMARK.

Grant for repairing Copenhagen. — The king of Denmark passed a grant in January 1809, of two millions of crowns in reparation of the damages done to Copenhagen, during the bombardment of that city by the English. To Our Lady's Church is allotted the sum of 40,000 crowns.

FRANCE.

Beggars, collected into Depots.

By a decree, given in his camp at Schoenbrunn, Sept. 20, 1809, Buonaparte has created a dépôt for *beggary* [rather for *collecting together beggars*] for the department of the Ille et Vilaine. "This dépôt shall be established in the building and premises of Mesdames Budes in the city of Rennes, which shall, without delay, be put into a state to receive 300 beggars of either sex. They shall also receive successive augmentations, till their number of residents shall be 600 individuals."

Another decree establishes a similar dépôt at convent of Sainte Monica of the town of Savillan, for the department of the Stura—to receive 500 beggars of either sex.

Another decree for placing a similar dépot in the ancient priory of Savigneux, for the department of the Loire—to receive 250 of either sex.

Another decree for placing a similar dépôt in the ancient poor-house of Limoges, for the department of Upper Vienne—to receive from 150 to 200 beggars of either sex.

[As the rules for all these institutions are exactly alike, we only translate the orders respecting one of them.]

The establishment shall be ruled and governed agreeably to the regulations, finally appointed by the minister of the interior of Oct. 27, 1808, until settled by the emperor according to the definitive orders established in his decree of Dec. 22, following.

Every individual, who has lived by begging in the limits of the department of Upper Vienne, shall be bound to present himself before the subprefects of the *arrondissement* of the place where he dwells, in order to present his demand of admission into the dépôt within the time allowed for three publications of the decree of July 5, 1808.

From and after the date of the last publication of the said decree, every individual who shall be found begging within the limits of the department, shall be arrested, either by the officers of the police, or by the *gendarmerie*, or by any other armed force, and taken to the house of arrest for the *arrondissement*, to be at length, if occasion be, carried off to the dépôt of beggary.

All the beggars, in this manner sent to the dépôt shall there be registered in the keeper's book according to a decision of the prefect, stating the fact of their beggary: they shall there be detained, until they are able to gain a livelihood by labour, or at least during one year.

And moreover, with regard to strolling beggars, the enactments of the decree of July 5, 1808, shall be strictly executed upon them.

Acknowledged Losses by War. — The French official paper of Oct. 22d, contains the official documents relative to the new conscription of 36,000 men. The amount of the conscription force of France from the year 1806 to 1810, inclusive, is stated at 1,867,000. From this aggregate force there have been drawn 520,000 men, making the annual drain of young men from the population of France something more than 100,000. This complement is necessary to keep up the French army to its full amount, and to repair the losses which it sustains annually by wars, sickness, and other casualties. In five years, these losses, according to this computation, have amounted to about half a million of men. This conscription which Buonaparte obliges France to pay is always a year in an-

ticipation. Thus the year 1809 is not concluded, yet 110,000 of the conscription for the year 1810 have actually been raised, and 36,000 more demanded. The French minister of war begins also to speak of the conscription of 1811, though he does not advise Buonaparte to call that out, unless events should deceive his hopes and *pacific* intentions! The fresh levy of men is represented as necessary to keep up the French battalions in Spain to their full complement: they will then be sufficient to baffle all the attempts the English may make, Bonaparte being convinced that we shall do all we can to prolong the war in Spain. The troops in Germany are not to be sent into Spain—"it will be impossible," says the arch chancellor, "to transport them suddenly, without great inconvenience, from the banks of the Danube to the borders of the Guadalquiver." It is inferred from this, that it is Buonaparte's intention to keep the main body of his army in Germany, even now peace is concluded with Austria.

*** It is impossible to say to what extent a conscription *really* takes place in France, some affirm that is *treble* the number stated; but as returns are never published the public has no means of ascertaining the fact. The losses must be calculated accordingly.

Wandering Wolf.—Dijon, Oct. 1. We are informed, that during the night of the 28th ult. the whole village of Premicores had been filled with alarm by a wandering wolf. It first assailed the door of a wood-cutter's cottage which it shook powerfully. Awakened by the noise, the man armed himself with an iron-headed stick, and hastening to the door, perceived the animal breaking with his teeth a thick wooden partition. Several blows compelled it to desist, and after injuring other parts of the cottage, it rushed furiously into a stable, bit a doz. and seized a cow, the bellowings of which called her master to her assistance. Informed by the wood-cutter that the wolf was mad, these heroes, happy at having frightened it out of the stable, suffered it to overthrow a honey-comb, and bite one of their pigs, while they resorted to a place of safety. Entering another cottage through the window which it had broken, the ferocious animal was on the point of snatching a child, whose cradle lay on a table, when a dog sprung against it, and seized its throat, overthrew it, and dragged it to its master's habitation. This man, called Tabard, hastened to the assistance of his dog, but on opening his door, the two enraged combatants rushed into his house, and renewed their mortal fray. Tabard's two daughters came down on hearing their father's cries while wrestling with this savage visitor. One of them, while looking for a light, had both her hands seized by the wolf's teeth, but her sister succeeded in disengaging her with a knife. Light was at last procured, and the wolf immediately fled; but Tabard had time to get his gun before it was out of sight. With the first shot he brought it to the ground, and then finished it with a heavy club.

Destructive Wolves.—Nismes, Oct. 20. Within these few days, a ferocious animal has spread terror throughout the first *arrondissement* of the department of Gard. The second day of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning, immediately close to the village of Planzolles, a league distant from Genolhac, a little boy about six years of age was keeping a flock, in company with his grandfather, an old man of 80 years. A goat having strayed, the old man ordered his grandson to seek it, and bring it back. The child obeyed: an instant afterwards, the goat returned to the flock, but the child did not return. He was sought for on all sides during the remainder of the day, and all the night.—The next day, in the morning, his blood-stained clothes were discovered, with small remains of his body. The sixth day of this month, at half past six o'clock in the evening, a little girl of seven years old, of Malenches, a quarter of a league from Genolhac, having strolled to a small distance from home; her parents quickly perceived her absence, and became apprehensive: they were also informed, that her voice had been heard crying out for her mother. At length after seeking for her, only some remains of her person were found, with her clothes bloody and torn.—The general opinion is that the savage beast in question is an enormous wolf; he has been seen by some persons. It is suspected that he visited the same neighbourhood so long ago as the 23d of July, when a person saw such a one crouching near the high road: the creature disregarded all the noise that could be made; and the party being without arms, was obliged to turn back, to avoid him. Such an instance is extremely uncommon in summer; though wolves pressed by hunger have been known to attack travellers in winter. That it should attack a child, rather than a goat, is contrary to the nature of wolves; but to this it might be induced by circumstances; as nearness, &c.—*The Journal de l'Empire*, from which we translate this article, farther remarks, that three hunting-parties have in vain chased this animal; but, "we hope that better concerted measures will be put in force to deliver the country from this and other dangerous animals of the same species."

Extract of Opium.—M. Parmentier has made public a new method of preparing the extract of opium, far superior to any other hitherto known. It takes from that substance the smell by which it is distinguished, and

which is always in proportion to its malignant qualities. The manner of preparing 24 ounces of opium is as follows :—Macerate it in rain water for five days; then boil it for a quarter of an hour with two pounds of pulverised charcoal; strain and clarify it with white of egg, and by a suitable evaporation you will obtain twelve ounces of extract.

Plunder.—More than sixty boxes containing productions of art taken in the war, are arrived at Paris. Among the most valuable are sundry original pictures of the Flemish school, and a great number of rare printed books and manuscripts, from Vienna.

There is also just arrived from Vienna a number of animals, among which are two lions, kangaroos, a cassowary, parroquets, &c. Some of these animals are destined for the menagerie of Malmaison, others for the Museum of Natural History. At the same time arrived many boxes containing rare and curious exotic plants.

Order of the Three Golden Fleeces.—Joseph Buonaparte has abolished all orders in Spain, except those of his own creation, and the Golden Fleece.—His brother in the mean time, has created a new Order, in which he combines all the three ancient Grand Orders of France, of Austria, and of Spain. It is to be called the Order of the Three Golden Fleeces, thus proclaiming to the world, that he unites in his own person the power of the three great Empires, and the dignity of the former Sovereigns of each.

Court-Martial for the Basque Roads Affair.—The court-martial at Rochefort met on board the admiral's ship the Ocean, August 31. The proceedings were continued to September 8. The advocate for the accused was M. F. D. Faure, of Rochefort. On the 8th, the pleadings being gone through, the president inquired whether the members of the court wished to make any observations. They answered in the negative; on which, the court was cleared, and after deliberating *with closed doors*, and the votes being collected in presence of the Général Rapporteur, found by a majority of *eight voices* to *one*, that the prisoner, Nicholas Clement de la Ronciere, was not guilty of the loss of the ship Tonnere, which he commanded in the action of the 12th of April last. Jean Baptiste Lafon, by a majority of *five voices* to *four*, was found guilty of having, in a cowardly manner, abandoned the Calcutta, in the presence of the enemy, on the 12th of April. Adjudged to suffer death. Guillaume Marcelin Proteau was unanimously acquitted of the charge; but, by a majority of *five voices* to *four*, sentenced to three months confinement in his own chamber, for having set fire to the Indienne with too much precipitation, and without previously advising the admiral. Capt. Proteau's sword restored to him. Charles Nicolas Lacaille, acquitted by *six voices* to *three*, of losing the Tourville, which he commanded; but adjudged, for having momentarily quitted his vessel, to two years' imprisonment wherever the government thinks fit; to have his name struck out of the list of marine officers, and to be degraded from the Legion of Honour. The prisoners Proteau and Lacaille were found *liable in expences of process.* The sentence was read to the prisoners at half past two o'clock on the 9th. Sept. 2, at four in the afternoon, the prisoner Lafon underwent his sentence, on board the admiral's ship the Ocean.

GERMANY.

Contribution.—Vienna, Sept. 26. The night before last, the whole of the dealers in this capital were called together, and informed that three millions of francs of the contribution, must immediately be discharged. At two o'clock in the morning they were dismissed, and payment of the above sum must this day be made.

Expence of Foreign Troops.—The expence occasioned in Saxony by maintaining the troops of foreign powers from June, 1807, till the end of the year 1808, amounts to upwards of four millions of dollars, of which sum more than one-half remains unpaid.

Universities suppressed.— Several of the Universities in Westphalia are to be suppressed; the reason assigned is, the revolutionary sentiments imbibed by the students.

Process for making a beautiful Lake, by a German Chymist.—On any quantity of cochineal pour twice its weight of alcohol and as much distilled water. Place this infusion for some days near a gentle fire; filter it. To the liquor thus filtered add a few drops of solution of tin; a fine red precipitate will speedily shew itself. Continue to add a little of the solution of tin, till the whole of the colouring matter is precipitated. Wash the precipitation in plenty of distilled water till it be perfectly free from every remain of the acid employed in procuring the solution of tin. Then dry the whole, and carefully preserve it for use.

Population of the Kingdom of Wurtemburg.—The kingdom of Wurtemburg is estimated by statistic tables, published in 1808, to contain a population of 1,461,656 persons: the grand duchy of Baden, 922,649 persons: the duchy of Hohenzollern, 53,000 persons: the principality of Leyen, 4,500 persons.

Military Schools: Objects and Arrangements.—According to public notice given by the prefects of several departments, the school of St. Cyr is destined hereafter to form officers of infantry exclusively. They will be taught mathematics, belles lettres, history,

geography, and the details of the military art. They will also learn the manner of laying down maps and fortifications; with the practice of this art on the field, &c.

The school of St. Germain is to educate officers for the cavalry, with much the same studies as those for the infantry. Equally with the pupils from St. Cyr, the scholars will receive the rank of sub-lieutenant, immediately as their studies are finished. The duration of these studies is from three to four years. Conditions of admission the same for both schools.

The *Prytaneum* of la Fleche will serve as a preparatory school to the two principals. Pupils will be received from the age of eight years to twelve. Parents who desire this course of life for their children, must obtain permission from the Minister of War.

Books.—The catalogue of books which appeared at the Easter fair at Leipsic, includes in all 2,000 articles: among which are 128 *novels*, and 50 *theatrical pieces*. Besides these must be considered works written in foreign languages, *musical productions*, and *geographical maps or charts*. The catalogue offers from 300 to 400 translations.

Admission of Jews to civil Franchises.—Stutgard, Oct. 7. This day the following ordinance has been published by authority.

Whereas it has pleased his majesty to order, that, for the future, every Jew received by special grant, who shall prove his capability of exercising a civil profession by executing the master-pieces required of him, and by paying established fees of admission, shall be admitted and infranchised, like any other of his majesty's subjects, into that company into which he desires to enter; the present notice is given in order to make known the same to the superior magistrates, as well as to those of the circles, and to recommend to them the careful and diligent compliance with this order.

Fair.—Frankfort, Oct. 11. Our fair is ended, and has been something better than heretofore.

University of Göettingen, Titles omitted.—The programma, in which is stated the courses of lectures intended to be given by the professors of the university of Göettingen during the ensuing week, is recently published: and it is remarked, that on this occasion *they have dropped the titles with which they were invested by the ancient government.*

Artificial Magnet.—A German author has lately published a work in which he states a very curious fact.—"A person," says he, "having an artificial magnet suspended from the wall of his study, with a piece of iron adhering to it, remarked, for several years, that the flies in the room, though they frequently placed themselves on other iron articles, never settled on the artificial magnet; and even that if any of these insects approached it, they in a moment again removed from it to some distance."—"It is worth the trouble," says Professor Voigt, who repeats the same circumstance in his Journal, "to make farther observations on this phenomenon; and, were it confirmed, magnetised iron might be employed to preserve it from being dirtied by flies. Perhaps it might be employed also for other purposes.

Fossil Palm Tree.—A fossil palm tree has recently been found above the strata of plaster at Bagnolet, near Paris. It was deposited in the earthy strata, about twelve or fifteen feet above the first stratum of plaster. A tree of the same species was discovered a few years since at Montmartre, in a similar situation.

Losses by the War.—Ratisbon, Oct. 20. The losses our city has sustained, in consequence of the events of the war, amount, according to an official valuation, to 1,445,593 florins.

HOLLAND.

Pure Air.—Dr. Van Marum has discovered a very simple method, proved by repeated experiments, of preserving the air pure in large halls, theatres, hospitals, &c.—The apparatus for this purpose is nothing but a common lamp, made according to Argand's construction, suspended from the roof of the hall, and kept burning under a funnel, the tube of which rises above the roof without, and is furnished with a ventilator. For his first experiment he filled his large laboratory with the smoke of oak shavings. In a few minutes after he lighted his lamp the whole smoke disappeared, and the air was perfectly purified.

A Subscription has been opened in Walcheren for the succour of the poor inhabitants. It has met with cordial support by the British army. Sir Eyre Coote subscribed £100.

NOTICES ON ICELAND.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 80, also Vol. VII. p. 338.]

In 1772, an observatory was established at Lambhuus, with an astronomer, who received a pension from the king: but hitherto not a single observation from this institution has been published.

During the eighteenth century Iceland had *forty-three* unfortunate years; the causes of which were, either: 1. winters of extraordinary severity, and ices floating from Greenland on to the coast; or 2. failures of the fishery; or 3. inundations; or 4. losses sustained by overflowing of the sea; or 5. ravages caused by volcanic eruptions; or 6. earthquakes; or 7. epidemic diseases.

Two Latin schools were established, at Holum and at Skalholt; but, since 1801, only one is supported, which has been trans-

ferred to Bessenstædt. A printing office is established at Leirasegard, where an Iceland newspaper (Minisvero Tidindi) has been published since 1795. Other works printed there find few purchasers.

The highest population of Iceland, during the eighteenth century, was 50,000: in 1801 only 47,207 persons were enumerated, in 7401 families.

In 1788 commerce was declared free; but this freedom was restricted to the Danish dominions.

Scarcely any cities are founded in Iceland: for Reikevig, Isefiord, Oefiord, and Eskefiord, do not deserve the name of cities. The first of these burghs, towards the close of the century, reckoned but 300 inhabitants.

The general administration of justice and police was very defective: in 1800 several tribunals were suppressed, to form one supreme court of justice for the whole country.

ITALY.

The Corsican's Gratitude to the Pope.—The Pope, it is said, has been ordered into close confinement at Avignon, and has been denied all intercourse with the few attendants allowed to follow him into France.

Subterraneous Passage discovered.—The subterraneous passage, by which the Roman Emperors went privately from the palace of the Cæsars on Mount Celius at Rome, to the Flavian Amphitheatre, has lately been discovered, besides a number of architectural fragments, capitals, cornices, and vases, the remains of its splendid decorations. Some fine torsos have also been found, and a head of Mercury, which appears to have belonged to the statue in the garden of the Pope, and now in the Chiaramonti Museum. Several pipes and gutters for carrying off water were also discovered, and twenty rooms of very small dimensions, lighted only from the top.—These are presumed to have been the *fornices*, frequently alluded to by Martial, Seneca, and Juvenal.

Balloon.—On the 22d of August, 1808, when M. M. Andreoli and Brioschi ascended in a baloon at Padua. At about the height of three miles and a half, the mercury having fallen to 15 inches, M. Brioschi began to feel an extraordinary palpitation of the heart, without any painful sensation in breathing. When the mercury was down to 12, (four miles and a half,) he was overpowered with a pleasing sleep, which soon became a real lethargy. When nearly six miles high, M. Andreoli was swollen all over and could not move his left hand. When the mercury had fallen to 8. 5. (about six miles and a quarter) the balloon burst with a loud explosion, and began to descend rapidly with such a noise as awakened M. Brioschi. It fell about twelve miles from Padua, without any injury to the aëronauts.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—Vesuvius, according to the latest accounts from Naples, still continued to emit flames, notwithstanding the incessant rains which had recently fallen in that quarter. The violence of the eruption had abated; but the volcano still discharged a small stream of burning matter, in a direction nearly opposite to that of former eruptions of lava.

The Population of Naples was estimated in 1805 at 443,421 inhabitants, without including strangers. That of the province, of which the city is the head, at 123,730; among which was reckoned 2,000 secular ecclesiastics, more than 3,000 monks, and more than 4,500 nuns. The hospital of Incurables contained from 1,200 to 1,500 patients; and these are justly called *incurables*, says the author of the Picture of Naples, as few or none of them ever go out *cured*.

POLAND.

Monument to Copernicus.—On the 20th of September was laid at Thorn the first stone of the monument in memory of the famous astronomer Copernicus, which is to be erected in that city. He was born there in 1472. This ceremony was attended with great pomp. The troops were under arms in full uniform. The city was illuminated in the evening; and the festival concluded by a grand ball.

Opening of the Hall of the Royal Society of Sciences.—Warsaw. The Royal Society of Sciences held a sitting in a new hall fitted up for its future meetings, on the 10th November, 1808. The hall is adorned with the bust of the king of Saxony; and four statues of famous Poles: Kochanowsky, Copernicus, Kromer, and Andrew Zamoisky.

An eulogy, commemorating Kochanowsky, the father of the poetry of Poland, was read by count Julius Niemceviez: Andrew Zamoisky was grand chancellor of Poland, his eulogy was read by M. Stasic, the president (who also had opened the proceedings with a suitable address). M. d'Horodyski pronounced a discourse in honour of the historian Kromer; and the sitting concluded with the reading of a poem on Copernicus by M. Osiriski.

PRUSSIA.

Sale of King of Prussia's Estates.—Leipsic, Oct. 6. The sale of part of the domains of the king of Prussia is going on at this moment. Twenty-two of these domains have been sold to the Provincial States of the Marquisate of Brandenburg. These purchasers, we are assured, are about to remit to France on account of the arrearages of the contributions owing by Prussia, mortgage

deeds on this property, to the amount of *eight millions* of six dollars; payable in several years.

RUSSIA.

Previous Education necessary to Civil Officers.—Petersburgh, Sept. 22. Lately was published here a regulation by which every person desiring to be employed as an assessor in a college, a counsellor of state, or in the public service, whether in a civil or diplomatic station, is required to produce a certificate from one of the universities now established in Russia, witnessing his capability of discharging the duties that may be entrusted to him.

Hitherto Russia did not offer the means of acquiring the instruction necessary to form officers for civil situations, and to open the way to those branches of knowledge, relating to their different functions, which were indispensable in order to manifesting proofs of ability and fitness. Thanks to the vigilant and fatherly cares of our august sovereigns, we have at present the expectation that our administrative offices will, little by little, be filled with persons capable of discharging the duties incumbent on them. To desire to fill the office of a judge (or justice of peace) being unacquainted with the principles of law and jurisprudence, would be as strong a mark of folly as to undertake the profession of a surgeon, without having any notion of anatomy. This new regulation is very advantageous to the young Russian nobility: their parents, having the means of giving their children instruction at home, and of sending them afterwards to finish their studies at the university, are assured of being able to settle them afterwards, and thereby of furnishing the state with useful members in the different descriptions of services for which the knowledge and information they have acquired may have fitted them.

SPAIN.

National Finances, as stated to Joseph Buonaparte.—The minister of finances has recently published a report made to Joseph Buonaparte, in the first session of the council of state, relative to the debt of Spain. This debt, as well floating as funded, and including the arrears for which no interest is paid, amounts to 7,194,266,839 rials. (The rial is worth less than *threepence* English money.) The interest payable yearly for the funded debt is 155,682,743; and that for the floating debt is 63,908,730 rials. On the estimate made of national property yet remaining for sale, the produce will be 9,656,147,406 rials. —The minister shews, that even if recourse had not been had to the suppression of the convents, and to the confiscation of the property of those who oppose Joseph, the resources of the state would have been sufficient to discharge the national debt. The valuation of the religious edifices, and the gradual reduction of the regular clergy, are not taken into this estimate. "Your majesty may flatter yourself," says the minister, "to see, in the space of two years, the credit of the crown re-established, and its creditors satisfied, whether they prefer to become proprietors of lands, or whether they merely confine themselves to the reception of their revenues. That stoppage in the circulation, produced by the *Vales Royal*, shall disappear; for circulation admits only of paper which justifies entire confidence. This confidence shall revive, with the activity of great associations, of the bank, of corporations of artisans, who hitherto have been victims of the influence exercised over them by the former government. In short, that epoch so ardently desired shall arrive, when it may be possible to suppress, or at least to modify, the most burthensome imposts, and to listen to the liberality of principles and generosity truly royal, in order to re-open all the sources of public prosperity."

The Number of Universities in Spain was formerly twenty-two: of these one half was suppressed in 1807, in order to improve the condition of those which remained. Each of these had, also, its plan of education; but, at the same time, a plan was formed for the university of Salamanca; and to this the others were directed to conform.—The universities remaining are: 1. Salamanca—2. Alcala—3. Valladolid—4. Seville—5. Grenada—6. Valentia—7. Saragosa—8. Huesca—9. Cervera—10. Sant Jago—11. Oviedo.—The universities suppressed are: Toledo, Osma, Osmate, Orihuela, Avila, Irache, Baeza, Ossuna, Almagro, Gaudia, and Siguenza.

Salary to Parish Priests.—Joseph Buonaparte has fixed the *minimum* of the income of parish priests, at 400 ducats *per annum*.

SWEDEN.

The King's Reduction of his Houses and Household.—Stockholm, Sept. 24. The king has relinquished for himself and his successors, to the entire disposition of the States, the palaces, gardens, parks and dependencies of Drottningholm, Swartsjo, Weutholm, Gripsholm, Stromsholm, Kangsor, Flymge and Dahlby, on condition that the royal family may preserve the right of inhabiting these palaces during summer. Rosersberg, which the king occupied when he was only a duke, Ulriesdal the summer residence of the queen dowager, and Tullgarn, which is the residence of the princess, will remain with their present proprietors, during their lives; after which they will also become subject to the disposal of the States, on the same conditions as the palaces above-mentioned.

The chief marshal of the court, with all the officers who were under his orders, belonging to the court of the late king, and who had hitherto been in the service of the present sovereign, have been dismissed this week, the king contenting himself with the household he had when duke of Sudermania.

The Loss of Territory and Population sustained by Sweden in the present war, is thus stated in the foreign journals:—Wismar, 6 square miles, and 11,200 inhabitants; Pomerania and Rugen, 70 square miles, and 70,000 inhabitants; Finland, 3,500 square miles and 700,000 inhabitants. Total, 3,576 square miles, and 781,200 inhabitants; or, in other words, 1-4th of her whole territory, and 1-6th of her population!

Jews admitted.—The prohibition issued by the late king of Sweden against the entrance of Jews into that country, has been abolished by his present majesty.

Civil List.—The diet of Sweden has allowed to the new king, for the expences of his household, an annual revenue of 28,000 rix-dollars; and has granted to Prince Christian for the same purpose, the sum of 24,000 rix-dollars.

SWITZERLAND.

Extraordinary Bear.—They write from Lausanne that a bear of extraordinary size and strength has lately been brought in there: he had devoured several head of cattle; and was at length killed in a trap laid for him in the woods of Rance, near Orbe.

TYROL.

French Account of the Resources of the Tyrolese Insurgents.—The chiefs of the insurgents in the Voralberg raised in the first instance *nine battalions* of militia, making in the whole, 7,000 men: of these 2,000 had muskets, the rest only fowling-pieces. They had no lead; but they procured gunpowder in plenty from the mills at Bregentz. They had no cannon till they had attacked Constance, where they seized some: others they obtained from Vaduz; but they never possessed more than twelve pieces of different sizes. They had no cavalry; but thirteen Hungarian prisoners having escaped from the French, took shelter in the Voralberg, and were mounted on the horses of the country. The whole of the horse never exceeded 50. The militia received no pay; the towns in which they were posted furnished them with lodging and diet; and their other wants were supplied by contributions raised on the districts they invaded. The levy *en masse*, or *landsturm*, was raised, and supported the militia, when the Voralberg was seriously attacked by the French.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

East-London Water-Works.

On Monday the 23d of October, the East-London water-works at Old Ford were opened with due solemnity and considerable splendour.—The court of directors assembled at the company's house in St. Helen's Place, Bishopgate Street, and proceeded from thence to the parish church of St. Mary Stratford Bow; the chairman, Sir Daniel Williams Knt. and the deputy-chairman, John Ord, Esq. at the head of the procession, in carriages, and one of the directors and Mr. T. R. Pickering, the secretary, bringing up the rear; the bells of all the churches, as they passed, ringing merry peals.—They arrived at the church, at eleven o'clock; Capt Hicks with the Bow volunteers being on duty under arms, to preserve order and keep the avenues clear. Divine service immediately commenced, in which one of the fullest congregations we ever beheld, devoutly joined. The directors sat in the chancel, and the pews in the body of the church were filled with the proprietors of the water-works, their ladies and friends, many respectable strangers, &c. &c. Proper lessons were selected. For the first, the former part of Exod. 17. was read, and for the second, Math. 3. A sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Edward Robson, M. A. chaplain to the hon. corporation of the Trinity-House. He chose for his subject the striking of the rock by Moses in the wilderness. He shewed the value of the common blessings of air, earth and water, particularly the last. He depicted a caravan on its march across the desert, and shewed the dreadful sufferings occasioned by a want of water and extreme thirst. He then drew a picture of the anguish undergone by our own countrymen, in the Black Hole at Calcutta. He next gave a home-scene of the comforts derivable from a plentiful supply of water in a crowded court, or a confined alley, in the metropolis. He then spoke of the benefit which the Eastern District of London, and the vicinity, must derive from the works which were that day to be opened. He made an appeal to the feelings of the directors in behalf of the poor and of the public charities within the circle which the East-London Water-Works, by act of parliament, are empowered to supply with water; concluding his discourse with a fervent prayer to the Almighty to bestow his blessing on the undertaking. We understand that the Court of Directors have obtained possession of the manuscript sermon, which they are about to print, intending to send a copy to each proprietor. We hope to obtain one, and we shall probably give some extracts from it in the pages of the Literary Panorama.

After service, the procession commenced, to the works at Old Ford; where Col. Beaufoy of the 1st Royal Tower Hamlets' Militia attended with his regiment. Here a convenient platform, with seats and a covering over head, was erected for the accommodation of the ladies. It was soon filled with beauty and fashion. The royal standard waved on the top of a mound which is of prodigious dimensions, and may vie with several of the pyramids of Egypt. The military bands of both the Tower Hamlets' regiments were stationed in front of the places occupied by the ladies; and hither, on the sound of a bugle, which gave the signal of his approach, the Lord Mayor was conducted by the chairman, deputy-chairman, and the other directors, attended by a military guard of honour. Here a plan of the stupendous works was presented by the engineer, Mr. Ralph Walker, to whose superior abilities the works will bear lasting testimony. That gentleman explained the plan and pointed out the use of the several parts of the design. The Lord Mayor was then conducted, as before, (a numerous assemblage of gentlemen following,) to one of the sluices forming a communication between the works and the river Lea. The tide set strongly in from the Thames; and the chairman, assisted by the Lord Mayor, turned the crane which opened the sluice, and Father Thames poured his treasure of water into an immense reservoir, strongly guarded with brick-work, and of an oval form. The gentlemen present gave an English huzza, thrice three times repeated; they then passed on to the second sluice, which opens into a similar reservoir; the sluice was raised with the same ceremonies as the first; and a party of artillery-men, under the command of Lieut. Wheeler, fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns, the music played "God save the King," "Rule Britannia," "Water parted from the Sea," with many other popular airs; and the whole scene was impressively striking.

The reservoirs now filled apace, and when they had attained a proper height of water, the Lord Mayor, conducted and attended as before, proceeded to the building containing the steam-engines. The machinery was immediately set in motion;—upon which another royal salute was fired. The engines are awfully grand, and exhibit a wonderful effort of human ingenuity. We viewed with mingled astonishment and pleasure the stupendous apparatus, (of 100 horses' power), working with hardly any perceptible friction; and revolving with the precision and ease of an ordinary time-piece. — The Lord Mayor, &c. now ascended to the top of the immense mound, over which the water is forced by the engines, through iron tubes of large diameter; from this elevation, assisted by its own gravity, it rushes into the mains and service-pipes extending over the eastern district of the metropolis and its environs. Here a marquee was pitched beneath the royal standard; refreshments were handed to the ladies and gentlemen present, and the King's health was drank, with three times three. An aperture in an iron tube shewed the rapidity of the stream of water as the steam engines drove it over the summit of the mound, and another aperture at the bottom exhibited the prodigious velocity which it had acquired in its precipitous descent. The Lord Mayor, the chairman, deputy chairman, and many other gentlemen, now left the works, under a third royal salute.—Among many other gentlemen who attended on this memorable occasion, we noticed the chairman and deputy-chairman of the East-India Company, Joseph Cotton, Esq. deputy-master of the corporation of the Trinity-house, Mr. Mellish the member for the county of Middlesex, General Turner, Admiral Douglas, many magistrates, and many eminent merchants and bankers.

At six o'clock, a sumptuous dinner was served at the City of London tavern; the tables were highly decorated with triumphal arches, &c. The Lord Mayor presided, as the chief magistrate always does in the city; Sir Daniel Williams, the chairman of the East-London water-works, sat on the right hand of his lordship, who was supported by the Rev. Mr. Robson, on his left. The deputy-chairman, Mr. Ord, sat opposite the Lord Mayor; and Mr. Mellish, Mr Alderman Combe, Sir William Blizard, the officers of the corps on duty, Admiral Douglas, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay of Old Ford, &c. &c. sat also at the directors' table:—there were four other tables, extending the length of the great room. "Nos nobis domine" was sung in a very capital style, as was "God save the King," the company all standing and joining in the chorus; many glees and songs followed; many loyal toasts were drank, and many appropriate sentiments. Col. Beaufoy's band were stationed in the gallery, and performed several pieces of music admirably well. Conviviality was kept up with great spirit, till a late hour. The Croydon canal having been opened on the same day,—success to that undertaking, was drank; and Mr. Marten, on the part of the directors and proprietors of that concern, returned thanks in a neatly turned speech. The whole of the day passed off most admirably. Not the slightest accident occurred. The weather was calm and mild, and the company attending the ceremony, consisting of many thousands, were highly gratified.—We heartily wish prosperity may attend the East-London Water-Works, which will afford an abundant supply of pure water to a district every day rapidly increasing in population and commercial consequence.

MR. CANNING'S LETTER TO THE EARL CAMDEN, &c. &c. &c.

Gloucester Lodge, November 14, 1809.

My Lord,—I had written to your Lordship immediately after the publication of your Lordship's Statement: but I delayed sending my Letter, in the hope of being able previously to submit it to the perusal of the Duke of Portland.

In this hope I have been disappointed by that fatal event, which has deprived this Country of one of it's most upright and disinterested Patriots; the King, of one of His most faithful, devoted, and affectionate Subjects; and the World, of one of the most blameless and most noble minded of Men.

Thus situated, I have thought it right to revise what I had written, and scrupulously to expunge every reference to the authority of the Duke of Portland, which would now stand upon my sole testimony; retaining such only as are supported, either by written documents which I shall be happy to communicate to your Lordship; or by facts which are well known to your Lordship or to your Colleagues, and in which, for the most part, your Lordship is yourself concerned.

Neither, however, can I content myself with this precaution: but must protest, at the same time, in the most earnest manner, against any possible misconstruction, by which any thing in the following Letter can be strained to a meaning unfavourable to the motives which actuated the Duke of Portland's conduct.

It is impossible, indeed, not to regret the policy, however well-intentioned, which dictated the reserve practised towards Lord Castlereagh in the beginning of this transaction; or that practised towards myself in its conclusion.

It is to be regretted, that the Duke of Portland should have imposed, and that your Lordship should have accepted, the condition of silence, in the first communications between you.

It is also to be regretted, that I should not have learnt in July, that your lordship was not party to the assurances then given to me on behalf of Lord Castlereagh's friends in general;—and that another Member of the Cabinet, comprehended in that description, had, (as I have since heard), refused to concur in them.

Had I been made acquainted with these circumstances, I should then have resigned; and my resignation would, at that time, have taken place without inconvenience or embarrassment; and without stirring those questions (no way connected with the causes of my retirement) or subjecting me to those misinterpretations of my conduct and motives, which have been produced by the coincidence of my resignation with that of the Duke of Portland.

But, however this reserve may be to be regretted, it is impossible to attribute the adoption of it, on the part of the Duke of Portland, to any other motives, than to that gentleness of nature which eminently distinguished him; and which led him to endeavour (above all things) to prevent political differences from growing into personal dissentions; and to aim at executing whatever arrangement might be expedient for improving or strengthening the Administration, with the concurrence (if possible) of all it's existing Members.

And no man who knows the affectionate respect and attachment, which the manly and generous qualities of the Duke of Portland's mind were calculated to command, and which I invariably bore to him, will suspect me of being willing to establish my own vindication, at the expence of the slightest disrespect to his memory, or prejudice to his fame.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

GEORGE CANNING.

To the Earl Camden, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord.—The Statement which has been published in the news-papers, in your Lordship's name, has decided a question on which I had before been hesitating, as to the necessity of an authentick detail of the transactions (so far as I am concerned in them or am acquainted with them) to which that Statement refers.

For that purpose, I think a direct address to your Lordship more decorous, both towards your Lordship and for myself, than an anonymous paragraph in a news-paper.

It is with the most painful reluctance, that I recur to a subject, which, so far as it concerns Lord Castlereagh and myself, had been settled in a manner, which is usually, I believe, considered as final.

Discussions of the causes of dispute more commonly precede, than follow, the extreme appeal, to which Lord Castlereagh resorted:—And when, after mature consideration, his Lordship had determined to resort to that appeal in the first instance, I should have thought, that such a choice, deliberately made, would have been felt by his friends to be equally conclusive upon them, as upon himself.

But your Lordship needs not to be informed, how assiduously my character has been assailed by writers in the news-papers, espousing Lord Castlereagh's quarrel, and supposed, (I trust, most injuriously), to be his Lordship's particular friends.

The perversions and misrepresentations of anonymous writers, however, would not have extorted from me any reply. But to them succeeded the publication of Lord Castlereagh's Letter to me September 19th.

I entirely disbelieve that Lord Castlereagh, and I distinctly deny that I myself, had any knowledge of this Publication.

But,—by what means it matters not,—the Letter is before the world: and though the course originally chosen by Lord Castlereagh precluded me from offering any explanation to him;—the course which has since been adopted on his behalf, (though undoubtedly without his privity), might perhaps have been considered as rendering such an explanation due to myself. It is however only since your Lordship's publication that I have felt it to be indispensably necessary.

The Statement on my behalf, which has also found it's way, (without my consent and against my wish), into the public Papers, was written under a sense of delicacy and restraint as to the particulars of the transaction,—which, from the character of the transaction itself, must always continue to prevail in a great degree; but from which, until Wednesday the 11th of October, the day on which I gave up the Seals, I had not an opportunity of soliciting any dispensation.

Of the indulgence which I then most humbly solicited, I trust I shall be able to avail myself sufficiently for my own vindication, without losing sight of those considerations of duty and propriety, by which the use of such an indulgence must necessarily be regulated and confined.

It is stated in Lord Castlereagh's Letter, "that I had demanded and procured from the Duke of Portland, before the rising of Parliament, a promise for Lord Castlereagh's removal from the War Department; that, by by this promise, Lord Castlereagh's situation, as a Minister of the Crown, was made dependent upon my pleasure; and that this promise I afterwards thought myself entitled to enforce;"

"That, after and notwithstanding this virtual supersession of Lord Castlereagh in his office, I allowed him to originate and conduct the Expedition to the Scheldt;"

"And that, during this whole period, I knew that the agitation, and the decision, of the question for his removal, were concealed from him: and was party to this concealment."

Lord Castlereagh indeed admits,

That he "has no right, as a public man, to resent my demanding, upon public grounds, his removal from his office, or even from the Administration, as a condition of my continuing a member of the Government."

But he contends, that a proposition "justifiable in itself," ought not to have been "executed in an unjustifiable manner:" and he makes me responsible for the manner in which the "Head of the Administration," and some Members of the Government, "*supposed* to be his (Lord Castlereagh's) Friends," executed the proposition, which he attributes to me.

He is ready to acknowledge, indeed, "that I pressed for a disclosure, at the same time that I pressed for a decision; and that the disclosure was resisted by the Duke of Portland and his (Lord Castlereagh's) *supposed* friends."

But, in this circumstance, Lord Castlereagh professes not to see any justification of what he conceives to have been my conduct towards him;—because, by acquiescing in the advice or intreaties of his "supposed friends," I admitted "an authority" on their part, "which I must have known them not to possess;"—because, by "pressing for disclosure," I shewed my own sense of the "unfairness" of concealment;—and because, with that sense, I "ought," (as he conceives me not to have done), "to have availed myself of the same alternative,—namely, my own Resignation,—to enforce disclosure, which I did to enforce decision."

Without offering a single word in the way of argument, I shall, by a distinct detail of facts in the order of their date, substantiate my contradiction of these charges.

I shall only premise,

1st,—That I had (as is admitted by Lord Castlereagh) an unquestionable right to require on publick grounds, a change in the War Department, tendering at the same time the alternative of my own Resignation.

2dly.—(What no man at all acquainted with the course of publick business will dispute), That the regular, effectual, and straight-forward course for bringing that alternative to issue, was to state it directly to the "Head of the Administration,"—the King's chief Minister,—to be laid by that Minister before the King.

I proceed to the detail of facts.

In the beginning of April, (April 2d) I addressed a letter to the Duke of Portland, containing a representation on the State of his Administration; and expressing my wish and intention, unless some change were effected in it, to resign.

Upon the Duke of Portland's requiring a more detailed explanation, as to the motives of my proffered resignation, I stated, (April 4th to 8th.) among other things, that a change either in my own department or in Lord Castlereagh's, appeared to me to be expedient for the public service. I stated my perfect willingness that the alternative should be decided for my retirement; and only requested that the decision might (if possible) take place before the recommencement of business in Parliament after the Easter-holidays.

The Duke of Portland requested me to suspend the execution of my intention to resign; wishing to have an opportunity of consulting with some of our Colleagues, before he determined what advice to lay before the King.

The Easter holidays thus passed away. April 16, shortly after his Grace's return to Town from Bulstrode, the Duke of Portland opened the subject to one of the members of the cabinet, whose name, (not having been hitherto brought forward), I do not think it necessary to mention. Your lordship is perfectly acquainted with it.

By the Duke of Portland's desire, I had a communication with that Member of the Cabinet, within a very few days after his interview with the Duke of Portland. He strongly represented the difficulty of making

any new Arrangement, during the sitting of Parliament; and urged me to defer the pressing my own resignation till the end of the session.—To this recommendation I did not promise to accede: but we agreed, (whether upon his suggestion or upon mine I am not confident), that, at all events, no step whatever could properly be taken, until after the decision of the question upon the writership;—which was about this time brought forward in the House of Commons.

That question was decided on Tuesday April 25.

On Friday the 28th, the Duke of Portland communicated fully with your lordship; and informed me, as the result of that communication, that your lordship thought a change in Lord Castlereagh's situation in the Government desireable,—provided it could be effected honorably for Lord Castlereagh, and that it "could be reconciled to Lord Castlereagh's feelings."

From this period, I understood that your Lordship was constantly consulted by the Duke of Portland in every step of the transaction. Other Members of the Cabinet were also consulted by the Duke of Portland:—but, how many of them, or at what precise periods, I neither knew at the time, nor can now undertake to say.

Shortly after your lordship's first interview with the Duke of Portland, (I am sure before May 5,) that Member of the Cabinet with whom his Grace had first communicated, reported to me a suggestion of your Lordship's of a change of office for Lord Castlereagh, evidently calculated on the principles which your Lordship had stated as indispensable to such a change. Whether this communication to me was in the nature of a direct message from your Lordship, I do not exactly know. But I understood distinctly that you knew of its being made to me; and that whatever observation I might make upon it, was to be reported to your Lordship. What I observed upon it, was in substance,—that it was not for me to presume to say what change would be proper;—that I had done all that I had thought myself either called upon or at liberty to do, in stating to the Duke of Portland my opinions, and my intention to resign;—that the Duke of Portland alone could either propose any change, or obtain the necessary authority for carrying it into effect;—and that I therefore recommend that your Lordship should state your suggestion to the Duke of Portland.

May 5, the Duke of Portland informed me, that he had determined to lay the whole subject, on the following Wednesday before His Majesty.

On Wednesday, May 10, he informed me that he had done so: and that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to say, that He would take the subject into His serious consideration.

On Wednesday, May 31, apprehending it to be possible, that my intention might not have been fully explained to His Majesty, and thinking it my duty to leave no doubt upon it, I humbly repeated to His Majesty the representations which I had before made to the Duke of Portland, and humbly tendered my Resignation. I received thereupon His Majesty's gracious commands, to retain my situation until His Majesty should have considered the whole subject.

Some time in the course of the next week, I think on June 8, the Duke of Portland stated to me, that he had received His Majesty's commands, to propose, and to carry into effect at the end of the Session of Parliament, an Arrangement for a partial change in the War Department.

The particulars of this Arrangement I do not think it proper to detail: feeling it my duty to limit myself strictly to what is absolutely necessary for the explanation of my own conduct. It is sufficient to state, that the object of this Arrangement was not the removal of Lord Castlereagh, but, a new distribution of the business of the War Department, whereby that part of it which was connected with political correspondence, would have been transferred to the Foreign Office; and the business of another office, then vacant, would have been transferred to Lord Castlereagh. It is only necessary to add that the effect of this new distribution would not have been to take out of Lord Castlereagh's hands the superintendance of the Expedition to the Scheldt.

June 13, I wrote to the Duke of Portland, signifying to him that, although such an Arrangement had never entered into my contemplation, and although I did not think it calculated to remedy all the difficulties which had induced me to bring the state of the Administration under his Grace's consideration, I was ready, so far as I was concerned, to undertake and discharge to the best of my ability, any duty which His Majesty might be graciously pleased to devolve upon me: but I expressed at the same time, great doubts, whether this arrangement could be expected to be acceptable to Lord Castlereagh, or (in all its parts) satisfactory to the public feeling.

On Sunday June 18, (Parliament being expected to rise on the 20th or 21st,) I wrote to the Duke of Portland, to inquire, whether this arrangement, or any other, was to take place; stating to him, that "if things remained as they then were, I was determined not to remain in office."

June 18, in answer, the Duke of Portland mentioned to me a new plan of Arrangement, altogether different from that which he had been authorized to carry into effect;

and stated that he had sent for your Lordship, and the other Member of the Cabinet with whom your Lordship and the Duke of Portland had been in constant communication, to co-operate with him, in forwarding this new Plan, and to urge Lord Castlereagh to consent to it.

The particulars of this new Plan I do not think it necessary to state, as I learnt from the Duke of Portland, either the next day or the day following it, that to this Plan Lord Castlereagh certainly could not be brought to agree. Whether this was known to his Grace only from your Lordship, or through your Lordship from Lord Castlereagh himself, I was not apprized.

On Wednesday, 21, the day of the rising of Parliament, I was assured by the Duke of Portland, that the specific Arrangement which he had in the first instance proposed, *viz.* the new distribution of the business of the War Department, should be carried into effect:—and, that His Majesty had directed him to desire your Lordship to communicate His decision to Lord Castlereagh.

On Tuesday, June 27, finding that no communication had been yet made to Lord Castlereagh, I wrote to the Duke of Portland, in terms of the strongest remonstrance, both against the concealment and the delay: and intimated my determination to recur to my original intention, and to press the acceptance of my Resignation.

Accordingly, on the following day, Wednesday the 28th of June, I had an audience of the King, in which I humbly and earnestly repeated to His Majesty, the tender of my Resignation.

That same evening, the Duke of Portland informed me that he had that day signified to your Lordship the King's desire, that your Lordship should communicate the intended Arrangement to Lord Castlereagh; and that the communication was to be made by your Lordship as soon as the Expedition had sailed; which it was expected, would be in less than a fortnight from that time.

But before this fortnight elapsed,—*viz.* on Wednesday, July 5,—the Duke of Portland informed me, that, in consideration of the difficulties attending the proposed Arrangement, he, and those with whom he had consulted, were of opinion, that another should be substituted for it, which he trusted would also be more agreeable to me. He told me that hopes were entertained that your Lordship would determine to offer your Resignation, for the purpose of facilitating a general Arrangement, in which a complete change in the War Department might be effected consistently with Lord Castlereagh's feelings. He said, however, that your Lordship had not yet finally made up your mind upon the subject:—but that you would probably come to a decision before the following Wednesday.

The Duke of Portland stated his intention, in the event of your Lordship's resignation, to submit to His Majesty, the nomination of Lord Wellesley to the War Department.

It was well known by the Duke of Portland that I had been always anxious for Lord Wellesley's accession to the Cabinet: but this was the first mention to me in the course of this transaction, of his introduction into the War Department.—But for a severe indisposition, Lord Wellesley would, before this time, have been on his way to Spain.

On Thursday, July 13, the Duke of Portland informed me, that your Lordship had, the day before, actually tendered your Resignation; but that your Lordship had annexed to it the conditions, that no change should take place till after the termination of the Expedition to the Scheldt; and that it should be left to your Lordship to choose the time of making any communication to Lord Castlereagh.

July 13 to 20. I made the strongest remonstrances against this new delay, and this indefinite renewal of the concealment from Lord Castlereagh. I said, that after the repeated postponements which had already taken place, and after the reserve which had already been practised towards Lord Castlereagh, I could not rely upon the execution of any Arrangement which should not be now completely settled in all it's parts. And if this were not to be done, I most earnestly entreated that His Majesty might be advised now to accept my Resignation.

The Duke of Portland most anxiously deprecated my Resignation, as leading, in his apprehension, to the dissolution of the Administration. He declared himself to be authorized to assure me, in the most solemn manner, that the Arrangement now in contemplation should positively take place at the termination of the Expedition; that the Seals of the War Department should then be offered to Lord Wellesley,—an office, (to be vacated by means of your Lordship's retirement), being at the same time to be offered to Lord Castlereagh;—and that in the interval, and without loss of time, Lord Castlereagh's friends should take opportunities of preparing him for the change and reconciling him to it, by representing to him the great advantages to be derived from it, in the acquisition of additional strength to the Government.

Not only the Duke of Portland, but other Members of the Cabinet, Lord Castlereagh's friends, some directly, and some through common friends, urged me, in the most earnest manner, to acquiesce in the postponement now proposed. It was represented to me, that if instead of pressing for the execu-

tion of the Arrangement now, time were allowed to Lord Castlereagh's friends to prepare him for the change, and to reconcile him to it, the Arrangement might ultimately take place in an amicable manner; that every publick object might thus be answered, without any unnecessary harshness to the feelings of individuals; and that so far from finding fresh impediments raised to the execution of the Arrangement, when the time arrived, I should find all those, to whose representations I yielded, considering themselves pledged equally, with the Duke of Portland, to see it carried into effect.

It is due to your Lordship, to say that your Lordship's name was not, so far as I recollect, specifically mentioned to me on this occasion: but it is equally due to myself, to declare that I never for a moment imagined nor could have believed that the general description of "Lord Castlereagh's friends," as stated to me without exception or qualification by the Duke of Portland, did not comprehend your Lordship, whose proffered Resignation was the basis of the whole Arrangement, and without whose express consent, therefore, no other person could announce the Arrangement to Lord Castlereagh.

By these representations and assurances, at length, July 20th, most reluctantly, and I confess against my better judgment, I was induced to acquiesce in the proposed postponement of the change; and consented to remain in office till the termination of the Expedition.

On Saturday, Sept. 2d., the result of the Expedition to the Scheldt being then known, I wrote to the Duke of Portland, at Bulstrode, reminding his Grace, that the period fixed for offering the Seals of the War Department to Lord Wellesley, was arrived.

On the following Wednesday, the 6th. of September, the Duke of Portland informed me, that no steps whatever had been taken by any of Lord Castlereagh's friends, to reconcile him to the change, or to prepare him for it; that the execution of the Arrangement would be attended with other Resignations, or at least with one other Resignation, (of which I had never before received the slightest intimation); and that he had himself determined to retire.

Upon receiving this intelligence, I immediately disclaimed any wish that the Arrangement, however positively I understood it to have been settled, should be carried into effect under circumstances to me so unexpected; and instantly reverted to that "alternative" which, upon each successive stage of difficulties and delays, I had uniformly pressed,—that of the tender of my own Resignation;—which I desired the Duke of Portland to lay that day before the King.

On the following day, Thursday, Sept. 7, I declined attending the Cabinet; stating in a letter to the Duke of Portland, (which I left it to his Grace to communicate to the Cabinet if he should think proper), that I considered my Resignation as in His Majesty's hands; and myself as holding my office only until my Successor should be named.

On Friday the 8th, I heard from the Duke of Portland that Lord Castlereagh had sent in his Resignation. I have been informed since, (but whether correctly or not I cannot affirm), that he did so, in consequence of a communication made to him, by your Lordship, after the Cabinet of the preceding day.

On Thursday, Sept. 14, your Lordship called upon me at the Foreign Office by your own appointment, for the purpose of explaining the causes which had prevented your making any communication to Lord Castlereagh in the earlier stages of the transaction.

On Tuesday, Sept. 19, your Lordship, in answer to a letter of mine of the preceding day, explained to me the grounds of your silence to Lord Castlereagh, during the latter period of the transaction.

On Wednesday morning, Sept. 20, I received from Lord Castlereagh the Letter, which produced our Meeting.*

From this series of facts it appears,

That, in April, I made a representation to the King's First Minister, on the general state of the Administration: and that, in the course of the discussions arising out of that representation, I proposed on public grounds, not, as Lord Castlereagh appears to have been informed, his removal from the Administration, but the alternative of a change, either in the War or Foreign department;

That on May 10, the Duke of Portland submitted to His Majesty the subject of my representation; and informed me that His Majesty would be pleased to take it into His consideration;

That, from May 10, until the 8th of June, I was wholly unapprized of the result of that consideration: but that, for fear of misapprehension, I had, in person, during that interval,—viz. May 31,—humbly repeated my representation, and tendered my Resignation, to His Majesty;

That, on or about June 8, for the first time, an Arrangement was stated to me, which had for it's object a new distribution of the business of the War Department, and that, on the 13th, I signified my acquiescence in that Arrangement, so far as I was concerned;

That, on the 18th, another Arrangement was stated to me, as intended to be substituted for that in which I had acquiesced: but that on the 21st, it was announced to me that the first Arrangement was finaly decided upon; was to be immediately carried into

* Vide Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 305.

effect; and was to be communicated to Lord Castlereagh by your Lordship;

That, on June 27, no step appearing to have been taken, either to execute the intended Arrangement, or to apprize Lord Castlereagh of it, I remonstrated against the delay, and against the concealment from Lord Castlereagh: and that, on the 28th, I again tendered my Resignation; and that on the same day your Lordship received an injunction to communicate the intended Arrangement to Lord Castlereagh;

That, on July 5th, a new plan was stated to me to be in contemplation; a plan originating with your Lordship, and depending for it's execution upon a step to be taken by yourself: that this plan was, on the 13th, announced to me as settled, and as intended to be substituted for that which had been first proposed;

That I at that time renewed my remonstrances in the strongest manner, both against the delay and against the concealment; but that it was stated to me to be an indispensable condition of this plan on your Lordship's part,—that it should not be acted upon till the termination of the Expedition to the Scheldt; and that the time of making the communication to Lord Castlereagh should be left to your Lordship's discretion;

That at length, in compliance with the representations and intreaties of the Duke of Portland, and of others, Lord Castlereagh's friends, and upon the most solemn assurances that Lord Castlereagh should in the mean time be prepared by his friends for the change, and that the change should positively take place at the period fixed by your Lordship, I consented to remain in office;

That on Wednesday, Sept. 6, finding that *nothing* had been done towards preparing Lord Castlereagh for the Arrangement; and that the execution of it would be attended with difficulties of which I had not before been apprized, I desired the Duke of Portland to lay my Resignation before the King.

Your Lordship will therefore perceive,

That up to June 8, so far from being in possession of any "promise for Lord Castlereagh's removal," and from his continuance in office being made thereby "dependent upon my pleasure;"—no decision whatever had, to my knowledge, been taken, up to that time; no proposal had been made to me by the Duke of Portland, in any way affecting Lord Castlereagh's political situation; and no intimation had been given to me, whether my own resignation would be finally accepted or declined;

That the Arrangement which was in contemplation from June 8 to July 5, in no degree affected, and was never intended to affect, "the conduct of the Expedition to the Scheldt;"

That Lord Castlereagh's "removal from the War Department" was first determined upon as part of the plan of which your Lordship's Resignation was the basis;

That his "removal from the Administration" was not at any time "demanded" by me;

And, lastly, that I *did* employ, the tender of my own Resignation, not to "enforce decision" *only*, (as Lord Castlereagh's Letter supposes), but equally to "enforce disclosure;" and that in fact I did ultimately resign, rather than "enforce" the intended change, under circumstances so different from those which I had been authorized to expect.

It cannot be expected that I should labour very anxiously to refute the charge of my having "*supposed*" your Lordship and others "*to be* Lord Castlereagh's *friends*;" and having, under that impression, deferred to your opinion and "authority," in a matter affecting Lord Castlereagh's interests and feelings.

That your Lordship, in particular, as well from near connection as from an active and anxious partiality, was entitled to consultation, and to deference on such an occasion;—is a persuasion which I felt in common, as I believe, with every Member of the Government; and which not even Lord Castlereagh's disclaimer has induced me to renounce.

I should not have been surprised, nor should I have thought myself entitled to take the smallest offence, if your Lordship had, instead of concurring in the expediency of a change in Lord Castlereagh's department, protested against it, and had recommended to the Duke of Portland, to advise the King to accept my resignation: and it was perfectly known by the Duke of Portland, and I am confident, not unknown by your Lordship, that, at any moment from the beginning of these discussions to the end, I was not only ready but desirous to terminate them by resigning.

But when the opinion of the expediency of a change in the War Department, had been adopted by so many of the immediate friends of Lord Castlereagh, upon the condition that it should be reconciled to Lord Castlereagh's feelings, and when they, and your Lordship among the first, had devised and concerted with the King's First Minister, the mode of carrying that object into execution, I cannot help thinking that I should have been much, and justly, blamed, if I had insisted upon taking the communication to Lord Castlereagh out of your hands into my own.

I now come to your Lordship's Statement. That Statement is as follows:

"As it may be inferred, from a Statement which has appeared in the public papers, that Lord Camden withheld from Lord Castlereagh a

communication which he had been desired to make to him, it is necessary that it should be understood, that however Mr. Canning might have conceived the communication alluded to, to have been made to Lord Camden, it was never stated to Lord Camden, that the communication was made at the desire of Mr. Canning; and, so far from Lord Camden having been authorized to make the communication to Lord Castlereagh, he was absolutely restricted from so doing.

"As it may also be inferred that Lord Camden was expected to prepare Lord Castlereagh's mind for any proposed change, it is necessary that it should be understood, that Lord Camden never engaged to communicate to Lord Castlereagh any circumstances respecting it, before the termination of the Expedition."

Morning Chronicle, October 19th.

This Statement appears to me to have been much misunderstood. It has been construed as if your Lordship had meant to aver that what you were *restricted from doing* and what you *had not engaged to do*, were one and the same thing:—whereas your Lordship's Statement, in point of fact, contains two distinct propositions, and refers to two separate periods of time.

The period during which your Lordship states yourself to have been "*absolutely restricted*" from making a communication to Lord Castlereagh, extends from the 28th of April, on which day the first communication was made by the Duke of Portland to your Lordship, to the time at which the proposed Arrangement for the new distribution of the business of the War Department was superseded by your Lordship's tender of your Resignation.

The period during which your Lordship states yourself "*not to have engaged*" to make a communication to Lord Castlereagh, extends from the time of the tender of your Lordship's Resignation to the termination of the Expedition to the Scheldt.

It ought, however, to be observed, that during the first of these two periods,—from April 28 to July 12,—the nature of the communication to be made to Lord Castlereagh, and the nature of the restriction imposed upon your Lordship, were entirely changed.

Previously to June 8,—the communication which your Lordship would have had to make to Lord Castlereagh, was simply that I had represented the expediency of a change either in his Department or in mine; and that *no* decision whatever had yet been taken upon this representation.

With respect to *this* communication, it does appear that the restriction upon your Lordship was absolute and indefinite.—But I knew nothing of it's existence.

Subsequently to June 8, the communication to be made to Lord Castlereagh was, that an Arrangement was in contemplation for a new distribution of the business of the War Department.

With respect to *this* communication, not only was the *restriction* upon your Lordship not indefinitely continued; but your Lordship actually received on June 28, an *injunction to make this communication* to Lord Castlereagh at a period distinctly specified, viz. the sailing of the Expedition. And this injunction was only superseded by a voluntary act of your Lordship's—your tender of your own Resignation, July 12, as the basis of another Arrangement.

During the whole of the period, from April 28 to July 12, the concealment practised towards Lord Castlereagh was either without my knowledge and contrary to my belief, or it was against my earnest remonstrances.

It was without my knowledge and contrary to my belief, up to the week in which Parliament rose; and from that time forth it was against my earnest remonstrances.

Even when I learnt, in June, that the communication had not been made by your Lordship to Lord Castlereagh, I did not learn that you had been prevented from making it by any absolute restriction.

It was not till the month of July, in the course of the discussions which took place from the 13th to the 20th of that month, respecting the proposal for postponing the new Arrangement to be founded on your Lordship's resignation, and for leaving to your Lordship's discretion the time of disclosure to Lord Castlereagh, that I learnt that the silence which you had hitherto observed towards him, had been imposed upon your Lordship by the injunction of the Duke of Portland. I did not till then know with whom the concealment hitherto practised had originated; I frankly own that I thought it had originated with your Lordship; I was anxious above all things that it should not be ever suspected that it had originated with me; or that I had been a consenting party to it, or even (till a late period) conscious of its existence.

In my correspondence with the Duke of Portland at this period, therefore, at the same time that I resisted the new delay then proposed, I disclaimed any concurrence in the concealment which had been hitherto practised—and requested, "that it might be remembered hereafter, whenever that concealment should be alleged against *me*, as an act of injustice to Lord Castlereagh, that it did not originate in *my* suggestion, that so far from desiring it, I had conceived (however erroneously) *your Lordship* to be the sure channel of communication to Lord Castlereagh; and that up to a very late period I had believed such communication to have been actually made."

The Duke of Portland in answer acknowledged my repeated remonstrances against the concealment; stating himself at the same time not to have been aware that I had at any [illegible]

believed the communication to have been actually made; but assuring me, "that he should be at all times ready to avow that the concealment had originated with himself, (the Duke of Portland); that he had *enjoined it* to all those with whom he had communicated, —from motives which he was at all times ready justify; and that he was desirous of taking whatever blame might have been, or might at any time be, incurred by it upon himself."

This, as I have said, was my first knowledge of any restriction whatever upon your Lordship's communication to Lord Castlereagh.

If I am asked *why* I believed your Lordship to have *actually made* the communication, I answer, because it was natural that you should make it; because the expectation of your making it was the motive which induced me to desire (and I *did* desire) that the communication should be made your Lordship;—because the manner in which you first received that communication (as reported to me by the Duke of Portland) tended to confirm the belief that your Lordship was the fit channel of communication to Lord Castlereagh;—and because I knew not of the existence of any impediment to your pursuing what appeared to me (and does still appear to me) the natural and obvious course to be pursued upon such an occasion.

If it be objected, that I ought not to have been contented with *presuming* the disclosure to have been made, but ought to have diligently ascertained that it was so;—first, I answer—that no person naturally sets about ascertaining that of which he entertains no doubt:—and, secondly, I answer—that the moment that my suspicion of the fact was excited, I did set about ascertaining the truth; and that upon ascertaining it, I did remonstrate in the strongest manner against the concealment;—and enforced that remonstrance by the tender of my own Resignation.

It was on June 26 or 27 (five or six days after Parliament rose) that I discovered my suspicion to be founded.—On the 27th I remonstrated.—On the 28th I tendered my Resignation.—And in the course of the same day, your Lordship (as I have already stated) received an injunction to make the communication as soon as the Expedition should have sailed.

The second of the two periods to which your Lordship's Statement refers, begins from July 12, the day of the tender of your Lordship's Resignation.

It does not appear, nor does your Lordship's Statement aver, that at any time during this second period, the restriction which had been originally imposed upon your Lordship was renewed; or that any other existed, except that which your Lordship had imposed upon yourself, and which was therefore no longer binding upon your Lordship than while you might yourself be willing that it should bind you.

Of the extent to which this *self-imposed* restriction appears to have gone, I had not any suspicion. I knew indeed that your Lordship had stipulated to keep the time of the disclosure to Lord Castlereagh in your own hands: but subsequently to my being made acquainted with that stipulation, I had received the assurances, which I have already described, on behalf of "Lord Castlereagh's friends;" and had relied upon those assurances.

It was not till Sept. 6 that I learnt that those assurances had not been carried into effect. It was not till Sept. 19 that I learnt that your Lordship had been no party to them. Then, indeed, I learnt that your Lordship had not only "*not engaged*" to make the communication previously to the "issue of "the Expedition being known here"—but that in July you had "stated to *one* of our "Colleagues," (not the Duke of Portland) —"*who was urging an earlier communica-*"*tion*, that the time of communication, so "far as you were concerned, was for you to "decide; but that no one had a right to say "you did not perform that part in the trans-"action in which you were concerned, *if* "*you did not open your lips to Lord Castle-*"*reagh before the issue of the Expedition* "*was known here.*"

This information I received from your Lordship, in a letter dated Sept. 19. It was then perfectly new to me.

I leave your Lordship to judge what must have been my surprise, when, after receiving from your Lordship, on the evening of Sept. 19, this frank avowal of the real origin of the concealment maintained, during this latter and most important period, towards Lord Castlereagh, I received on the following morning Lord Castlereagh's letter of the same date, making *me* responsible for that concealment.

I have not to trouble your Lordship with any farther observations.

I have confined myself to matters growing out of Lord Castlereagh's Letter, and out of your Lordship's Statement: on those alone have I any right to claim your Lordship's attention.

To this Address to your Lordship I have been compelled to resort, however reluctantly, to vindicate my private honour. As to any charges against my public conduct—this is not the mode to reply to them. If any such shall be brought against me, at the proper time and in the proper place, I shall be prepared to meet and to repel them.——I have the honour to be, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,—GEORGE CANNING.

POETRY.

EGO ET REX MEUS,

SUGGESTED BY THE JUBILEE, OCT. 25, 1809.

Ego et Rex meus..... *C. Wolsey.*

In dulce Jubelo,
Nun singet, und seyt froh:
M. Luther's Hymn.

"I and my King," said Wolsey in his hour
Of glory, and the boastful pride of pow'r.
"I and my King," I too have sometimes said,
Calling to mind near fifty years have flown,
How in that year which plac'd him on the throne,
The ways of Commerce I began to tread.

Now at this solemn hour, when his command
Proclaims a Jubilee through all the land,
And gen'ral bounty sets the pris'ner free;
I, from the business of the world apart,
Look back, and bless the Lord with grateful heart,
For all the mercies he hath shower'd on me.

Wealth, e'en beyond the wish of youth, is mine;
Escap'd from chance and care, the will divine
Hath bid my day of life go down in peace,
Not having other hopes, nor other fears
Than solemn thoughts, which, in our latter years,
Befit the Christian, waiting his release.

These are my gains, O Lord, by following still,
In some degree, thy ho y word and will,
From evils dire been thus preserv'd and free;—
Obedience to thine everlasting laws,
Has blest us all alike,—what other cause?—
My Country and my King, as well as me.

And now, when Time's unsparing hand doth bring
An equal lot on me and on my King,
A kindred in our fates I seem to see;
In Nature's mildest feelings when I pray,
Be merciful, O gracious God, (I say)
Here and hereafter to my King and me.

MERCATOR.

.....

TO THOMAS CLARKSON,

ON HIS PORTRAITURE OF THE QUAKERS, 1807.

Inferior painters may a likeness trace;
Heavy and formal, void of life and grace,
His humble portraiture thus *Sewell* drew,
Artless and cold, but still to nature true.
E'en *Barclay's* piece, though justly drawn by rules,
Is stiffly clad in armour of the schools.
To thee 'twas left, O *Clarkson!* to combine
The graceful mien with beauty's flowing line;
Wise as the serpent, harmless as the dove,
The FRIENDS are drawn one family of love:
Each comely feature in full light reveal'd,
Each harshness soften'd, and each spot conceal'd:
Th' apostate world in night and darkness lies;
They dwell in Goshen midst unclouded skies;
Celestial harmony amongst them reigns,
And Heaven-born souls inhabit earthly plains.
Thus when the Queen of Love Apelles drew,
The fairest forms he set before his view;
From each selected every graceful part,
And form'd the beauteous whole with matchless art:
The wond'ring world confess'd the heav'nly birth,
But own'd no mortal likeness on the earth.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Essex.—Nov. 23, 1809. This season the drill has been very much used. The pieces of wheat planted and sown, are well done; and all are very nearly finished. Such wheat plants as have already shewn themselves, appear healthy. Never was an Autumn when the lands wrought better for the seed. General report says, the different grains come pretty well from the flail, and speaking impartially, afford a tolerably fair crop. A finer time for clover seed was never known. The young plants of clover look beautiful. All the summer-fallowed lands are laid up for the winter, in excellent order. Cabbages for milch cows are now in use, and yield well. Turnips much better than were expected to be. No alteration in the value of meat, and lean stock.

Warwick.—The unusual fineness of the last two months, has rendered the *gloomy* month of November no longer entitled to the wonted epithet. The wheats look remarkably healthy;—from the early frosts at the close of the month, will be little liable to be affected by the grub; corn of all kinds declines in price. The new corn, when not well housed, breaks far better by being mixed with the grain of last year; stock both for the knife, and to be kept, is rather on the decline.—Wool stationary.

Suffolk.—The weather during the last month has been extremely favourable to agricultural operations: so far as *promises* may be trusted to, the wheats and other plants are flattering. Husbandry labours in general are proceeding with vigour and spirit; and report speaks more favourably of the produce than some of our gloomy speculators had anticipated.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, November 27, 1809.

The state of public affairs at home, is always of much greater consequence to the British islands than the situation of foreign countries, or the manœuvres and intricacies of Continental courts. It is more especially so, at a time when arrangements are making by a ministry in some parts of it *new*, and on the eve of a meeting of parliament. Since the last deliberations of that national council, the great officers of state have experienced the vicissitude of human events, and changes have taken place among them; some arising from the political feelings of individuals, others the consequence of that last change which triumphs over mortal man.

In our last number, we gave the letters which passed between two of the late ministers, previous to that appeal to arms which all

humanised minds abhor as a relic of the barbarous ages. What vindication of honour has resulted from that action, it might puzzle the most lynx-eyed observer to determine, and we take the liberty of suggesting still further, that had that affair terminated fatally for the party challenged to the field, the preceding EXPLANATION (or any other, by the principal) could never have appeared in our pages. That explanation, as an appeal to reason and understanding, not to arms and accident, is entitled to attention, independent of the interest it must necessarily excite as a kind of state paper, and explanatory of events in which the public has been deeply interested.

Whether, after perusing these papers, those who most *wish* for cordial unanimity in our representative body, may venture to *hope* for it, we cannot presume to anticipate. This we know, that WE desire on the behalf of the community, that cool, orderly, unbiassed contemplation of public concerns by that public body, to which the angry passions and the different objects of parties, never contribute; but most mischievously counteract.

Whatever diversities of opinion may prevail, we have nevertheless, the firm persuasion, that all wish well to the country.

The catholics in Ireland have held meetings in which they have resolved to petition parliament, on the subject of their remaining disabilities. We hope in our next number to present a few thoughts on this subject.

Our arrangements with the American States are unfinished. Our northern colonies reap the advantage of this uncertainty. Our West-India islands, are in a state of security: and if, as is expected, Guadaloupe, the only French island in those seas, remaining to the enemy should fall, their security must be confirmed. It is understood, that a British expedition is gone against that island: and succours have sailed from France to protect it. We trust, they are sent too late.

We naturally turn our eyes to the Mauritius, the *last* colony remaining to France, with more than usual desires of its capture. When this is effected the resources to which the Emperor and king can apply for "ships, colonies and commerce," will be few indeed!

The state of affairs on the continent is but little changed from what appeared in our last. Austria is not destroyed; nor has her enemy accomplished his avowed purpose of trampling her under his feet. That she is injured, we know: that party politics have paralyzed her efforts, we believe: that she may recover *by wisdom* we hope with confidence: that she will be *wise*———

Russia has had just sense enough to perceive that the *entire* destruction of Austria, was precedent to the entire destruction of Russia. The fate of Turkey wavers: will Russia subdue that empire?—not immediately. Will France accomplish it? not immediately. Spain is not yet conquered; and we expect that to effect the conquest of that country the permission of Lord Collingwood is previously necessary. Indeed, we flatter ourselves that his Lordship's sanction to the admission of a large fleet of French line of battle ships into Spanish ports has been ratified—*on terms perfectly satisfactory to himself, and his country*. We shall be happy to find it dated on the day of the Royal Jubilee.

The necessity of applying to a British Admiral for this permission, may be taken as additional mortification to the Emperor and King: but that it will throw him into another fit of Epilepsy, (which all the world says, is his invincible disorder), we doubt: his own personal sufferings might have that effect: but the sufferings of his subjects has no effect whatever on his Corsican constitution.

The state of Sweden will readily be inferred from the articles in our *Observanda Externa* which concern that power. To compare the extent of territory possessed by Sweden at the beginning of the last century with what she governs at present, would be a salutary lesson to the *Tyro* in politics on the subject of terrestial vicissitudes.

Denmark has to regret this year the loss of all those toll duties taken in the Sound, which formerly considerably increased her revenue. As the feelings of Britons are not inimical to that country, we too regret the sufferings of Denmark.

Holland—Holland—Holland—where is Holland?—There *was* a country known by that name, which in the days of the Duke of Marlborough opposed the French *Grand Monarque* with spirit and vigour. Where the statesmen of that power held their sittings there was the center of Political business. It was thought to be of consequence to obtain the *fiat* of their High Mightinesses the States General—but their High Mightinesses the States General have since that period succumbed to a French faction, and have bowed their necks to the *unprofitable* yoke of a Gallic Viceroy. Do the storks, of which the Dutch used to boast that they would only breed in a land of liberty, still visit their towns?—if they do, it proves that frogs not liberty attracted the storks, as gain not glory attracted Dutchmen.—— But, why should we not accept this token as importing that a spirit of liberty yet lurks in some of the provinces, and that the time may come when the presence of the storks may be justified by the restoration of liberty to the country, and Holland again be found ranged on the side of Honour, Patriotism and Virtue?

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF OCTOBER, TO THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER, 1801.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.—Mrs. Larken, of Tottenham Green.—In Bedford-place, Russel-square, the lady of S. Barrow, Esq.—Lady Holland, at Holland House, Kensington.

Of Daughters.—At Radley, Berks, the lady of Sir George Bowyer, Bart. M.P.—At Holy Castle, in Scotland, the lady of Sir W. Elliot, Bart.—At Wilton Lodge, the lady of James Anderson, Esq.—At Bilton, the lady of the Rev. J. A. Curtis.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Paul's Church, Bristol, Mr. Charles Edward Rawlins, merchant of that city, to Miss Jane Champion, youngest daughter of the late Richard Champion, Esq. of Rocky Branch, South Carolina.—At Cork, Lieut. Watkins, of the Druid frigate, to Miss Meade of that city.—Lieut. F. Hall, of 2d Somerset, to Miss M. Shovel, of Croydon.—Lately, at Paris, P. Crespigny, Esq. to Miss Wade.—At Sandwich, Edward Slaughter, Esq. to Miss Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Pettman, of Sandwich.—At Islington church, R. Wilmot, Esq. of Guildford street, merchant, son of W. Wilmot, Esq. of the county of Kent, to Miss Jane, only daughter of the late Sampson Wheildon, Esq. of Caldon, Staffordshire.—At Poole, John Ingleby, Esq. of Wood street, Cheapside, to Miss S. Richards, of that place.—M. M. Butlin, jun. Esq. of Turville park, Bucks, to Miss A. Gibson, of Watling street.—At Messina, in August last, Miss Jackson, to Augustus Granet, Esq. deputy-commissary-general to the British forces in the island of Sicily.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Jeremiah Dick, Esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss H. Le Coq, of John-street, Bedford-row.—C. Walker, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miss Curwen, of Workington Hall, Cumberland.—At Newland, Gloucestershire, Thomas du Boisson, of Wandsforth, Surrey, Esq. to Miss Birt, of Newland.—At Woburn, Bedfordshire, C. Penrose, Esq. of Francis street, Bedford-square, to Miss Thornton, of Woburn.—At Box, near Bath, John Hicks, Esq. of Blomer Hill, Bucks, to Miss Horlock, of Ashwick-house, Gloucester.—The Duke of Devonshire to Lady Elizabeth Forster.—At St. James's church, Clerkenwell, Mr. John Gifford Sleap, nephew of the late Dr. Andrew Gifford, to Miss Jane Hindmarsh, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Hindmarsh, printer to His Royal Higness the Prince of Wales.—At St. George's Church, Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Partridge to Miss S. Coulson. The singularity of their appearance excited much attraction, the man being about 6 feet 4 inches, and the lady about 4 feet. From their *youthful* looks, and sprightliness of manners, it was strongly conjectured, that it was a *run-away* match, particularly as their united ages could not, on a moderate calculation, be *more* than 150 years!—Richardson Purves, Esq. to Miss Hyde, of Fenchurch-street.—Edward Ellice, Esq. to hon. Lady Hannah Bettesworth.—At Bowden, Booth Grey, Esq. of Aston Hayes, Cheshire, to Lady Sophia Grey.—At St. Pancras Church, Mr. Joseph Payne, of the Office of Ordance, Tower, to Miss Sarah Fulford, of New Millman-street.—At Liverpool, W. Brydon, Esq. of London, to Miss Comberbach, daughter of Mr. Peter Comberbach, of Musley Vale.—At Rochdale, E. Christian, Esq. of Hoddesdon, chief justice of the Isle of Ely, and downing professor of the laws of England, to Miss Walmsley, eldest daughter of the late John Walmsley, Esq. of Castlemeer, near Rochdale.—At Bothwell Park, by Rev. James Richardson, minister of Kirkconnel, Thomas Edington, jun. Esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Gray, Esq. Attorney-General of Canada.—At Hamilton, Wm. Drysdale, Esq. younger, of Pittenchar, writer to the signet, to Miss Fleming, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Fleming, one of the ministers of Hamilton, and one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland.—At Glasgow, Dr. James Corkindale, to Mary, youngest daughter of late Robert Mann, Esq. formerly one of the magistrates of that city.—At Glasgow Barracks, Lieut. Young, 42d regiment, son of late Rev. Dr. Young, of Hawick, to Margeret, daughter of Lieut. Dougail, quarter-master, Stirlingshire Militia.—At Edinburgh, Wm. Horne, Esq. younger, of Stircoke, advocate, to Miss Elizabeth Riddell, daughter of deceased John Riddell, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.—At Trinidad, in Sept. last, Joseph Purcell, Esq. to Miss Euphemia Robertson, daughter of Arthur Robertson, Esq. of that island.—At Ayr, George Torrance, Esq. son of Henry Torrance, Esq. late of Kirkton Hill, to Mrs. M'Miken Buchan, of Kilsaintninian.—At Kirkwall, James Stewart of Burgh, Esq. to Miss Marion Strong, daughter of James Strong, Esq. Leith.—James Dove, Esq. of Wexham House, near Windsor, to Catharine Rachell, third daughter of A. Douglas, Esq. of Midshiels, in the county of Roxburgh.—At Glasgow, Thomas Grahame, Esq. to Miss Hannah Dunlop, second daughter of Alexander Dunlop, Esq. Glasgow.—At Cupar Fife, Mr. Peter Hill, manufacturer, Glasgow, to Miss Agnes Young, daughter of the late Mr. William Young, merchant, Cupar.—At Clairmont, Mr. R. Reid, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Margeret Ewing, daughter of R. Ewing, Esq.—At Glasgow, Mr. B. S. Cameron, writer in Glasgow, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Gemmill, merchant in Glasgow.—J. H. Ley, Esq. to lady Frances Hay, second daughter of late Marquis of Tweeddale.—Mr. James Brotherston, of the Leith bank, to Miss Mary Bogg.—At Madeira, on the 7th September, Major John Austin, deputy-adjutant-general to the British forces in Madeira, to Jean, third daughter of Dr. W. Gourlay, of Kincraig, physician at Madeira.—August 5, at St. John's, New Brunswick, Mr. Lauchlan Donaldson, to Miss Alexis Sophia Gilbert, only daughter of Francis Gilbert, Esq. St. John's.—At Aberdeen, Wm. Innes, Esq. of Hall-green, merchant in London, to Miss Brebner, eldest daughter of Alexander Brebner, Esq. of Lairney.—At Lochmaben, Mr. John Johnston, bookseller and stationer, Dumfries, to Miss Mary Fage, of the former place.—At the Manse of Kinglassie, Rev. James Hutton, minister of Beath, to Johanna, daughter of Rev. James Reid, minister of Kinglassie.—At Rossie Castle, William Ellice, Esq. M.P. to Miss Ross, daughter of Hercules Ross, Esq. of Rossie.—At Dublin, William Sealy, Esq. attorney, to

Miss Mary Frazer, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Frazer, of Frazer's regiment.

DEATHS.

Suddenly, at Bray, in Ireland, Lieut. Col. John Smith, second garrison battalion.—At Weymouth, the only son of Gen. Sir H. Burrard, a midshipman in the royal navy. Drowned while passing the bar at Weymouth, in a boat which was upset by a squall of wind.—At Walthamstow, Ebenezer Radcliffe, Esq, aged 77.—Greenwich road, Edward Pierce, Esq. in his 66th year.—In King street, Covent Garden, Wm. Cordy, Esq aged 69.—At Walworth, Mrs. Mary Phipps, of Whitechapel, in he 90th year.—At Worthing, Miss A. L. Bernai, of Bernard street.—In Berkeley square, Mrs. Trower.—In Queen Ann street West, Mrs. Heathcote.—In Birchin lane, Mr. Wm. Axe, aged 76.—At Eskmount, in Forfar, David Hunter, Esq. of Blackness.—Aldershot Lodge, Hants, Mrs. Pigott, aged 61.—At Deal, Henry Witherington, Esq. 63d regiment, lately landed sick from Flushing.—In Spain, of a fever, Major Strutt, of 3d. Dragoon Guards.—Advanced in years, David Kendall, gent. of Melton-Mowbray, an eminent grazier; and, three days after Mrs. Kendall, wife of the above gentleman. They were both interred in one grave.—Mr. Murray, a gentleman of independent fortune, late a resident at Margate, had taken his place to return thither in one of the packets on Saturday, the 21st. ulto. He was lodging at the Gun Tavern, Billingsgate, and but a short time retired to his chamber to pack up his apparel, when the waiter, who went to inform him that the vessel was ready, found him sitting upright in a chair in a senseless state. The waiter supposed him sleeping, but upon examination, found he was quite dead. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but in vain.—Duke of Portland. The dissolution of the Duke of Portland, which has been daily expected for some weeks has at length taken place. His grace from the excess of his sufferings, was induced to have the operation for the stone performed on Monday afternoon, Oct. 30. A large stone was in consequence extracted, and every thing appeared to be going on well, when, about five o'clock, an epileptice fit came on, and, after a faint struggle, his grace expired. —His grace's titles were, Duke of Portland, Marquis of Tichfield, Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock, Baron of Cirencester; he was also a Knight of the Garter, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, High Steward of Bristol, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham, and lately First Lord of the Treasury. His grace was in his 71st year.—On Saturday the 28th ult. in the 60th year of his age, at Earlham Hall, near Norwich, John Gurney, Esq. one of the Society of Friends, and one of the firm of the Norwich Bank. From the earliest period of his life, this gentleman distinguished himself by a close application, not only to business, but also to the acquisition of general knowledge, and on all public occasions, shewed himself a warm advocate for the rights of the people, and to be ardently attached to his native land. His natural urbanity of manners, and munificent hospitality were not to be surpassed. As a father, a husband, a brother, and a friend, his conduct was exemplary. Eleven children, and his numerous and afflicted relatives, will long bewail his death. But severe as is his loss to them, much more so is it to those many persons who were the constant objects of his benevolence; a benevolence which was proportioned to his ample means of bestowing it, and which, like a true Christian, was extended without regard to sect or age.—On the 28th ult. were interred with full honours of masonry, at Chiswick, the remains of Mr. Daniel Springthorp, coal-merchant, of Hammersmith, many years a most respectable member of the Caviac Lodge.—Hurt Samson, Esq. of Spital-square, aged 83.—At Lewisham, Mr. Charles Gauter Playter.—In Addington-place, Camberwell, William Fenner, Esq. aged 83.—At Hayes-place, near Bromley, Kent, P. Dehaney, Esq. of Upper Seymour-street.—At Ripon, York, Rev. Isaac Godmond, 44 years of the Collegiate Church there.—At Nursling, near Southampton, Rev. R. Cranmer, Rector of that place.—At Woolwich, aged 102, W. Anderson, Esq. upwards of 80 years, in the Royal Train of Artillery.—John Magee, Esq. proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post.—In Cavendish-row, Wm. Rawlins, Esq. a director of the Bank of Ireland.—At Bath, right Rev. Doctor Sharrock, Catholic bishop of that district, aged 67.—At Wickham, in Hampshire, aged 78, Mrs. Jane Wharton, sister of the late celebrated Dr. Wharton.—Aged upwards of 90 years, William Williams, Esq. of Ilford, Essex, in whom the poor have lost a great friend.—E. Wilkinson, Esq. of Bow, Middlesex, aged 82.—At Talavera, Captain Bryan, adjutant of the 1st battalion Coldstream Guards. — At Flushing, of the complaint which has proved so generally fatal to the British troops in Walcheren, Lieut. Gerald Fitzgerald, of his Majesty's 38th regiment, deeply regretted by his brother officers.—At the Holme, Hertfordshire, Edward Sayer, Esq. aged 77.—At his seat, Braywick Lodge, Berks, T. Littledale, Esq. of Portland-place, aged 65 years, —The second son of the late Tippoo Saultaun, died a short time since; his funeral, which was of the most pompous description, was attended by the principal Mahommedan inhabitants of Bengal.—At Hutchesontown, in the 88th year of his age, Mr. Wm. Watson, many years a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood of Glasgow and Paisley. He was distinguished for piety and extensive charity. His death is much regretted.—At Bogside, near Irvine, C. Crookshanks, Esq. 73 years.—Hon. F. W. Arbuthnot, fourth son of the late Viscount Arbuthnot.—At Eskmount Forfarshire, in the 67th year of his age, D. Hunter, of Blackness, Esq. much regretted.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. R. Wightman, relict of W. Kerr, of Kerfield, Esq.—At Edinburgh, aged 20 years, M. Purdie, wife of Rev. W. Lee, Homdean.—At Bromley, in Kent, Mrs. C. Mills, aged 91. Her shawl catching fire, and communicating to her dress, occasioned her death.—In Gower-street, Bedford-square, Mrs. Nunn, wife of W. Nunn, Esq. of Upper Tooting.—At Cheltenham, in his 72d year, Maj.-Gen. D. Campbell, of the royal marines.—At his apartments in Windsor Castle, aged near 90, Sir J. Dineley, Bart. of Charlton, in the county of Worcester, and many years one of the Poor Knights of Windsor.—In Paddington, P. Sandby, Esq. R.A. aged 84.—In Bryanstone-street, suddenly, Mrs. Dillon, wife of W. M. Dillon, Esq.—S. Soloway, Esq. aged 76.

PROMOTIONS, &c. in our next.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between October 20 and November 20, 1809, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Berry, D. Tooley Street, tailor.
Cooper, D. Stockport, hat-maker.
Hart, T. Bristol, wharfinger.
Wheildon, J. Copthall Court, packer.

BANKRUPTS.

OCT. 21.—Chase, D. Dean Street, Holborn, leather-factor. *Att.* Kirkman, Cloak Lane.
Dinsdale, D. Hull, dealer. *Att.* Pierce, Kirby Street, Hatton Garden.
Duchatelay, L. D. Gt. Scotland Yard, distiller. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street, Soho.
Garnols, C. Holborn, trunk-maker. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street.
Greaves, B. and Moseley, J. York, merchants.
Moore, J. New Surrey Street, Blackfriars, ironmonger. *Att.* Elliston, Catherine Court, Trinity Square.
Perrin, J. Portwood, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Newton and Dale, Stockport.
Taylor, W. Stepney, broker. *Att.* Latimer, Gray's Inn.
Thompson, H. Newcastle, woollen-draper. *Att.* Lockwood, Ealingwold.
Tigwell, J. Gosport, linen-draper. *Att.* Syddall, Aldersgate Street.
Windle, E. W. Rotherhithe, ironmonger. *Att.* Noy, Mincing Lane.

24.—Alderson, T. G. jun. Bury St. Edmund's, printer. *Att.* Giles. Great Shire Lane.
France, S. Liverpool, butcher. *Att.* Blackstock, Mildred's Court.
Hunt, R. Nottingham, dealer. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's Inn Square.
Niner, A. Totness, Devon, grocer. *Att.* Williams, Austin Friars.
Robson, J. Bishop Wearmouth, ship-builder. *Att.* Blakiston, Symond's Inn.
Roscoe, J. Liverpool, grocer. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings.
Shaw, D. Barnsley, York, mercer. *Att.* Wilson, Greville Street.
Woodman, C. Chesham, wine-merchant. *Att.* Tilbury and Bedford, Bedford Row.

28.—Fisher, S. Noble Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Stevens, Sion College, London Wall.
Pain, J. Peckham, bricklayer. *Att.* Carter, Broadway, Deptford.
Perkins, J. Neath, Glamorgan, apothecary. *Att.* Brown, Cardiff.
Southcombe, G. Bristol, cheese-factor. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
Webb, J. Great Portland Street, hatter. *Att.* Gregory, Clement's Inn.

31.—Billett, G. City Road, medicine-maker. *Att.* Cockayne, Lion's Inn.
Brown, J. J. Great Queen Street, glass-grinder. *Att.* Kinton, Mansell Street.
Bullen, W. Abchurch Lane, merchant. *Att.* Field, Wood Street.
Ferguson, J. Burr Street, mariner. *Att.* Gregson and Dixon, Angel Court.
Gedge, W. Leicester Square, linen-draper. *Att.* Mason, St. Michael's Church Yard.
Hoffenden and Newcombe. Basinghall Street, warehousemen. *Att.* Mason, St. Michael's Church Yard.
Levien, S. jun. Barnes, broker. *Att.* Jacobs, Holborn Court.
Main, R. Greenwich, floor-cloth maker. *Att.* Pearson, Elm Court.
Milward, C. S. Bromley, miller. *Att.* Druce, Billiter Square.
Roberts, T. Garden Row, baker. *Att.* Fowler, Basing Lane.
Rye, W. Oxford Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Tucker, Bartlett's Buildings.
Warwick, F. Fleet Street, tailor. *Att.* Hodgson, Clement's Inn.

NOV. 4.—Bennett, J. Bristol, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Jarman, Bristol.
Burt, T. Commercial Road, straw-plat factor. *Att.* Latkow, Wardrobe Place.
Chabaud, C. Plumbtree Street, jeweller. *Att.* Lamb, Aldersgate Street.
Chadwick, C. B. Grosvenor Mews, iron-plate worker. *Att.* Rigby and Lawless, Chatham Place.
Collis, F. Union Place, Lambeth, tailor. *Att.* Payne and Morshead, Aldermanbury.
Collis, T. J. Oxford Street, coachmaker. *Att.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.
Cuisiet, J. East Street, Red Lion Square, upholder. *Att.* Lee, Tooke's Court.
Drury, W. Stamford Street, stationer. *Att.* Cosen, Chancery Lane.
Fenton, J. and Moore, G. Rotherhithe, ironmongers. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle Street.
Fewings, J. Gloucester, innkeeper. *Att.* Baynham, Bristol.
Goldsmith, T. Shoreditch, dealer. *Att.* Charsley, Mark Lane.
Kerry, J. Little Newport Street, haberdasher. *Att.* Searle, Child's Place.
Knight, J. Lewes, Clapton, corn-chandler. *Att.* Collins and Walter, Spital Square.
Lanchester, A. St. James's Street, milliner. *Att.* Wybourne and Burke, Craig's Court.
Leedham, J. Buxton, innkeeper. *Att.* Shaw, Tidswell, Derbyshire.
Meadows and Johnson, Paddington, coal-merchants. *Att.* Bonsfield, Bouverie Street.
Napier, J. Bucklersbury, merchant. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle Street.
Nicholson, J. St. Giles's, bookseller. *Att.* Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad Street.
Peploe, J. Kennington, coach-maker. *Att.* Lucas, Blackfriars Road.
Pountney, J. Chedder, paper-maker. *Att.* Stephens, Bristol.
Purvis, J. Sandgate, victuaer. *Att.* Kirkley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Stancome, W. Swansea, shopkeeper. *Att.* Daniel and Son, Bristol.
Taylor, G. Bursted, Kent, paper-hanger. *Att.* Street and Co. Philpot Lane.

7.—Alton, W. Alfreton, innkeeper. *Att.* Ross, Hall, and Co. Boswell Court.
Clarkson, J. City Road, coal-merchant. *Att.* Taylor, Old Street Road.
De la Cour, A. Pall Mall, jeweller. *Att.* Hinrich, Cecil Street.
Docker, H. Aston, woollen-draper. *Att.* Frowd, Searle Street.
Fenton, A. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Geddes, Geddes, and Milliken, Finsbury Place, merchants. *Att.* Swain, Stevens, and Co. Old Jewry.
Habgood and Bernard, North Audley Street, carvers. *Att.* Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn.
Hancorne, W. Swansea, shop-keeper. *Att.* Pearson and Son, Temple.
Harker, M. Oakham, mercer. *Att.* Bencridge, Inner Temple.
Hart, S. Radford, dealer. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's Inn Square.
Lane, T. Bromyard, maltster. *Att.* Stevenson and Gower, Gray's Inn Square.
Tordoff, J. Leens, woolstapler. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Weston, T. Camberwell, post-master. *Att.* Cross, King Street, Southwark.
Withrington, J. Runcorn, stone-mason. *Att.* Foulkes and Co. Gray's Inn.
Wright, S. sen. Grange Road, bricklayer. *Att.* Robinson, Prospect Row, Bermondsey.

11.—Beattie, J. Langtown, draper. *Att.* Mounsey, Staple's Inn.
Billinge, J. N. Swithin's Lane, victualler. *Att.* Marson, Church Row, Newington.
Coleman, C. Goswell Street Road, scavenger. *Att.* Edwards, Symond's Inn.
Conder, J. Moorfields, paper-hanger. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle Street.
Crouch, W. Charlotte Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Cruchly and Co. John Street, Bedford Row.
Dallas, W. Cushion Court, merchant. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warnford Court.
Downes, T. jun. Hereford, money-scrivener. *Att.* Wright, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury.
Freebairn and Wilson, Queen Street, warehousemen. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
Harcourt, W. Norwich, linen-draper. *Att.* Atkinson, Chancery Lane.
Holmes, J. Underbank, merchant, *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Holwell, J. M. Sidmouth, haberdasher. *Att.* Hodgson, Parliament Street.
Lambert, T. and S. Leeds, woolstaplers. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.

M'Cready, W. Manchester, dealer. *Att.* Blossdale and Co. New Inn.
Puckett, J. Weymouth, merchant. *Att.* Bonsfield, Bouverie Street.
Pousett, E. B. East Lane, coal-merchants. *Att.* Clutton, St. Thomas' Street, Southwark.
Randall and Marchant, Stockbridge, inn-keepers. *Att.* Nicholls, Southampton.
Rawstorne, J. Shorter's Court, merchant. *Att.* Hacket, Chancery Lane.
Young, E. Spalding, liquor-merchant. *Att.* Wilson, Greville Street.

14.——Allen, W. Old Jewry, tailor. *Att.* Lane, Lawrence Pountney Hill.
Barland, T. Hungerford, draper. *Att.* Crosse, New Inn.
Chapman, J. Moorfields, shoemaker. *Att.* Wild, Warwick Square.
Cuff, J. jun. Barking, brewer. *Att.* Osbaldeston, Little Tower Street.
Esser, W. Bath, grocer. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.
Freshairn and Wilson, Queen Street, warehousemen. *Att.* Swain, Stevens, and Co. Old Jewry.
Hutchinson, J. H. Poland Street, victualler. *Att.* Mangnall, Warwick Square.
Killick, J. S. Lee Bridge, miller. *Att.* Dixon, Allen, and Co. Paternoster Row.
Leathwood, W. Liverpool, cork-cutter. *Att.* Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings.
Ludlam, J. Wood Street, hosier. *Att.* Dann and Crosland, Broad Street.
Mitchell, J. Northowram, brickmaker. *Att.* Pearce, Kirby Street.
Shirt, D. Fallhead, York, tanner. *Att.* Crosley, Holborn.
Smith, W. Portpool Lane, pump-maker. *Att.* Orrell, Winsley Street.
Smith, R. Budge Row, victualler. *Att.* Bennett, Philpot Lane.
Wakeling, E. Clare, brewer. *Att.* Harman, Wine-Office Court.
Wilson and Williams, Long Acre, coachmakers. *Att.* Naylors, Great Newport Street.
Worley, J. jun. Fish Street Hill, linen-draper. *Att.* Smith, Hatton Garden.

18.——Bell, R. Alderegate Street, watchmaker. *Att.* Pullen, Fore Street.
Chellicon, J. Bristol, cordwainer. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
Cornforth, W. Bishop Wearmouth, sail-maker. *Att.* Blakiston, Symond's Inn.
Cowcher and Fenoulhet, Clement's Lane, merchants. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warnford Court.
Dawson, T. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street.
Dood, J. Upper Thames Street, grocer. *Att.* Towse, Thames Street.
Dowse, J. Great James' Street, scrivener. *Att.* Ellison and Co. White Hart Court.
Field, W. sen. High Hoyland, farrier. *Att.* Swale and Co. Great Ormond Street.
Feary, J. Kingsland Road, builder. *Att.* Taylor, Old Street Road.
Gibbs, J. Haverford West, wine-merchant. *Att.* Price and Co, Lincoln's Inn.
Greetham, C. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street.
Hardie, D. Russia Row, warehouseman. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Holme, T. Liverpool, builder. *Att.* Windle, John Street.
Jones, T. Camomile Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Alliston, Freeman's Court.
Lister, T. King Street, coach-plater. *Att.* A'Beckett and Co. Broad Street.
Marchant and Barton, Bond Street, milliners. *Att.* Hunt, Surrey Street.
Molloy, M. Bristol, grocer. *Att.* Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's Inn.
Morgan, G. Forster Lane, cheesemonger. *Att.* Hammon, Hatton Garden.
Orme, W. Charles Street, bookseller. *Att.* Bellamy, Clifford's Inn.
Paw, J. Southampton, builder. *Att.* Nicholson, Southampton.
Stenson, S. Axbridge, baker. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.
Thorpe, J. Wine Street, victualler. *Att.* Hamilton, Tavistock Row.
Tomling, J. Chad's Row, builder. *Att.* Parton, Wallbrook.
Turpin, J. Upper Tooting, corn-dealer. *Att.* Collingwood, St. Saviour's Church Yard.

CERTIFICATES.

Aynsley, J. Newcastle, grocer.
Barnes, G. Manchester, cotton-spinner.
Bell, C. Penrith, linen-draper.
Benton, G. and J. Birmingham, jewellers.
Bloxam, Sir M. Gracechurch Street, banker.
Boxton, T. Leicester, banker.
Bradley, J. G. Warrington, grocer.
Brain, W. Sutton Street, plane-maker.
Brownsword, J. W. and T. Stockport, cotton-spinners.
Collins, W. Bristol, innkeeper.
Cooper, J. Irlams, Lancaster, chapman.
Cooper, A. Middlesex, plasterer.
Cox, R. Southwark, carpenter.
Dalton, J. Bradstead, mealman.
Dixon, T. Bath, china-man.
Dodsworth, C. Beverley, draper.
Dunster, T. Somerton, plumber.
Edlin, G. Aldgate, jeweller.
Edmonds, E. Monument Yard, wine-merchant.
Edmonton, W. Middleton, coach-maker.
Farrar, T. Halifax, cotton-spinner.
Forster, M. Soho, tavern-keeper.
Forster, R. High Street, Bloomsbury, cheesemonger.
Fry, R. Lillington, banker.
Gaskill, P. Cheadle, cotton-spinner.
Glover, C. Albemarle Street, upholsterer.
Greenway, O. I. T. and F. H. Bristol, stone-masons.
Gregory, J. Eccles, manganese dealer.
Groucock, T. Drayton, mercer.
Guider, C. Blackburn, linen-draper.
Harvey, C. Monmouth, ironmonger.
Hillyer, E. Mark Lane, pork-butcher.
Hodgson, J. sen. Coleman Street, merchant.
Hopkinson, J. Sheffield, saw-maker.
Huckford, W. London Street, Ratcliffe, victualler.
Hugman, V. Battersea, fell-monger.
Humphrey, J. Wardour Street, boot-maker.
Lee, J. Lewes, linen-draper.
Leedham, J. Hull, linen-draper.
Lloyd, J. Upper Thames Street, grocer.
Markham, G. Honey Lane Market, butcher.
Marshall, F. Strand, jeweller.
Milborn, W. Clifton, farmer.
Morley, R. Old Street Road, money-scrivener.
Oddy, S. A. and H. Oxford Street, booksellers.
Oliphant, J. Fleet Street, tailor.
Pinney, I. Bury Street, tailor.
Powditch G. Liverpool, mariner.
Powell, J. Wapping Street, box-maker.
Rose, W. Kensington, brewer.
Seaborne, G. Hoxton, sacking-manufacturer.
Simonds, G. Coppice Row, baker.
Steel, J. Lancaster, linen and woollen-draper.
Stuart, C. Rotherhithe, apothecary.
Turnbull, W. Oxford Street, music-seller.
Wallace, J. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.
Woolley, M. Stayley Bridge, cotton-spinner.
Woolley, J. P. Walham Green, brewer.
Worrall, J. Warrington, flour-dealer.
Wydown, W. Thames Street, grocer.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Nov. 20, 1809.

The American non-intercourse act still hangs in suspence, the issue of Mr. Jackson's mission not yet being made known on this side the Atlantic. The holders of American produce take advantage of the unsettled state of affairs between the two countries to keep back their goods; insomuch that little, if any, regular business is done in the cotton markets, &c. Speculators are, however, extremely busy, especially at Liverpool. We are inclined to think they will *burn their fingers*, as usual, and spoil the market, eventually. A vessel has recently arrived from Boston in ballast, having been sent from thence with a refusal to load a cargo: the non-intercourse being in this instance rigidly enforced.

Mr. Erskine is arrived from America; but no consequent effect on trade can as yet be conjectured from his *explanations* or statements.

By the latest accounts received from the East Indies, it appears, that the spice-plantations on the west coast of the island of Bencoolen are approaching to a high state of cultivation. The sales of East India commodities have been rather dull, and the Company's stores are loaded with goods.

A large fleet has been cleared for the West Indies, within the last month, the return of which need not be very eagerly looked for; the articles, coffee, sugar, &c. being remarkably dull of sale, and abundance on hand. About the commencement of the month, considerable purchases of sugar were made by the distillers. A further time for continuing the restriction on distilling spirits from grain, and allowing it from sugar, has been agreed on by ministers: *i. e.* till six weeks after the meeting of parliament.

By a vessel arrived from the river Plate, and Rio de Janeiro, letters, dated August 15, have been received from Buenos Ayres. They state that the terms of the proclamation of the new Viceroy, respecting the admission of ships into Rio de la Plata, had been rigidly enforced. Several vessels under English colours had appeared in the river; some with cargoes, others in ballast, but all were refused admission; and consequently, could neither discharge their cargoes, nor be allowed to load. They were ordered away within twenty-four hours, with an assurance, that without a licence from the mother-country, it would be impossible to obtain leave to enter. The shutting of the Swedish ports did not take place till the 15th instant. The grand annual Baltic fleet, to the number of 300 sail, passed the Sound some time back, and its arrival is announced.

Report affirms that the commercial intercourse between this country and the Baltic ports has been, this year, greater than usual in the same space of time, even in peace. To what feelings we may attribute this is not altogether certain. Whether to an understood arrangement or to a consciousness of a cessation of intercourse; which induces each party to lay in as considerable a stock as possible of the commodities furnished by the other. In the course of five months upwards of 2,200 vessels have passed the Sound: of which the Danes have captured very few, if any; notwithstanding they have had more than a hundred privateers on the alert.

In time of peace these vessels would have paid the Sound dues to Denmark; and many of them would have touched at Copenhagen, or other Danish ports, and there would have transacted business, or, at least, have spent money. We understand that this arrival of so many ships has lowered the prices of some articles 50 per cent. Some kinds of fir timber, for instance, that lately were worth £10 a *stick*, are now worth but £5.

We learn that other parts of our commerce have been equally fortunate (to the great and acknowledged joy of the underwriters)—The quantity of wine at present on the quays at the London dock is so great that after having filled the warehouses, there are 20,000 pipes lying in the open air. It is but a short time since an application, in fact a *petition*, of a leading merchant in London, addressed to the commissioners of the customs brought to light the unquestionable fact, that the business at the port of London was so astonishingly increased that the custom-house establishment of clerks, was barely half enough to discharge the duties incumbent on the office. Whether this was a *real surprize* to the commissioners we do not pretend to affirm: but certain it is, that they demanded proofs of the fact before they acknowledged their belief of it.

The East India Company have declared that they will put up at their present September sale, besides those goods already declared, the following: private trade, nutmegs, 3590 lbs; cloves, 351 lbs; mace, 90 lbs.

We are pleased to learn, that some spirited individuals, are determined on following the example of Messrs Anderson and Co. by cultivating coffee, cotton, &c. on an extensive scale, on the continent of Africa. The specimens of cotton, lately brought from Africa, are in all respects equal, and in many superior, to the produce of the West Indies. As to coffee, it is not to be doubted, that the berry may be cultivated with as much success on the eastern coasts of the African continent, as in the isles of France and Bourbon. The coffee which these islands produce, yields the palm to that of Mocha alone: it is certainly superior to the Java coffee, or any that is furnished by the other parts of the east.

We have the pleasure of submitting to our readers the following statement of the progress made in the reduction of the National Debt, and the means of reducing it. We understand that stock is scarce on the Stock Exchange, and that many of the brokers feel the operation of this plan somewhat *severely*.

Account of what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st of November, 1809:—

Redeemed by Annual Million, &c.	£76,691,173
Ditto on account of Loans	81,894,641
Ditto by Land Tax	23,334,963
Ditto by 11. per Cent. per Ann. on Imperial Loan	1,007,033
Transferred for Purchase of Life Annuities	919,503
Total	183,897,713

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is £2,893,877 11s. 9d.

MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

		Beef.		Mutton.		Veal.		Pork.		Lamb.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Oct.	27	5	4	5	6	7	4	7	0	—	
Nov.	3	5	5	5	4	7	2	7	4	—	
	10	5	4	5	6	7	8	7	4	—	
	18	5	4	5	6	7	6	7	0	—	

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Oct.	27	4	0	4	8	5	8	6	8	—	
Nov.	3	4	4	4	6	6	0	7	0	—	
	10	4	4	4	8	6	0	7	4	—	
	18	4	4	4	8	5	4	6	4	—	

HAY & STRAW.*

		St. James's.* Hay.			Straw.			Whitechapel.* Hay.			Straw.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.		£.	s.	d.
Oct.	28	6	14	0	2	18	6	6	6	0	2	8	0
Nov.	4	6	10	0	2	12	0	6	6	0	2	4	0
	11	6	10	0	2	12	0	6	4	0	2	8	0
	18	6	12	0	2	14	0	6	6	0	2	6	0

LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb.	23d.	Flat Ordinary	— 18d.
Dressing Hides	19½	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb.	
Crop Hides for cut.	22½	per dozen	— 33
		Ditto, 50 to 70	40

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lbs. 6s.0½d. Soap, yellow, 110s.; mottled, 124s.; curd, 128s. Candles, per dozen, 14s.6d.; moulds, 15s.6d.

WHEAT.

Oct.	28	5,587	quarters.	Average		102s.	11d.
Nov.	4	5,207	—	—	—	105	5½
	11	5,786	—	—	—	106	7
	18	5,629	—	—	—	104	1½

FLOUR.

Oct.	28	21,900	sacks.	Average		94s.	7½d.
Nov.	4	12,041	—	—	—	94	5½
	11	13,117	—	—	—	94	5½
	18	19,243	—	—	—	94	7½

BREAD.

		Peck Loaf.		Half Peck.		Quartern.	
		4s.	11d.	2s.	5½d.	1s.	2¾d.
Oct.	28	4	11	2	5½	1	2¾
Nov.	4	4	11	2	5½	1	2¾
	11	4	11	2	5½	1	2¾
	18	4	11	2	5½	1	2¾

* The highest price of the market.

COALS.

		Sunderland.				Newcastle.			
		58s.	0d. to	58s.	6d.	53s.	0d. to	72s.	6d.
Oct.	27								
Nov.	3	56	0	60	0	47	0	70	6
	10	62	0	—		60	0	70	0
	18	65	6	69	0	60		72	9

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Oct.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	52	57	50	30,08	15	Cloudy
22	51	56	51	,03	17	Cloudy
23	53	56	54	29,92	21	Cloudy
24	50	60	50	,82	19	Cloudy
25	49	54	52	30,22	26	Fair
26	52	63	52	,30	21	Fair
27	50	56	51	,28	16	Foggy
28	47	52	48	,28	14	Foggy
29	46	49	48	,25	6	Foggy
30	49	52	49	,16	3	Foggy
31	46	51	44	,02	10	Fair
Nov.						
1	46	51	44	,11	7	Cloudy
2	45	50	45	,20	29	Cloudy
3	39	48	44	,08	10	Showery
4	45	45	42	29,75	0	Rain
5	42	43	40	,84	0	Rain
6	40	44	40	,84	10	Fair
7	41	49	41	30,10	15	Fair
8	40	45	40	,40	5	Fair
9	42	49	46	,38	12	Cloudy
10	46	50	42	,30	10	Cloudy
11	42	43	43	,09	7	Cloudy
12	43	44	42	29,85	6	Cloudy
13	41	47	40	,75	7	Cloudy
14	35	45	38	,62	5	Cloudy
15	35	36	31	,65	15	Fair
16	29	35	31	,69	10	Fair
17	37	43	30	,45	30	Stormy
18	27	37	31	,72	10	Snow
19	29	34	30	30,28	15	Fair
20	24	34	34	,38	16	Fair

Prices Current, November 20th, 1609.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	£2	4	0	to	3	0	0
Ditto pearl	2	15	0		3	10	0
Barilla	2	17	0		3	0	0
Brandy, Conac .... gal.	1	2	0		1	3	6
Camphire, refined .... lb.	0	6	10		0	7	0
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	34	15	0		36	0	0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	1	16	0		2	0	0
Ditto, East-India	0	7	4		0	9	0
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	5	15	0		6	5	0
Ditto ordinary	3	8	0		4	10	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	11		0	2	1
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	6		0	1	8½
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	4		0	1	5
Ditto East-India ..	0	1	3		0	1	6
Currants, Zant .... cwt.	3	10	0		4	5	0
Elephants' Teeth	24	0	0		30	10	0
——— Scrivelloes	12	10	0		20	0	6
Flax, Riga ..... ton	100	0	0		102	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	96	0	0		98	0	0
Galls, Turkey ..... cwt.	5	8	0		7	0	0
Geneva, Hollands .. gal.	0	19	6		1	0	0
Ditto English	0	10	0		0	14	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	6	0	0		11	10	0
Hemp, Riga ..... ton	82	10	0		84	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	85	0	0		86	0	0
Hops ..... cwt.	4	0	0		10	0	0
Indigo, Caracca ..... lb.	0	4	0		0	10	9
Ditto East-India	0	4	0		0	12	0
Iron, British bars, .. ton	15	0	0		16	0	0
Ditto Swedish	21	0	0		23	10	0
Ditto Norway	24	0	0		25	0	0
Lead in pigs .. .. fod.	38	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto red ..... ton	37	0	0		38	0	0

Lead, white ..... ton	50	0	0	to	51	0	0
Logwood chips ..... ton	16	0	0		20	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	4	12	0		5	10	0
Mahogany ..... ft.	0	1	3		0	2	4
Oil, Lucca, .. 25 gal. jar	28	0	0		31	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	102	0	0		105	0	0
Ditto whale	41	0	0		45	10	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	4	5	0		4	15	0
Pitch, Stockholm, .. cwt.	1	1	6		1	2	6
Raisins, bloom .... cwt.	4	8	0		6	6	0
Rice, Carolina	1	13	0		1	16	0
Rum, Jamaica .... gal.	0	4	3		0	6	4
Ditto Leeward Island	0	4	0		0	5	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	4	0	0		4	2	0
Silk, thrown, Italian .. lb.	1	8	0		1	15	0
Silk, raw, Ditto	1	2	0		1	15	0
Tallow, English .... cwt.	4	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto, Russia, white ..	4	6	0		4	7	0
Ditto ———, yellow ..	4	5	0		4	6	0
Tar, Stockholm .... bar	2	12	0		2	14	0
Tin in blocks ..... cwt.	6	6	0		0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl. .... lb.	0	0	6		0	1	4
Ditto Virginia	0	0	9		0	1	2
Wax, Guinea ..... cwt.	8	5	0		9	0	0
Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.	50	0	0		55	0	0
Wine, Red Port .... pipe	90	0	0		105	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	85	0	0		95	0	0
Ditto Madeira	74	0	0		125	0	0
Ditto Vidonia	70	0	0		85	0	0
Ditto Calcavella	90	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto Sherry ..... butt	71	0	0		105	0	0
Ditto Mountain	65	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto Claret .... hogs.	42	0	0		95	0	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 31-2——Ditto at sight, 30-7 ——Rotterdam, 9-14——Hamburgh, 28-6——Altona, 28-9——Paris, 1 day's date 19-16——Ditto, 2 us. 20 ——Madrid, in paper — ——Ditto, eff. 44—Cadiz, in paper — ——Cadiz, eff. 40 ——Bilboa, — ——Palermo, per oz. — ——Leghorn, — —Genoa, — ——Venice, eff. — ——Naples, — ——Lisbon, 65——Oporto, 67——Dublin, per cent. 9½——Cork, do. 10 ——Agio B. of Holland, — per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th October to 20th November, 1809.

VAN SOMMER and SONS,

N B. In the 3 per cs. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only. 36, Clements Lane.

1809.	Bank stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	3 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	3 p. Cent. Exchq. Bills.	5 p. Cent. Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 3 p. Cent.
Oct. 21	267½	68½	69½	83¾	100⅜	18 ⅜	—	—	—	194	26	—	—	—	12 17	p 22 15 0	69½	—	—
23	268½	68½	69	83¾	100⅜	18 ⅜	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	16 10	Ditto	69⅜	—	—
24	—	68½	69⅜	83¾	100⅜	18 ⅜	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	8 14	Ditto	69⅜	—	—
27	271	68½	69	83¾	101	18 ⅜	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	8 14	Ditto	69⅜	—	—
30	272½	68⅝	69⅛	83¾	100⅜	18 ⅜	—	—	—	194	23	—	—	—	8 14	Ditto	69⅜	—	—
31	275	68⅝	69	83¾	101	—	1½p	—	—	194	24	—	—	—	10 15	Ditto	69⅜	—	—
Nov. 2	288	68⅝	69¼	83¾	101⅛	18 ⅜	—	—	—	193½	26	—	—	—	10 15	Ditto	69¼	—	—
3	285	68⅝	69¼	83¾	101⅛	18 ⅜	2p	—	—	194	27	—	—	—	10 15	Ditto	69⅛	—	—
7	284	68⅝	69⅛	83¾	102	18⅛	2p	67¼	—	195	27	30p	—	—	10 15	Ditto	69⅛	—	—
8	284	68⅝	69⅛	83¾	102	18⅛	3p	—	—	195¼	29	30p	—	—	10 16	Ditto	70¼	—	—
10	284	68⅝	70¼	84⅛	102⅜	18⅛	2¼	—	7¼	197	29	32p	—	—	12 17	Ditto	70⅛	—	—
11	282	68⅝	70⅛	84⅛	102⅜	18⅛	2¼	—	—	—	33	34p	—	—	14 17	Ditto	70⅛	—	—
13	—	68⅝	70⅛	84⅛	102⅜	18⅛	2¼	—	—	—	33	34p	—	—	13 17	Ditto	70⅛	—	—
14	280	68⅝	70⅛	84⅛	102⅜	18⅛	2¼	—	—	197¼	33	34p	—	—	13 17	Ditto	70⅛	—	—
15	279	68⅝	69⅞	84⅛	102⅜	18⅛	2¼	68	7¼	196	33	34p	—	—	12 17	Ditto	70⅛	—	—
16	279½	68⅝	69⅞	84⅛	102⅜	18⅛	2¼	68	7¼	196	33	34p	—	—	12 16	Ditto	70⅛	—	—
17	277	68⅝	69⅞	84⅛	101⅜	18⅛	2¼	—	—	196¼	28	29p	—	—	8 14	Ditto	70	—	—
18	—	68⅝	69⅞	84⅛	101⅜	18⅛	2¼	—	—	196¼	30	p	—	—	8 12	Ditto	70⅛	—	—
20	—	68⅝	69⅞	84⅛	102	18⅛	2¼	—	—	196	28	30p	—	—	8 13	Ditto	—	—	—

London Premiums of Insurance, November 20th, 1809.

Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, (*Comp. ships*), return £2.—*From* Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, 8 g.

At 1½ g. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.

At 2 g. Ports of Southand, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth.

At 1½ g. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—*From* Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford, 1½ g.—Bengal, Madras, or China, (*Brit. ships*), return £5.—Jamaica to U. S. America 8 g.

At 10 g. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return £6.—To East Indies, out and home—East Indies to London.—Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.

At 6 g. To Madeira to U. S. of America. Gibraltar, Madeira, return £3.

At 6 g. Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.

At 8 g. Jamaica or Leeward Islands—Brazil, &c.

At 20 g. Southern Whale-fishery.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, &c. in November, 1809, at the Office of Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Grand Junction, £220 to £222, with half yearly dividend of £2 10s. clear.—Kennet and Avon, £42 10s. to 43.—Wilts and Berks, £50 to 53 10.—Croydon, £52 10.—Grand Surrey, £67.—Ellesmere, £75.—Tavistock Canal par.—Basingstoke, £29.—West India Dock, £184 to 185.—London Dock, £135 to 136.—Commercial Dock, £80 premium.—East London Water works, £136.—West Middlesex, £42, premium.—New ditto, £43.—Kent ditto, £30 to £35, premium.—Union Fire Office par.—Albion Assurance, £58.—Vauxhall Bridge, 10 discount.

THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR JANUARY, 1810.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

No. XIII.

GRAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND BY THE *NORTH-WEST OF SCOTLAND.*

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS APPOINTED TO EXAMINE INTO THE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND, BY THE NORTH-WEST OF SCOTLAND.

[*Ordered to be printed, June 15, 1809.*]

THAT which concerns the public at large is felt with only an ordinary and cursory feeling by individuals; nor is it easy to interest individuals deeply in subjects of a general nature. It may be true, that the welfare of the nation proceeds with constancy, or even with acceleration, yet those who enjoy the advantages consequent on such progress, conscious that they share but a small part of the whole, *feel* as if their proportion were a nullity; and because they cannot distinctly identify the benefit, they are almost ready to deny the source from which it springs. Self-love is so powerful in the human mind, that if the whole community, ourselves excepted, prosper exceedingly, we scarcely know how to derive gratification from the blessings dispensed around us;—but the captious "what's that to me?" expresses our unsympathetic discontent. For the losses that we experience, no general good resulting to the community, can compensate: for the disappointments that we suffer, no success enjoyed by the body politic can offer equivalents:—but present the prospect of advantage, we discover throughout the vista, a thousand beneficial results to the public: we know, we are certain, we are positive, that THIS is the most desirable for the country; and will be most profitable to the nation!—this suggestion is the happiest!—this plan is the most admirable!

We are far from supposing that the advantage of a people cannot be reconciled with that of individuals: we admit, also, that the beneficial effects resulting from a judicious proposal, may combine the prosperity of the country at large, with the emolument of a single principal; and we know no reason that would justify complaint in the many, against the augmented wealth of an individual, or of an estate, while the vicinity was benefited in equal degrees. This in fact is the leading principle on which most of the recent great improvements have taken place, in the United Kingdom. Would the extensive canal-navigation now communicating incalculable conveniences to all parts, have been established; would it even have been seriously contemplated, had not private interest afforded that stimulus, which banished rest till the scheme was executed? What impulse can be assigned for the execution of that arduous and expensive conception, the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, except the prospect of immense profits accruing to the noble owner? The country is not the less enriched because he enriched himself: the district through which that truly immense undertaking spreads wealth and plenty, need not repine at the accumulation of treasures, by the duke, to whatever extent; while its own prosperity has kept

pace with that of his grace, and thousands have reason to congratulate themselves on enjoyments obtained, not from their own exertions, or capital, but from ingenuity and perseverance directed and supported by their sagacious benefactor.

That facilities of conveyance give value to mines of wealth, is a principle now so generally acknowledged and acted on in Britain, that proprietors of lands are desirous of availing themselves to the utmost of such facilities. They cannot bring their estates to the verge of a projected road, they therefore exert themselves, to bring the projected road to the verge of their estates. Hence many conveniences have arisen to the public at large; and the interest of a family in maintaining a bridge, establishing an inn, or accommodations of other kinds for travellers, acts as a standing security for the community on one part, no less than for the family on the other. Where land, by its continuity, affords opportunities of conveyance by roads, and the passage over waters (rivers, &c.) can be effected by bridges, much may be done by the neighbouring districts, towards preserving and increasing intercourse; but where the boisterous ocean intervenes, where extensive shores are lined with rocks or sands, or present danger to the adventurous mariners, the power of the state may be requisite to overcome such obstacles, and to establish all that safety, which consists with the life of a navigator; and more immediately with the expectation of a passenger. A sailor knows that his profession subjects him to hardships: a passenger knows that he has a right to expect to accomplish his purpose, with the least possible hazard, when committing himself to the packet which plies him for his passage. He confides in the public faith for the protection of his person; all therefore, which public faith can accomplish toward rendering that protection effectual, it is the duty of the public, by its agents, to see accomplished

The western coast of Great Britain may be considered as lying parallel to the eastern coast of Ireland; yet the opportunities afforded of establishing intercourse *to a certainty*, are not many. The situations of bays, harbours, and ports, on both sides of the channel; of cities, towns, &c. on the shores: the most frequent and powerful courses of the winds, the peculiar qualities of the stations chosen for established and constant passage, are all to be considered; with that reflection, too, which experience alone can confer, even on practical men. Where the intercourse between merchants by letter is considerable, where the dispatches between the seat of general government, and the government by deputation, are regular, there cannot but be times when the delivery of those letters, or of those dispatches, is of moment. It is wise, therefore, in the rulers of the nation, to take advantage of *every* opportunity which can be made or improved, in order to ensure the safe and early arrival of such communications at the place of their destination. These are public concerns; but if beside this, the reciprocal exchange of commodities between any two provinces of an empire can be promoted, the empire itself is proportionately strengthened and united. All these advantages are expected from the projected improvements in the roads and ports of the opposite coasts of Scotland and Ireland, which form the subject of the present Report. They are designed to ensure the more certain and speedy execution of public purposes, the more rapid delivery of mercantile correspondence, the greater security of passengers, and the general protection of the intercourse between the shores, with the trade and navigation of the channel. The advantages anticipated by the districts are so inviting, that great interest is made for the formation of new ports, by those who deem the old ports defective: and no less strenuous are the proprietors of the old ports, in their endeavours to repell censure, and retain their privileges. The land-holders in the vicinity are extremely desirous of forming stations for passage on their own estates, and of directing the course of passengers through the properties in which they are interested; well knowing that hereafter their present expences will be repaid, with an hundred fold of interest; and that according to a remark already made, the facilities of conveyance will give value to their wealth, whether that wealth consist in the products of mines, of lands, or of manufacture.

The number of persons that annually passes and repasses between the shores of Scotland and Ireland, by the four established packets, is at this time, not fewer than *ten thousand*:——beside the packets there are eight or ten other vessels, which

navigate backwards and forwards, constantly; it is likely that these carry many more than *ten thousand* persons, as they are more in number than the packets, and they charge less for the passage. This object, then, interests upwards of *twenty thousand* of our fellow subjects. It appears, also, that the north of Ireland exports to the opposite coast, oxen, horses, sheep, hogs, and grain or meal. It imports from the opposite coast, coal, herrings, (cured, we suppose), pottery, slates, machinery, salt, flax-seed, cotton wool, &c. Moreover, if we do not misunderstand the returns from the custom-house at Donaghadee (the Irish port), the trade of that port has greatly increased, within a few years. The number of vessels cleared outwards, with their tonnage was

Year.	*Vessels.*	*Tonnage.*
1798	128	5,990
1799	98	5,265
1800	108	5,871
1801	342	17,161
1802	700	36,998
1803	489	26,231
1804	343	16,630
1805	507	27,602
1806	517	28,030
1807	445	24,853

It is to be remarked, that the year 1798 was the year of rebellion and public commotion in Ireland; and 1799 might be expected to partake of the stagnation of commercial affairs, caused by that unhappy event, nevertheless, after adequate allowances are made for the stagnation of that period, there is ample proof of a great increase of vessels and tonnage engaged in the commerce of Donaghadee. It is to be understood, that the colliers which have carried coal from Workington to Belfast, and have quitted that town empty, when returning take in oxen at Donaghadee for Workington.

The north of Ireland beyond Donaghadee and Belfast is the seat of the linen manufacture, the great staple of that island, we may, therefore, easily perceive the necessity of receiving and communicating intelligence from the great mart of Britain, the metropolis. These considerations contribute to heighten the character of importance attached to this line of intercourse, between the two islands. The question, by what means to take all advantages afforded by nature to answer these purposes, or to supply by the assistance of art advantages nature has withheld, can only be determined by local inspection, and inquiry. This would naturally be directed *first* toward the properties of the sea, in these parts; and *secondly* to what opportunities the land affords of overcoming impediments opposed by the sea. Among the properties of the sea, to be first examined, the *Tides* would occupy a principal place: for on these depends in many cases, the arrival or non-arrival of the mails in time for their being forwarded on the day of their arrival; and we know that, a few hours lost, or won, at sea, determines the delivery of the letters in London, a day sooner, or a day later. This to merchants is of importance: but it might be to government of the utmost importance.

Desirous of drawing closer the bonds of union between the two islands, by reciprocal alliances, and mutual benefits, the public officers of the United Kingdom have caused the opposite shores of both islands to be examined, with intention of discovering ports in which an establishment of packets might be most effectual. And as a second principal branch of this intention, they have caused the inland district to be surveyed, for the purpose of selecting that line of road which shall be most direct, most level, and most convenient.

Mr. Telford, the engineer, appointed to survey this district in pursuance of such purposes, has presented a Report from which we shall offer a few extracts; and this the rather, because the consideration of the requisites for forming a good harbour, may be new to many, or to most of our readers.

In order the more distinctly to report on the various matters connected with the line of communication between the North of England and Ireland, we have found it necessary to class them under the following heads:

I.—The navigation of the channel, and the comparative merits of different harbours.

II.—The construction and management of packets.

III.—The improvement of roads and bridges.

Previous to entering on the description of the harbours, or any discussion respecting their comparative merits, we shall state generally the advantages which, in our opinion, harbours ought to be possessed of, and which are as follows:

1st. Being easy of access, and working out.

2d. Having good security within.

3d. Having good anchorage or roadsteads.

4th. Having bold headlands on each side, easily distinguished from that immediately behind the harbour.

I.—General description of the coast.

It is well known, that the islands of Great Britain and Ireland approach nearest to each other where the shire of Galloway in Scotland, and the county of Down and a part of Antrim in Ireland, form the opposite shores; the channel here, in the narrowest part, not exceeding *seven leagues** in breadth, and the coasts from opposite the Mull of Galloway to Port Patrick are nearly parallel to each other. On the Scotch side, immediately to the east of the Mull of Galloway, the extensive bay of Glenluce is formed, and a little to the North of Port Patrick the land recedes to the mouth of Loch Ryan. This shore is bold and rocky, and the water is deep and clean, close to the land. Loch Ryan is a deep inlet, being about ten miles in length, and from one to nearly two in breadth; it lies North and South and approaching towards the head of the bay of Glenluce, forms that district called the Rinds of Galloway, into a peninsula. On the part of the coast facing the shore, there are only the villages of Port Patrick and Port Nessock. The land here is heathy, and but little cultivated.

On the Irish coast, from the entrance of Strangford Loch to that of Belfast, the lands adjacent to the shore are generally low, the shore itself is flat and rocky, partly in continued ridges and partly in detached lumps, which render it generally dangerous to be approached. The Loch of Belfast is a deep inlet, being about sixteen miles in length and eight miles in breadth at the entrance; it lies W. S. W. and E. N. E. into a fine country. Strangford Loch running up the country towards Belfast as far as Newtown Airds, forms a considerable portion of country to the West of Donaghadee, into a peninsula. On the coast of Antrim, the shores of the island of Magee, next to the channel, are bolder than those to the southwards of Donaghadee, but they are rocky and dangerous to approach. This narrow island or rather peninsula is formed by Loch Larne, which lies N. and S. It is about six miles in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth at the entrance; its southern end approaches near to the North side of the Loch of Belfast. Immediately to the southward of the entrance of Belfast Loch lie the Copland islands, upon the smallest of which there is a lighthouse. Both to the North and South of Donaghadee there are some populous villages: the small town of Bangor is situated on the southern side, and near to the mouth of Belfast Loch, farther up on the same side, is the village of Holywood; the large town of Belfast stands at its upper end, and Carrickfergus on the northern side. The whole of the country adjacent to the shores of the channel and Loch is exceedingly populous, and tolerably well cultivated.

Of Port Patrick.

In 1768, Mr. Smeaton was employed to form the plan of this harbour; it was completed in 1778, and we understand cost from £12,000 to £15,000.

The North Pier (the outer half of which is not founded upon rock) was built of dry stone, and the sea washing through between the joints of it, having removed part of the sand upon which it was founded, appears to have occasioned the stone-work to settle down and bulge out; this gave reason to fear that it would be speedily undermined and fall down. With a view of preventing this, in 1786 a bulwark was built at the back of the pier, which cost £1,200, and having failed, was rebuilt in 1792, at an expence of £1,170; but this was again destroyed in 1801. After this a quantity of large stones were laid down along the back of the pier; but those, excepting a few at the bottom, were soon swept away into the mouth of the harbour. These repairs, including pointing and pinning up the joints of the masonry, cost about £1,400; making together an expence of about £18,000.

The harbour is surrounded with high land to a distance of several miles, and it is so uniform, that in viewing it from the sea, it has the appearance of one continued ridge or table land, *destitute of any strongly marked feature to distinguish the precise situation of the harbour.*

From its very narrow and confined situation, the harbour is approached with considerable risk; for both to the North and South of it, large reefs of rocks run out a considerable way into the sea; a great number of these at high water (and particularly at spring tides) are completely covered. With the wind from S. S. E. to W. N. W. (blowing so as to make it necessary to take in one reef of the mainsail) so great a sea is set in upon the shore as to make it improper to anchor off the harbour, although the ground is good: but anchoring off Port Patrick with the wind from S. to W. N. W. having no hold of the land, a vessel might with equal propriety anchor in any other part of the channel; therefore, with the wind from the above quarter, the packets are under the necessity of keeping off and on until the tide makes

* The shortest distance marked on the map is 19¼ miles.—*Edit.*

and when blowing strong from W. S. W. or N. this requires carrying a great press of sail, the coast being then a lee shore, and a heavy swell setting in upon it.

Although Port Patrick is not directly open to a S. S. E. wind, yet from that point it has the whole range of the channel from the isle of Man; and as the harbour mouth is not protected by any headlands, the sea *strikes upon the rocks which form the northern side of the entrance, and recoiling upon the other side*, creates a very heavy sea in the narrow mouth of the harbour, and likewise quite to the shore on the inside of the pier. The wind at S. blowing strong, sets in a great sea. When we were waiting a passage to Ireland, the wind blowing strong from W. S. W. and fair across the channel from Donaghadee, yet the packet then lying in that place, did not sail, being aware of the danger of approaching the harbour of Port Patrick. Their apprehensions were well founded, for *a heavy sea was then breaking right across the harbour, from the one side to the other*; therefore in attempting to enter she must, on account of the small space within the harbour, have shortened sail, and run great risk of being struck upon either quarter with a heavy sea, which must have given her a sheer, and probably losing the command of the rudder, she must have gone upon the rocks on the one side or the other. It is therefore perfectly clear, that a packet cannot with any safety come into Port Patrick when the wind is blowing strong from S. W. to W. N. W.

The pier having been placed in a very judicious manner, vessels are very secure when once got fairly into the harbour; the bottom is composed of gravel and small stones. The rise of ordinary spring tides is about 14 feet, that of ordinary neaps from eight to nine feet; but both are much influenced by the winds.

The packets, when lying in Port Patrick with the winds from S. to W. N. W. although moderate, cannot get out, excepting by the aid of a warp laid out about 250 fathoms. An instance of this occurred when we were waiting for a passage to Ireland: the Palmer, M'Connel master (being his turn to sail), the wind from W. and moderate, was two hours warping out, and the packet not floating until near high water, the ebbing tide was one-half run on shore before we could make sail; therefore, with the wind from S. to W. N. W. blowing to render it necessary to take one reef in the mainsail, the packets are then shut up, and must not attempt going round the pier-head. These winds being by far the most prevalent upon the North of Ireland, and the South of Scotland, there being no room in this narrow rocky inlet for any vessel to make a tack, the harbour from these causes being neither easy of access or working out, having no safe anchorage or roadstead, nor any distinguishing headlands to mark the precise situation; the correct conclusion is, that it is destitute of those advantages requisite for a perfect harbour for the packets to ply from.

This description will impress conviction on fresh water sailors, that they must not bring to the consideration of open sea-ports the same ideas, as those with which they contemplate quays by a river side, or landing places on navigable canals. The turbulent billows of the ocean, as agitated by violent winds, the set of currents, and of tides, the depth of water, the situation of rocks, the appearances of land-marks, and many other particulars demand attention,—an attention to which the utmost talent, enlightened by the most extensive practice, is not more than adequate.

Port Nessock.

This is the only natural bay, between the Mull of Galloway and the entrance of Loch Ryan, whose general form and advantages draw the attention of an impartial observer. A striking instance of this is furnished by the following Report, made previous to any artificial harbour being constructed upon this coast:

"I, John Adair, geographer for the kingdom of Scotland, having made a survey of the South and West coast of Galloway, and more particularly of that part opposite to Donaghadee and coast of Ireland, do hereby declare, that I did not see a fit and convenient place for making a harbour to shelter ships, packet-boats and other vessels, except the corner of the bay of Port Nessock, where by building a good head or pier, they can lie safe and secure in all weather, and 12 or 14 feet of water in spring tides; the bay also is fit and easy for turning in and out, and for dropping an anchor upon occasion. In testimony whereof I have written and subscribed these presents at Edinburgh, the fourteenth day of June one thousand seven hundred and sixteen years. (Signed) JOHN ADAIR."

This bay, of which we found the above general testimony to be correctly descriptive, is situated about eight miles North of the Mull of Galloway, and ten South of Port Patrick. The land immediately behind it is low, but that on each side is high, particularly to the southward there is the hill called Barnakorerae, which being the highest upon that part of the coast is seen a considerable way at sea, even in a dark night. These circumstances render the place conspicuous, and easy to be made.

The bay is easy of access, and perfectly safe; it is one mile in width at the entrance, gradually narrowing to half a mile at its bottom; the depth is three-quarters of a mile, terminating with a smooth sandy beach; upon each side of the bay the shore is rocky and steep, but there are none [no rocks] but what are seen at low water, and within a few yards of the shore. The bay is open to the W. N. W. winds, which send in a considerable sea, but being well protected by the headlands, which form the entrance, the sea is not greater than that in the open channel; at the entrance there are ten and twelve fathoms, [in depth] decreasing gradually to the shore along the bottom; in the whole of the bay there is the best holding ground upon the Galloway coast; in most places it is sand and clay, mixed together; the most proper roadstead is in seven and eight fathoms.

On the South side a ridge of rocks run out to about eight or nine yards below low-water mark; they lie in a very proper direction for a pier, and would afford an excellent foundation. If a proper pier was constructed at this place, and some of the bottom excavated, the packets might with great facility come to the inside into smooth water with all winds; there might be space obtained for a great number of vessels.

Such are the ports on the Scottish side of the channel: on the Irish side is

Donaghadee.

We have not been able to procure much information respecting the history of Donaghadee, only that towards the constructing the present pier, parliament granted £2,705; that the first grant was made during the sessions of 1775, and that the pier was completed in 1782. The harbour is situated upon a flat rocky shore in the county of Down, about three miles S. S. W. of the Copland lighthouse, and about the same distance from the entrance of Belfast Loch.

From Donaghadee to the southward, as far as Strangford Loch, and the South lighthouse, is a continued range of flat rocky shore; the reefs in many places running a considerable way into the sea, and the land behind being also low and of uniform appearance, renders the approach and landing difficult and dangerous, particularly in dark nights.

To the N. N. E. of Donaghadee lie the Copland islands; the largest is separated from the main land by a sound of about one mile in breadth, which consisting of rocky and foul ground, vessels cannot beat through but at the top of high water; even then small vessels must be well acquainted, to beat through, the channel being very narrow. The small island is half a mile distant from the other, in a N. N. E. direction; the channel between the two islands, in consequence of rocks, is dangerous, and must not be attempted without being very well acquainted, or having a pilot. Upon this small island stands the lighthouse.

The harbour of Donaghadee is narrow and very confined, in consequence of a large bed of rocks on the North side of it; this renders it dangerous running in even with a fair wind, because at high water, vessels may run upon these rocks, particularly as the space between them and the pier head is so small. The present pier stands in a N. W. direction. The wind at N. N. W. blowing strong, raises a short sea in the harbour, which makes the shipping beat upon each other, and this wind, blowing through the Sound between the Copland island and the main land, has a long fetch.

The tides run nearly North and South, the tide of flood runs to the southward, and is made two hours in shore before it is run in the offing; the tide of ebb differs a little in its direction, and sets off the shore from Donaghadee to the N. E. extremity of the large Copland island, so that it assists in working off the shore. Ordinary spring tides rise here fourteen feet, ordinary neap tides about nine feet.

From the foregoing statement, it appears that Donaghadee, in its present state, is neither easy of access nor working out; that with the wind at N. N. W. there is not good security within; there is no good anchorage or roadstead, and there are no distinguishing high lands on each side of it.

Mr. Telford then proceeds to report on the properties of Loch Larne, Carrickfergus, and Bangor, a port in the Loch of Belfast: all of them harbours or roads in the neighbourhood.

Bangor.

This fine natural bay is situated upon the South side, and a little within the entrance of the Loch of Belfast; it is twelve or thirteen miles from the town of Belfast, and about five miles W. of the Copland lighthouse; the shore on each side of it is clear of rocks or shoals, and about half a mile without the mouth of the harbour is the best roadstead in the Loch of Belfast, the water five, six, and seven fathoms, and the bottom sand and clay mixed.

This bay is very easy of access, and is 250 fathoms in width at the present pier; it is all clear ground, there being no rocks whatever but what are seen, and of those none more than three or four yards from the shore, so that in working, vessels may without risk stand close to each shore. The bottom of the whole of the bay being composed of sand and clay, vessels may anchor in any part of it with perfect safety, and in water sufficient

for the packets. No wind can prevent the packets from working into this place, because those which blow out are smooth-water winds. The bay is open to N. E. winds, and when blowing strong sets in a considerable sea, but it breaks only after it has passed the harbour in shallow water at the bottom of the bay.

The present harbour is by much too confined, and the pier is placed in an improper direction; but by constructing a new pier about 300 feet without the present one, and excavating a sufficient space within it, the packets may (when lying in this new harbour) work out when they can carry a double reefed mainsail, or in other words, when prudent to go to sea. This bay being upon the Loch of Belfast, and near its entrance, the tide runs strong immediately near the harbour's mouth, and vessels are into it as soon as they are out of the bay; the tide with the flood runs nearly West and with the ebb East.

The reporter compares Port Nessock and Bangor with Port Patrick and Donaghadee; first, as ports; secondly, as to what respects crossing the channel; and then submits his opinion on the capacity of improvement of these harbours, and estimates the expences attending such improvements. This part of Mr. Telford's opinion is utterly unintelligible, without the assistance of the magnificent maps and plans which accompany the Report of the Committee; and these we cannot set before our readers: such of them as are interested in the business, will no doubt, obtain every information, in good time.

It may well be supposed, that the recommendation of the surveyors employed by government, to construct two new harbours, one at Port Nessock, the other at Bangor, would not fail to experience opposition from the parties interested in the present ports; accordingly, we find Mr. Hull, the treasurer to the packet company at Donaghadee, expressing his opinion unequivocally that with some improvements that port with Port Patrick, would be fully sufficient for public accommodation, and would answer every purpose, that could be desired. For this opinion he gives his reasons; and certainly the reasons of a gentleman who has been twenty years on the spot, in the discharge of his duty, are entitled to great attention. Among other things he observes,

"It is fairly stated, that "Port Patrick lies more *immediately* in the channel, and packets are *sooner in the fairway* than at *Port Nessock*." The importance of this circumstance in the navigation across channel is well known; and yet the reporters scarcely allude to the influence of the tides, in comparing the navigation from Port Patrick to Donaghadee with that from Port Nessock to Bangor. Nor do I observe a single calculation in their report, as to the probable time required to make a passage between those two latter places either with favourable or unfavourable winds.

He further insists that,

Not a *single rock* intervenes between Donaghadee and the coast of Scotland; but from Bangor there are directly in the way, the very dangerous and frequently fatal rocks called the Brigs, and the Copland islands, rendered still more dangerous by the infinite number of rapid and counteracting currents that surround them. The safety of the present passage is proverbial, not a single accident has ever occurred thereon; the reason is evident; the course is clear, free from rocks and shoals, and the currents aiding the navigation.

Since the extension of the mail coach from Carlisle to Port Patrick, the arrival of the mail from London at the latter place has been regular, and several hours earlier than formerly, when conveyed on horseback; it now usually arrives there from twelve to one o'clock at noon, and in consequence, the mail has of late very frequently arrived at Donaghadee from three to five o'clock on the evening of the third day from London, and been forwarded to Belfast time enough for the delivery of letters the same evening, a distance of 460 miles in 72 hours, which includes the time requisite for sorting the mail at Donaghadee. Will it be said that this can ever be the case, if the station is changed to Port Nessock and Bangor, after what has been stated on the subject?

It appears that the packets sailed from Donaghadee with the mail 336 days in the year 1807; that they were detained 19 days in the year by contrary winds and other causes stated at Port Patrick, and consequently were prevented sailing from Donaghadee by storms, and every other impediment, only 10 days in the year. Yet Messrs. Telford and M'Kerlie report, "that the harbour is shut up by the winds blowing from one quarter of the compass." !!!

This gentleman is not alone in his opposition to the change of station for the packets: two memorials have been presented against that measure, signed by the Marchioness of Downshire, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Donegal, the Earl of Moira, the Earl of Stair, the Earl of Galloway, and other principal

proprietors of land in the north of Ireland; by the grand juries of the counties of Down, Antrim, and Armagh, and by many merchants. To counterbalance this, an opinion in favour of Ports Bangor and Nessock is signed by *two hundred and forty* captains and owners of vessels trading from shore to shore. Now what can we say in such a case?—The probability is, that truth lies between these extremes; and, indeed, Mr. Rennie, in his report on the state of Port Patrick, appears to have stated the case very fairly.

The smallness of the present harbour of Port Patrick, and the shallowness of the water, renders its use very limited. Its capability of improvement is considerable; it therefore appears to me, considering the great intercourse that must necessarily take place between this country and Ireland in consequence of the Union, that it would be a great means of facilitating this intercourse, were a good, safe, and commodious harbour to be constructed at this place. Its convenience to such vessels as frequent the Channel, renders it also an object of considerable consequence; it may therefore be worthy the attention of his majesty's ministers to consider how far it ought to be taken up as a national object, and receive that kind of improvement, at the national expence, its importance deserves.

In a maritime state, such as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, too much attention cannot be paid to the improvement of its harbours; and although there are many places which, considered as maritime stations, are not likely to pay an adequate interest for the money expended from the trade of the places themselves, yet, as harbours into which vessels may run for shelter in storms, or when the winds are contrary, they are of the greatest importance to the general trade of these islands. I do not mean to say that Port Patrick can, at any moderate expence, be made a very capacious harbour; but I am of opinion it may be rendered greatly more useful than it is at present, at a moderate expence.

After these clashing opinions, David Kerr, Esq. whose estate lies at Port Avo, (near Donaghadee) insists that *his* port is infinitely better than any one on the Irish shore yet examined: that, if *this* station were chosen for the packets, from Port Avo to Newry might be shortened by eight miles of road; and that an express from Dublin to Port Patrick by Avo might reach its destination in *five* or *six hours less time* than from any other harbour. In concert with Mr. Kerr is Mr. M'Taggart, who being the proprietor of Ardwell Bay (on the Scottish shore, between Ports Patrick and Nessock), is assured, "by every seaman he has conversed with on the subject," that Ardwell Bay "possesses real advantages over Port Nessock," and justly observes, "it would be a pity, for a few thousand pounds (additional expence) to give up the advantage of sailing from Ardwell with a variety of winds, when you would be fast locked up at Port Nessock." The Committee have very properly recommended further inquiry before this is finally determined.

Expenditure of the public money is often charged with prodigality; and sometimes, no doubt, justly: yet it is but candid to reflect that public works are (generally) of such a description, as implies the existence of difficulties to which private means are incompetent. The power and extent of these difficulties are seldom thoroughly known, till after some kind of experience has revealed them; and this uncertainty *must* operate very disadvantageously against the labours of an architect. If cheapness be consulted, the work may be weak; if durability be ensured, the expences may appear enormous. Whoever has to struggle with the difficulties of a bad foundation on land will find the undertaking sufficiently perplexing: what then shall we think of the situation of that artist who has to contend with the violence of the waves? That violence the pier constructed at Port Patrick has not been able to resist. After having proposed a manner of repairing the injuries, Mr. Rennie expresses himself cautiously on the subject of their cost.

In respect to the *expence of the work* I have recommended, I scarcely know what to say: the uncertainty attending the laying of a foundation in such ground, and eight feet under water, in a great measure puts it out of the power of any man to ascertain it: besides, I have never found it an advisable plan to let the execution of foundations under water by contract, for, *as the whole security of the work depends on the perfect execution of the foundation, a little money saved in such an important point is not a consideration. It is owing to the imperfections of foundations, that the great majority of the piers and bridges in this kingdom have failed.* When they are done by contract, the saving of money is a greater object with the contractors, generally speaking, than the stabi-

lity of the work. My opinion therefore is, that Mr. Rutherford should be allowed to do the whole foundation of this bulwark, up to the level of the ordinary low-water of a neap tide, giving a fair account of the expence, and that he should afterwards contract for what is to do above the said low-water at a specific price. I have every reason to believe, from the manner in which he has undertaken the present work, that he is a man of honesty and integrity, and that he will do justice in the concern.

The most magnificent harbours, the most capacious ports are useless, unless the approaches to them by land are convenient. Every facility that can be offered to vessels in lading or unlading their cargoes is illusory, unless those commodities readily reach the hands of their consumers. A seaport inaccessible on the land side were a subject of ridicule to an extensive kingdom; since the very purpose of bringing goods to its quays is not answered till they be distributed throughout the realm. With still greater reason would a seaport, the principal merit of which is the prompt dispatch of letters from one shore to another, and the speed of reciprocal communication, become a subject of ridicule: — in the minds of those interested, censure would rise to indignation. To render the labours on the shore available, corresponding labours must be exerted in the interior: the roads must be improved: those which lose ground by circuitous courses must be corrected: those which run over hills must be reconsidered, and led along better levels; those which cross rapid rivers must be rendered independent of their floods, by bridges secure, solid, ample, and in the fittest direction. This subject (the improvement of the roads), may be considered as forming a kind of Second Part of this Report. We shall endeavour to communicate some notion of its principal contents.

The proposed improvements commence at the city of Carlisle, and take a westerly direction along the south of Scotland. As we so lately as our last number, explained the general principles and properties of a good road, and what are the requisites to render a road complete, we shall not enlarge on such particulars here; but shall calculate at once the distances shortened, and consequently saved, by the application of those principles, on the road from Carlisle to Port Patrick; the port hitherto used by the packets on this station. From Carlisle to Annan is now 22 miles; by the proposed road it will be 17 miles; distance saved 5 miles: from Annan to Dumfries, by the present road, is 16½ miles, by a proposed road 15 miles; distance saved 1½ mile: from Dumfries to Newton Stewart, by the present road is 52 miles; by a proposed road 43 miles; distance saved 9 miles: from Newton Stewart to Glen Luce 15½ miles: from Glen Luce the road leads to Stranraer and Port Patrick. We find, then, that in the distance of about 122 miles not less than 16 miles may be saved to the traveller with its attendant expences; and consequently a proportionate quantity of time to the post, and its intelligence.

If the reader will but imagine what improvements on the same principle, might be made in the 35 or 40,000 miles of turnpike road now used in Britain, he will see that the public benefit, connected with these endeavours, is not trivial. If to this time saved be added—expences saved—wear and tear saved—the vexations of travellers saved—with the oaths and curses of coach drivers, and—the labour of coach-horses saved, by such *shortenings*, the whole becomes an aggregate well deserving attention. In fact, we should not wonder to see the distance between Johnny Groat's House and the Land's End, in Cornwall, shortened by more than a hundred miles, without depriving Great Britain of an inch of ground. Our limits forbid us from prolonging this subject: yet as it is one which interests a great number of our readers in the north, and includes considerations proper for general information, we shall insert a part of the sentiments contained in Mr. Telford's Report.

If a harbour is constructed at Port Nessock, Colonel M'Dowall engages to have a road completed from Port Nessock to Glenluce: (14 miles) without requiring any aid from the public.

From Glenluce to Newtown Stewart, a distance of 16 miles, an entirely new road has just been completed, at the expence of the Shire of Galloway, and is made in as good a direction as the nature of the country will admit of.

At Newtown Stewart, the river Cree divides the Shire from the Stewartry of Galloway. This river is of a considerable size, and had formerly a bridge of four arches, each 45 feet span; but this was destroyed by

a flood. Since that time the river has been passed by means of a ferry boat; but this, upon so general a communication, is very inconvenient, and *particularly so on account of the great numbers of Irish and Scotch cattle which pass this way to the North of England.* The situation of the former bridge was a very improper one for the general thoroughfare; to accommodate this, it ought to be placed a considerable way further down the river, and it ought to be made of larger dimensions, both with regard to length and width. If placed in this new situation, and of enlarged dimensions, the expence will be greatly increased. These two counties having lately exerted themselves in a very uncommon manner, and incurred a very heavy expence in improving the roads which form the general line of communication, and which they engage to complete, this expensive work appears to be a proper object for public aid.

From Newtown Stewart to Dumfries lies an extensive track of country, denominated the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The road now generally travelled is along the shore by Ferrytown, Gatehouse, and from thence up the country by Castle Douglas, being a distance of 52 miles. Along the whole of this track a new road has been laid out, and is now nearly completed at the expence of the county, and (excepting at the bridge of Dee near to Castle Douglas) it appears to be in as good a direction as the country will admit of.

Another road passes through this district by New Galloway, which is situated in the valley of the Kenn upwards of twenty miles distant from the shore, and this road, excepting for five or six miles, has lately been new made. The distance between Newtown Stewart and Dumfries by this road is about forty-three miles, being nine miles shorter than the former one. Nothing appears wanting to complete this communication, but to execute the before-mentioned five or six miles, which lie immediately to the West of New Galloway. This road passes through a mountainous track of country, which, excepting where it crosses the narrow valley of the Kenn, is very thinly peopled, and appears to be fit only for the pasturage of sheep or black cattle.

There is a third road, more to the South than either of the two former; it is now a tolerably good road, upon the old principles of road making; and surveys have been made out, and a part is already executed upon an improved plan, so as either to avoid the hills, or, where that is impracticable, to render the ascents and descents gradual and easy. This road will pass from Dumfries by Dalbeattie through Kirkcudbright to Gatehouse; its length will be nearly the same as the present road by Castle Douglas; it will pass through the best cultivated and most populous part of the Stewartry; it will likewise pass through Kirkcudbright, which is the county town and port, and Dalbeattie, which is also a port for a very considerable district of country. We understand this road will be completed without requiring public aid; but it will be very imperfect without a bridge is erected over the river Dee at Kirkcudbright; this will be an expensive work, and to accomplish it, public aid will be necessary.

It is evident, that to ensure three roads through this extensive district, it is only necessary that public aid be granted to three bridges, viz. at Newtown Stewart, Old Dee, and Kirkcudbright; the competition will then be fair and complete, and the road which, under all circumstances, is best adapted for the public accommodation, will be proved by experience. One matter is certain, that the mere thoroughfare will not support proper inns with a sufficient establishment of horses and carriages, or enable a mail coach to run; market business, the intercourse of the adjacent country, and the travellers of manufacturers who transact business with shopkeepers, are all required; but they can only be found in the most populous parts of this country, and it is therefore on the road which passes through those parts, and the small towns along the coast, when the roads are made equally good, where it is probable that regular accommodation will be found.

From Annan to Carlisle, the present road passes by Longtown upon the Esk, and is twenty-two miles in length; there are several small hills upon it, particularly at Springfield and Stanwix bank, which are very steep. By leaving the present line about one mile to the West of Gretna, crossing the river Esk immediately below the junction of the river Line, and proceeding across the flat heathy plain to Carlisle, a distance of five miles might be saved, and the road be made nearly on a perfect level. By doing this, the distance between Annan and Carlisle would be reduced from twenty-two to seventeen miles, and *being without a hill, would be one moderate stage, instead of two as it is at present.* This change is so apparent to every person who travels the road, and so necessary an improvement of the general line of communication, it is our duty to mention it thus distinctly, as an object requiring the attention of government; and it is rendered more so, because, as crossing the point of land which lies between the confluence of the rivers Esk and Eden, where there is no great extent of land, and that bounded on two sides by the tideway, and also at the northern extremity of Cumberland, this line, though of great importance for the general thoroughfare, is not of so much for local or county convenience. The county of Cumberland having also, at present, many other expensive im-

provements in hand, this appears to require the utmost limit to which it may appear proper to lend the public aid.

About thirteen miles of new road must be made; there must be a bridge of five arches over the river Esk, and a small one of one arch over the river Sark.

The object which terminates our survey, is the bridge over the river Eden at Carlisle. At present, this river is divided into two streams, over which are two old bridges. The roads from Port Patrick, Glasgow, and Edinburgh unite here, as do also the roads which pass from Scotland and Ireland through the middle and North-western parts of England; *the intercourse is therefore very great: and as the number of black cattle from Ireland and Scotland which pass this way are also very great*, these very narrow bridges with low imperfect parapets, have long been complained of *as particularly dangerous; for as they are only about twelve feet in width between the parapets, no two carriages can pass each other without danger of being crushed to pieces, or pushed over the parapets: it is even dangerous for horses or foot passengers to pass a carriage or cart.* It has therefore become very urgent that a new bridge, of proper dimensions, should be erected at this place. This would best be accomplished, by building only one bridge over the northernmost stream, and turning the whole of the southernmost stream into it; some considerable embankments will be required for this purpose, and also for carrying the road from the South end of the new bridge across the plain and the southernmost stream towards the city.

From these latter considerations it appears, that the southern district of the kingdom, and even the metropolis itself, is concerned in the accommodation proposed to the passage by the erection of this new bridge at Carlisle: for, we know, that not a few of the cattle which pass the river Eden are brought to London for the supply of the city. This is the best principle on which government can act: general good accomplished by means of local benefits. The expence to a citizen of London can scarcely be a shilling; nor to any person between Carlisle and London; yet will such persons, and others, wherever these cattle are distributed, be enabled to obtain their beef with greater readiness, and consequently with greater cheapness.

To conclude, we observe that by combining the advantages to be derived from a prompt communication with Ireland—to government,—to the commercial world,—to travellers, and—to labouring animals—with the encouragement given to agriculturists by offering them additional facilities in disposing of their productions; and the more steady supply of distant markets; we presume that we present objects of sufficient importance to justify (what never must be lost sight of) the exertion and the expence. Mr. Telford presents the following

Abstract of the Expence.

	£.
Bridge over the river Eden at Carlisle, with the necessary embankment.. ..	20,114
Bridge over the river Esk at Garistone..	6,885
Bridge over the river Sark near Gretna	1,066
Bridge over the river Dee at Dee Village, near Castle Douglas	2,918
Bridge over the river Dee at Kircudbright.....	8,460
Bridge over the river Cree at Newtown Stewart, with the avenues leading to the same	6,983
Repairing and improving the harbour of Port Patrick..	3,120
Constructing a new harbour at Port Nessock	8,392
Warping Buoys at Donaghadee.....	140
Constructing a new harbour at Bangor	19,151
	£77,214

For these purposes, we have reason to expect that there will be readily contributed:

	£.
Towards Carlisle bridge, one-half by the County of Cumberland.....	10,057
Dee Village bridge, ditto, by the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.....	1,459
Kirkcudbright ditto, by the town of Kirkcudbright, Lord Selkirk and others..	4,230
Newtown Stewart ditto, by the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and Shire of Galloway.....	3,490
Port Nessock, by Colonel M'Dowall.	3,000
Bangor, by Colonel Ward and others.	5,000
	£27,236

If this sum is deducted from the total of £77,214 it leaves £49,978 to be advanced by government; and as five years would be required to carry these works into execution, a payment of £10,000 annually for this period, would enable the whole of these improvements to be carried into effect, and would render this important communication much more safe, easy and expeditious.

We hinted in our last number, that the maps and plans accompanying this Report are on a magnificent scale; and certainly they surpass any thing of the kind heretofore presented to Parliament: several of

them exceed three feet in length. It gives us the greatest pleasure to witness this attention to the wants of our legislators, who cannot, from the nature of the thing, have inspected these communications, in person.—With intention, therefore, of conducing to the perfection of future works of the same kind, we beg leave to hint at deficiencies felt by us in contemplating the present collection.

The first is, that the names of places mentioned in the evidence, do not *all* appear on the map. For instance, "Port Abo," at which Mr. Kerr would have the station for packets, is not marked: it is true, that the course of the shore forming this port is laid down; but there being no name annexed to it, gentlemen who are not so much in the habit of examining maps as we are, may not distinguish it. "Lady Bay," in Loch Ryan, is not marked; yet this was "mentioned to Mr. Telford as a convenient place for the packets, and for other purposes." "Corsel Point," is mentioned in Mr. T.'s account of Lady Bay; yet it is not named in the map. Where comparisons are instituted between places, *all* should be attended to, that a proper judgment may be formed—not by the party who has surveyed them, but—by those who never saw them, yet must needs decide on their rival pretensions: till this scrupulous accuracy be adopted, the best possible evidence is not before the court.

A second deficiency is that of omitting the mountains and other elevations of the country. Any one not used to maps would suppose, that a road might be made as he would lay a ruler, *straight from place to place.* We know, that in practice this is impossible: but of that impossibility there is no evidence, unless the impediments be marked: we may guess at them by the courses of the rivers; but why reduce British legislators to their guesses?

The present report, and state of this patriotic undertaking is not only honourable to the Committee by whom it is drawn up, but to the statesmen who planned it, and to the legislature which patronizes such exertions. It will impart peculiar gratification to the representatives of the Irish part of the United Kingdom; as it demonstrates the co-operation of both islands for reciprocal advantages.

The Committee, to whom "the Report, together with the Surveys, Estimates, and Plans, made by *Thomas Telford* and others, by the order of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for facilitating and improving the Communication between England and Ireland, from the City of Carlisle, by the North-west of Scotland," were referred; and to examine the Matter thereof; and who were empowered to report their Observations and Opinion thereupon to the House;—Have come to the following Report.

The Committee having proceeded to the investigation of the various matters contained in the Report and Surveys referred to them, and in order to obtain farther information respecting those subjects, have required the attendance of several Persons before them, whom they have examined; and whose Examinations, together with the said Report, and such other papers and documents thereby referred, as appears to them most material, they have annexed by way of Appendix to this Report.

The Committee find that since the said Report, the Bridge at *New Galloway*, the nearest line of road from Dumfries, has been carried away.

It appears to the Committee, that the making and building the several Roads and Bridges mentioned in the said Report, from the City of Carlisle to Port Patrick, and also the said Bridge over the river Kenn near New Galloway, will be a great Public benefit and advantage, by facilitating and improving the Communication between those places; as one of the lines of Road will be near nineteen miles less, many hills will be avoided, and above thirteen hours saved in travelling, by the avoiding such hills, and the building of Bridges where there are now only Ferries. But it appears to the Committee, that such Bridges cannot be built without Public aid.

It also appears to the Committee, that the making such Bridges and Roads, improving the Harbours, and facilitating the Communication between *Scotland* and *Ireland*, have been under the consideration of His Majesty's Government since 1802; and that various Memorials have been presented and applications made to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, by the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Merchants and others of Great Britain and Ireland, stating the great Public advantages which would arise therefrom, and praying that the same might be carried into execution.

The Committee find, that no private subscriptions or aid can be procured for the building the Bridges over the river Esk at

Gatlintown and Sark, which separates England and Scotland, mentioned in the said Report and Surveys; and as such Bridges will save one stage and one day's march for Troops, the Committee recommend that the same should be built according to Mr. Telford's Plans, and the expences borne and paid by the Public; provided proper Roads leading to and from the same are effectually made and kept in repair by the counties or individual proprietors of lands through which the same will pass.

The Committee also recommend that the Bridges over the river Eden at Carlisle, the river Dee at or near Castle Douglas, and over the river Cree at or near Newton Stewart, should be built, according to the Plans of Mr. Telford; and that the Bridge over the Kenn at or near New Galloway, should also be rebuilt, according to proper Plans and Estimates hereafter to be made by order of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury; and also that a new Road from Glenluce to Port Patrick through the valley, should be made, by which four miles in eighteen would be saved, besides avoiding hills; and it appears that such last-mentioned Bridges and Roads cannot be built or made without Public aid: the Committee recommend that one-half of the expence of building and making such last-mentioned Bridges, and the whole of the expence of making the said Road from Glenluce to Port Patrick, be paid by the Public, provided the other half of the expences of making the said Bridges is borne and paid by the counties or persons interested therein; and that they do keep the same Bridges in proper repair, and also the Roads leading to and from the same. And with respect to the Bridge stated in Mr. Telford's Report as proper to be built at Kirkcudbright, we recommend that further enquiries should be made respecting the distance and utility of making the same, and also an accurate admeasurement of the different lines of Road from Carlisle to Port Patrick.

With respect to the improving and making new Harbours on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, for facilitating the passage between the two Kingdoms, it appears to the Committee to be of very great Public importance, and that the passage between the two Kingdoms would be greatly facilitated and accelerated by the improvement of the harbours of Port Patrick and Donaghadee, and also by additional harbours at Port Nessock and Bangor, mentioned in Mr. Telford's Report, or at Ardwell and Port Avo, or some other port or place near the harbours of Port Patrick and Donaghadee. But it there appears to the Committee that a diversity of opinion prevails respecting the making new harbours, and that sufficient information has not been obtained on that subject, the Committee are of opinion that farther Surveys of that part of the coast, as well as the harbours of Port Patrick and Donaghadee, should be made by experienced nautical men as well as Civil Engineers, before any new Harbours are made, and to require their opinions of any great improvements to either of the harbours of Port Patrick or Donaghadee. But the Committee do not hesitate to give their opinion, that the repair approved of, and ordered by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury to be made to the harbour of Port Patrick, should be immediately carried into effect; and also that the Buoys, recommended by Mr. Telford's Report to be fixed near the harbour of Donaghadee, should be immediately placed there.

It appears, that a great saving in distance as well as time might be saved, by making a new Road from near Catterick Bridge to Carlisle along the valleys, as all or the greater part of the steep hills upon Stainmoor and elsewhere along the present Road might be avoided: the Committee therefore recommend that a Survey should be made of the said line of Road, and an Estimate of making the same, by the order of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Historic Anecdotes and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir Jonah Barrington, one of his Majesty's Council [Counsel] at Law, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Ireland, and Member of the late Irish Parliament for the cities of Tuam and Clogher. Part I. royal 4to. pp. xlii. 326. Price 1l. 1s. Robinson. 1809.

That much obscurity has involved the affairs of Ireland, and that the true cause of discontent among the people of that island, is but little understood, even by the best informed in Britain, is unhappily true beyond contradiction. For several centuries, mutual crimination has been the delight of the parties prevalent among the people. While one leader has charged home the guilt of oppression and cruelty on his opponents, they in their turn have accused him and his adherents of turbulence and sedition. To take a *modern* view of this subject, is doing little or nothing toward understanding it. To go back to the days of the Earl of Essex and Tyrone, is to open a long vista

of not very sightly objects. The question of religion with all its embarrassments contributes to increase the confusion; and what should be the animating principle of brotherly affection, becomes the ever flowing source of obloquy and odium. If these unhappinesses were novelties, we might hope that their power would abate, and gradually expire as time imposed silence on the parties aggrieved: but while they can plead prescription, and long establishment, a kind of right of existence seems to follow; not from justice or equity, nor from prudence or propriety, but from antient usage: from custom long before the memory of man. If it were possible that the waters of Lethe could be imported, and drunk by both parties, Christians though we be, we should incline to recommend the memory-suspending draught: but the Irish nation never was fond of water drinking: claret or whiskey is more to its taste. What then remains?—we must face the resentment of both parties in the execution of our duty, and boldly claim for *those*, that liberty of private judgment and personal satisfaction of conscience in religious matters, of which no man ought to be deprived, or indeed can be deprived, by political imposition:—while for *these*, we claim the candid opinion of their adversaries, the favourable interpretation of their actions; with a renunciation of the opinion that Ireland has been oppressed, from motives of envy; and that the talents of those in high station, have been constantly directed to repel that prosperity, which their duty bound them to promote by every mean in their power. What! has there been no instance of a conscientious, well-meaning governor of Ireland, during the lapse of ages? Has every deputy, who while in Britain was marked as a man of merit, of humanity, of benevolence, of feeling,—has every such deputy exchanged his natural character when landed on the Irish soil, and become an idiot, cruel, implacable, tyrannical? Has that island in which no venomous reptile breathes, and which claims exemption from the serpent's sting,—that island which boasts of this distinction, has it the property of infusing into the hearts of all its governors, without exception, directly as they have crossed the Irish sea, a venom of properties infinitely worse than those of the serpent; a malice, an animosity, a rancour a determination to do evil, a delight in the misery of a whole people committed to their charge? Such a character formerly, was restrictively applied to Beelzebub: to whom besides it may now be applied, let the groans of Europe proclaim: we shall not easily be persuaded that it has justly been attached to any Briton; or that a metamorphosis so unnatural has passed on any of our countrymen who have had the honour of representing British benevolence in our sister island.

We are old enough to remember the parliamentary campaigns, of most of the distinguished Irish speakers: we can recollect with what vehemence, every action of government was arraigned; the evils imputed to it; those with which the then present system was pregnant; the miseries felt; the miseries feared; with the legitimate and logical conclusion that things could not be worse than they were! all was lost: a wreck! a ruin! —To the simple comprehension of a mind not endowed with extraordinary *talents*, it might seem natural to conclude that under such circumstances, any change must be for the better; every attempt to introduce a new order of things must be beneficial as an experiment, and might be happy in its result. To minds of higher endowments, it seems this inference is completely erroneous. Sir Jonah Barrington in the work before us, declares that the experiment has failed, to contempt and execration; and he demands the re-installation of the Irish parliament with all its *independence!* Has Swift rightly described that assembly in his Legion Club, as a bear garden, a Tyburn? and when he says,

> Could I from the building's top
> Hear the rattling thunder drop,
> While the devil upon the roof
> (If the devil be thunder-proof)
> Should with poker fiery red
> Crack the stones and melt the lead;
> Drive them down on every skull,
> While the *den of thieves* is full;
> Quite destroy the *harpies' nest*;
> How might then our isle be blest!

Is the reverend writer correct?—Either this censure was unfounded, and therefore it was criminal, or an attempt at amelioration must be laudable. But Swift was one who, with Sir Jonah Barrington, described Ireland as the seat of oppres-

sion;—and therefore *he must have been in the right.*

The sufferings of Ireland, says Britain, have another origin. Superstition is the mill-stone that hangs around the neck of the lower class of her population. Ignorance is the cause of their debility. Prejudice blinds their eyes, even to the virtues of those who do not think as they do; and the miserable dogma, *extra Ecclesiam non datur salus*, paralyses what efforts they otherwise *would* make to render themselves agreeable companions in the journey of life. For let it not be thought these evil qualities are inherent in the Irish character: the Irish have many excellencies on which they may justly value themselves, even now; they are open-hearted, hospitable, generous, sociable, brave, and intelligent:—what then would they be, were it possible to part the dross from the ore, by a moral parting, to produce the pure gold free from superstition, ignorance, and prejudice; from the suddenness of passion, and the instant explosion of resentment. When that happy time shall come in which knowledge shall introduce placidity, and Christianity supply meekness, in which the clergy shall enforce the moral virtues, and the people exemplify them in their practice, in which the habit of reflection shall allow Consideration her due sway in the *cool* and cautious formation of opinion, then will the natives of this island be distinguished among men; and then will those complaints vanish of which at present we hear but too often and too much.

Sir Jonah proposes to give the *secret* history of the Union of Great Britain and Ireland. The attempt is of a very delicate nature. The author acknowledges that he opposed the plan with all his vigour: that he never was reconciled to it, and that he now hates it more than ever. He thinks himself fortunate in having obtained *documents* of importance on the subject. Talents, assuredly, he brings to the undertaking. We anticipate, therefore, an able exhibition of the arguments and observations furnished on one side of this great national question: for, as to documents, information and explanation, obtained from the supporters of the other side of it, our hopes of abundance are not very sanguine. Nevertheless, *some* light will be cast on it: and whenever by the publication of other papers the present shall become subjects of comparison, posterity will be wiser than we are;—which is much to be acknowledged by reviewers.

The work opens with an address to the Prince of Wales: this is succeeded by 38 pages of prefatory observations, from which we learn that the contents have been long in a course of preparation, and that the suspension of their publication has been advantageous:—that the author proposes to enlighten the British nation on the critical state of Ireland, on the character of the people, the *capabilities* of the soil, and the natural produce of the island.

The people of Great-Britain, says Sir Jonah, have long been deceived with respect to the state of Ireland; the deception can last no longer; the crisis is arrived, and that country must be known: her real state should no longer be accredited from the mere assertions of a minister, or her dearest interests decided by a question of adjournment:—the consideration of her case has become identified with the security of the empire; and every subject who regards that security, and loves the connexion, should lend all their [his] efforts to protect it from dangers so imminent and so extensive.

The Union between Great-Britain and Ireland, though alleged to have been enacted for the purpose of securing the tranquillity of the empire, and the consolidation of its resources, does not appear as yet to have effected any of those extraordinary advantages which were looked to from its adoption; and after nearly ten years of trial, its success has completely failed. One country is doubtful of its utility; the other is certain of its mischiefs. The loss of a resident parliament becomes every day more injurious to Ireland; and, even defective as it was, its absence is deplored by the nation as the departure of an old friend, or the death of a protecting patron.

Sir Jonah acknowledges that the Catholic question has long agitated the Irish nation, and is closely implicated in his subject. He reprobates the "*culpable* and *deceptious* intercourse of the Catholic leaders with the Marquis Cornwallis, in 1799 and 1800—their unbounded credulity, and his unbounded dissimulation." A note on this page is still more severe on the character of the Marquis. Those who loved that character will read it with indignation.

But, because Sir Jonah's statement militates directly against certain confidera-

tions in reference to Ireland which we lately submitted to our readers [for the papers that formed the basis of those considerations we were indebted to one of the most conspicuous of Irish characters], we shall attach ourselves more particularly to his remarks on the commercial condition of that part of the United Kingdom.

Great-Britain should recollect, that the profusion of public money, which the conduct of continental wars draws from the United Treasury, *is now pressing so heavily on Ireland, that the sum demanded from her toward supporting the* ARMY *alone, amounts to nearly the* WHOLE *of her ordinary revenue.*

Now that it has become habitual to Britain to subsidize not only mendicant states but powerful empires—Ireland is called upon to provide a considerable proportion [2-17th's] of all those millions which every British minister may think proper to lavish; though the twentieth part of those subsidies, if granted to Ireland *herself*, would raise her to the highest pitch of domestic prosperity. With means to assist in the encouragement of her manufactures, to facilitate her foreign commerce, to improve her ports, to intersect her mountains with roads, and her vallies with canals, to improve and cultivate the minds and morals of the people by appropriate education, to promote their industry by public institutions, and to complete her happiness, by purchasing up the heaviest of *all* her grievances, *tithes*—Ireland, by an energetic and willing co-operation, would contribute more towards preserving the British empire, than England can ever accomplish by profusely squandering her millions on those distracted countries, which she can only call her allies until some decisive battle, or some artful treaty, converts the purchased friend into the audacious enemy.

The debt of Ireland, by imperial wars and foreign subsidies, *is becoming enormous*, AND HER RESOURCES KEEPING NO PACE WITH HER EXPENDITURE. The extensive commerce of England furnishes her with abundant wealth, while the INCONSIDERABLE TRADE *of Ireland is inadequate to supply means even for her* OWN EXPENSES.

Thus Ireland advances NOT SLOWLY *towards her financial ruin*; it will therefore be just that the British nation should be informed, that the struggles which Ireland is now making *are far* BEYOND HER PRESENT MEANS.

Has Sir Jonah given any *Tables* in proof of these assertions? No; but that defect we shall endeavour to meet in another article. At present, we only desire the reader to reconcile this deterioration of Ireland with the author's description of that country in another passage. After noticing her geographical situation, natural and inexhaustible advantages, &c. he says:

The population of Ireland is *great and* PROGRESSIVE. Above *five millions* of a brave, and hardy race of men are seen scattered through the fields, or *swarming in the villages.* A VAST REDUNDANCY OF GRAIN, and INNUMERABLE FLOCKS AND HERDS, should furnish to them not only the source of trade, but every means of comfort.

Dublin, the second city in the British empire, though it yields in extent, yields not in architectural beauty to the metropolis of England. For some years previous to the Union, *its progress was* EXCESSIVE. The locality of the parliament—the residence of the nobility and commons—the magnificence of the vice-regal court—the active hospitality of the people, *and the increasing commerce of the port*, all together gave a brilliant prosperity to that splendid and luxurious capital.

O most miserable and impoverished people! a people whose population is great and progressive, whose grain is vastly redundant, whose flocks and herds are innumerable, whose commerce is increasing, and whose metropolis may vie in beauty and ornament, in luxury and splendour, with the capital of the empire! O most miserable and impoverished people!

Do we then differ from the spirited author in every thing relating to his country? No; and to shew that we do not, we insert his account of the manner of letting tithes—that perpetual source of Irish grievances, that constant theme of conflict between priest and priest.

The protestant clergyman generally lets his tithes to a proctor, or farmer, the wealthy parishioners rent *theirs* from the proctor upon *reasonable* terms, which prevents their interference. The remaining tithes of the parish, being those of the peasants, are then advertised to be *canted* (a sort of auction) at some alehouse; the bidding commences at *night*, frequently so late as eleven or twelve o'clock: the proctor (and in *some* instances the rector) superintends the sale, each cottager's tithe is set up distinctly, and every bidder, according to the liberality of his advance, gets a glass or two of strong whiskey to *encourage* him; the cottager's pride to purchase his own tithe increases with his inebriety; puffers are introduced, the sale raised, and, when the cottager is at length declared the buyer, a promissory note is drawn *for* him; he, being *totally illiterate* puts his *mark* to

it, and when he awakens next day from intoxication, he is informed of the nature of his purchase. This *cost* generally lasts several *nights*. The cottager (if not punctual) is then served with a law process called a writ bill, for the amount of the note; a decree, with costs, of course, issues against him; and the blanket (his children's covering,) or the potatoes (his only food) are sold to pay the expences of the proceeding.—The attorney and proctor understand each other, the costs of recovering a crown often exceeding a guinea;—and a catholic peasant, instead of a tenth, frequently yields the *whole* of his scanty, miserable crop, to support a pastor of the protestant establishment. Unable either to bear or counteract the oppressions of the tithe proctors, the beggared peasant becomes discontented, gradually riotous, and at length desperate, and the catastrophe generally concludes by the parishioners (illegally) cutting the proctor's ears off, and the proctor (according to law) hanging the parishioners.

This publication, as our readers will observe, is but the first of a series: its principal contents is the character of the late Earl of Clare, which has cost Sir Jonah uncommon pains to compose, and, if we are not mistaken, he has even set the press for it more than once. A specimen will enable our readers to judge on the spirit with which this portrait is executed.

In council, Lord Clare—rapid, peremptory and overbearing—regarded promptness of execution, rather than discretion of arrangement, and piqued himself more on expertness of thought, than sobriety of judgement. Through all the calamities of Ireland, the mild voice of conciliation never escaped his lips; and when the torrent of civil war had subsided in his country, he held out no olive, to shew that the deluge had receded.

Acting upon a conviction, that his power was but co-existent with the order of public establishments, and the tenure of his office limited to the continuance of administration, he supported both with less prudence, and more desperation, than sound policy or an enlightened mind should permit or dictate; his extravagant doctrines of religious intolerance created the most mischievous pretexts for his intemperance in upholding them; and, under colour of defending the principles of one revolution, he had nearly plunged the nation into all the miseries of another. Though he intrinsically hated a Legislative Union, his lust for power, induced him to support it, the preservation of office overcame the impulse of conviction, and he strenuously supported that measure after having openly avowed himself its enemy; its completion, however, blasted his hopes, and hastened his dissolution. The restlessness of his habit, and the obtrusiveness of his disposition, became insupportably embarrassing to the British cabinet—the danger of his talents as a minister, and the inadequacy of his judgement as a statesman, had been proved in Ireland:—he had been an useful instrument in that country, but the same line of services, which he performed in Ireland, would have been ruinous to Great Britain, and Lord Clare was no longer consulted.

Thus the Union effected, through his friends, what Ireland could never accomplish through his enemies—his *total* overthrow. Unaccustomed to controul, and unable to submit, he returned to his country, weary, drooping, and disappointed; regretting what he had done, yet miserable that he could do no more; his importance had expired with the Irish Parliament, his patronage ceased to supply food for his ambition, the mind and the body became too sympathetic for existence, and he sunk into the grave, a conspicuous example of human talent, and human frailty.

Thus fell one of the most distinguished personages of the British empire. In his person he was about the middle size, slight, and not graceful—his eyes, large, dark, and penetrating, betrayed some of the boldest traits of his uncommon character—his countenance, though expressive and manly, yet discovered nothing, which could deceive the physiognomist into an opinion of his magnanimity, or call forth an eulogium on his virtues.

We heartily wish the continuation of this work. It will form, we doubt not, a valuable appendage to our historical collections. Read with caution, it will do good. The bias of the author's mind is too evident to mislead; and we impute it to mere calumny that the censorious recollect his visit to London, a sessions or two ago, and applied to the object of his journey the poet's admonition on a different subject:

He comes too near, who comes *to be denied*."

Six well executed and very characteristic portraits are annexed to this first part: the whole work is splendid; in paper, typography, and talent.

Effets du Blocus Continental, &c. Effects of the Blockade of the Continent against British Commerce; on the Commerce, the Finances, the Credit, and the Prosperity of the British Islands. By Sir Francis d'Ivernois. Second Edition. 8vo. pp. 140. Price 5s. Dublin, London, 1809.

The Irish nation, has been charged with a propensity for suddenly drawing conclusions from premises imperfectly considered. The cause is, a rapidity in the exercise of talent, in which imagination imposes on intellect. Speaking as politicians, our advice to our brethren of that part of the United Kingdom, is, *Festina lente;* or in the language of an English proverb, "Make no more haste than good speed." We have seen that Sir Jonah Barrington complains of the *impoverishment* suffered by Ireland in consequence of the Union! the *stagnation* of Irish commerce! We did not deny that we felt a little piqued at this contradiction to our statements on a former occasion*; and we now support those statements by epitomizing a particular investigation of the subject; which forms a principal article of the pamphlet before us.

Those conversant with the arrangement of great affairs, know that their progress is impeded by numerous obstacles. To plan, to give orders, to urge performance, is very different from the actual execution of a project. Even the intention to facilitate the intercourse between the north of Ireland and Scotland has occupied some years, before the Reports, (to say nothing of the works themselves) have made their appearance. The Committee of the Hon. House of Commons observe, that this subject was taken under the consideration of his majesty's government in 1802 (soon after the Union); but Mr. Telford's Report is dated March 1808.—"Six years elapsed, during which, the impoverishment of Ireland has augmented, unheeded by Britain!"—No; Britain has done her duty, by instituting surveys: when benefits are to be *perpetual*, think nothing of a few years employed in preparations to execute well the necessary works.

Sir Francis d'Ivernois is known to the public, as a writer who maintains the opinion that the war of commercial edicts waged by Buonaparte, must terminate in favour of the British interests: and so far we hope and trust his conclusions are correct. To what extent it may prove at the same time, prejudicial to the continent, and to France, especially, we do not affect to predict: and we have no Public Reports, by which to be guided. It is nevertheless, true, that the withholding of Reports from the public, by the ministers of Buonaparte, is an argument that they have nothing flattering to communicate: and this is strengthened by the fact, that they *did* report, with exultation, in the year 1807, when the revenue of the French customs was stated at 60 millions of francs, (about 2½ millions sterling) being two millions of *francs* (say £80,000) above that of the year preceding: but in 1808, the produce of this part of the revenue is *concealed*, being mingled with another, the salt duty:—by deducting this salt duty, we find the produce of the customs reduced to 45 millions of francs;—a *deficiency* of 15 millions *of francs* (say £600,000) for that year. The vacillations in the councils of Holland on the conduct of the Custom House, prove that the severities of continental edicts, are felt by that nation, in its commerce; and the confessions of King Louis, on the embarrassments of his situation, with that of the people, lead us to infer, that the steps taken by Buonaparte, retrograde from the attainment of his object.

But we quit with pleasure the regions of inference for those of certainty: and passing the comments of Sir Francis on the commercial condition of Britain, (which he deems rather *stationary* than retrograde), we direct our attention to what concerns Ireland in particular.

By referring to page 204 of this volume, it will be seen that in 1784 the *official* value of the exports of Ireland was £3,400,049; but in 1794 it was £4,665,162: in 1804 it was £4,770,388: the *real* value in 1803 was £8,276,817: in 1809 it was £12,577,517. By what rule of arithmetic, Irish or English, this statement indicates a *decrease* of commerce, we are completely at a loss to determine. If it be said, this surprising increase of exports was occasioned by debts of which Ireland was making payment:—we answer, that the *imports* also are increased from £6,087,741 in 1803, to £7,129,507 in 1809. Which of these branches of commerce, then, stagnates, or decays? We acknowledged our inability to gratify our readers with a statement of the particulars of the increase from 8 to 12: Sir Francis has accomplished this, in part; and we depend on his authority for the following tables.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VII, p. 193.

TABLE OF IMPORTATION INTO IRELAND, *during the last Twelve Years*;—shewing the principal articles: also shewing 1. The *medium* of three years prior to the Union; ending March 25, 1799.—2. The *medium* of three years previous to the Berlin decree; ending Jan. 5, 1807.—3. The amount of the importations of 1808, during which the blockade projected by Buonaparte was in its utmost vigour.—4. Their increase since the Blockade.—5. Their increase since the Union.

This table is extracted from the registers of the Irish Custom House: and shews the weights, measures, and quantities of every article; and the real value when that alone is mentioned.

The Irish hogshead is 63 gallons.—The cwt. is 112 lbs.—The ton of wine is four hogsheads.

INCREASE. PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		Medium of 3 Years ending March 25, 1799.	Medium of 3 Years ending January 5, 1807.	Importations in 1808.	Increase since the Blockade.	Increase since the Union.
Hemp	Hhds.	114	124	465	340	351
Trefoil	Cwt.	3289	6768	9432	2663	6142
Garden Seeds	lbs.	38174	138962	141282	2320	103108
Coal	Tons.	371922	442461	583516	141055	211593
Iron in bars	Cwt.	205730	242854	328012	85157	122281
Ditto wrought	Value £.	60534	176199	249373	73174	188839
Indigo	lbs.	85486	114392	119640	5248	34154
Dyeing drugs	Value £.	4096	12568	17497	4928	13499
Iron liquor	Galls.	16544	41998	51605	9607	35061
Cotton wool	Cwt.	10983	17782	22620	4837	11636
Cotton spun	lbs.	460013	1223081	1486880	263799	1026867
Wool spun	lbs.	1547	38404	259431	221027	257884
Salt, white	Bushel	596149	529323	866441	337118	270291
Ditto rock	Tons.	16774	27414	26602		9828
Hops	Cwt.	16451	23471	28841	5369	12389
Molasses	Cwt.	597	1072	13089	12017	12491
Wine of Portugal, Madeira, Spain, France, and Rhenish	Tons.	4436	5939	6960	1020	2523
Coaches, &c.	Value £.	5771	18051	30517	12465	24746
Carpets	Ells.	51450	133255	187923	54668	136472
Muslins, Indian and British, white or stained	Ells.	49599	63982	75913	11931	26313
Silk ribbands	lbs.	1090	1754	2676	921	1586
Ditto stuffs	lbs.	5147	9364	12736	3372	7589
Broad cloth	Value £.	18790	55073	58414	3340	39623
Jewellery	ditto.	1400	4428	10084	8684	5656
Instruments of music	ditto.	1911	9911	16782	6870	14870
Furniture	ditto.	2943	7029	14739	7709	11796
Looking-glasses	ditto.	1637	3895	6530	2635	4892
Sadlery	ditto.	4209	8841	10543	1702	6334
Sugar-candy, refined, clayed, and raw	Cwt.	211209	245388	447404	202016	236195
Tea	lbs.	2260600	3914381	3706771		1446
Spirits, brandy, gin, and rum	Galls.	121248	293843	1052968	759124	931719
Pepper	lbs.	103659	117324	196644	79320	92985
Mustard	lbs.	89325	145663	173087	27424	83761
Mercery	Value £.	14619	84780	109210	14430	94591
Coarse woollens	Ells.	1562203	2233947	3078100	844162	1515997
Cotton stuffs	Value £.	124662	141655	228579	86924	103917
Stockings of silk, cotton, wool and thread	Pairs.	318685	523496	730775	207279	412090
Window-glass, boxes	No	6803	12974	15833	2859	9030
Cutlery	Value £.	12144	31554	45422	13867	33277
Pottery	ditto.	26612	56441	90423	43981	63810
Hats	No.	10827	73899	110488	36589	99661
Clothes	Value £.	5749	19607	33150	13442	27400
Woollen blankets	No.	11615	46374	100794	54330	89089
DECREASE *since the Blockade.* PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.						
Linseed	Hhds.	39730	52661	21785		
Silks and organzines, European and Asiatic	lbs.	65263	81306	44363		
Hemp, raw	Cwt.	30583	29650	6919		
Tobacco	lbs.	7410853	5650369	3979751		
Timber	Tons.	19754	17923	8775		
Oak bark	Barrels.	107485	159268	134901		26556
Ashes, soda, potash	Cwt.	92922	116906	107281		14359

TABLE OF EXPORTATIONS FROM IRELAND, *during the last Twelve Years.*

The *barrel* of salted meat weighs 200 lbs.—the *barrel* of wheat 280 lbs.—that of barley 224 lbs.—that of oats 196 lbs.—The *ton* of soda is 20 cwt.—the *quarter* of turnip seed is 8 bushels—the *stone* of wool weighs 16 lbs.—the *cwt.* is 112 lbs.

Principal Articles.		Medium of 3 Years ending March 25, 1799.	Medium of 3 Years ending January 5, 1807.	Importations in 1808.	Increase since the Blockade.	Increase since the Union.
Linen cloth	Ells.	36174402	41857773	43904382	2046609	7729980
Mixtures of linen and cotton....	Value £.	10833	9125	18919	9794	8075
Linen Yarn	Cwt.	68	328	48882	48554	48813
Thread	ditto	16682	8249	25392	17143	8709
Wool, raw	Stones.	134	24272	2634		2499
Bacon, flitches	Quantity.	71226	170113	264844	94731	193618
Hams	Cwt.	1552	2186	11611	9425	10058
Salted beef	Barrels.	124021	103930	122064	18134	
Butter	Cwt.	300292	317693	346856	29163	46563
Barley	Barrels.	32444	22036	59891	37855	27447
Oats	ditto	600434	393544	935850	542306	335416
Feathers	Cwt.	1159	2190	4198	2008	3039
Soda	Tons.	1797	2826	5410	2584	3613
Salted pork	Barrels.	149999	101998	168603	66605	18604
Turnip seed	Quarters.	4560	7116	7089		2528
Soap	Cwt.	5315	9932	19095	9163	13779
Tallow	ditto	12806	6364	13762	7398	955
Wheat	Barrels.	37955	146971	79189		41234
Bullocks, cows, and heifers.	Quantity.	25437	20236	14132		

These *quantities* are independent of the relation between values of any kind, whether *official* or *real*: the difference between which we explained in our sixth volume, p. 755, and again in p. 205 of the present volume.

There is another symptom, though we consider it only as a symptom, of increase in Irish wealth and *credit*, which is remarked by Sir Francis: we mean, the terms on which the government is able to effect its loans. The interest of the loan for 1798 was £8. 3*s.* 11*d. per cent.*; that of 1799 (the year preceding the Union) was £6. 4*s.* 9*d. per cent.*; that of 1809 was £4. 13*s.* 1½*d. per cent.*: and this in the face of the legal interest; which in Ireland is 6 *per cent.* on mortgage!

The shipping of Ireland stands thus:

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Sailors.
1806	1,497	102,163	7,049
1808	1,583	111,614	7,485

Commercial prosperity (of exports especially) differs from that of most other pursuits. Learning may prosper; but learning is confined to a small number of the public: military institutions may prosper; but these are little short of a separation from the community: should an army enrich itself till over-loaded with wealth, it impoverishes many; but whose industry has it promoted? Whereas commerce, intent on exporting commodities, must previously have caused those commodities to be created. If they did not exist, and in a certain state, they could not be exported. How many hands have been employed to raise them to this state? That number of hands, have felt the benefit of commerce; and since without such employment they could not have been set to work, for all the remuneration they have received, in whatever shape they are beholden to commerce. Observation cannot extend itself to every part of a country whence to gather proofs of the advantages imparted by commerce to the very extreme of all branches of industry; but we must combine results, with all the impartiality in our power, if we desire to obtain a general view of the subject.

It is most likely, that the labourer who has *now* more constant and more profitable employment than he had years ago, for which he is paid higher wages per week, will not bury in the earth the excess of his income above his former earnings; but he will spend more than he formerly did, in procuring food of a superior kind, and more substantial cloathing, for himself, and his family. Even if we suppose that at the year's end he has not a farthing more of *money* in his pocket than he was accustomed to possess, yet if he have better health (owing to

better sustenance) and change of suits of apparel, instead of nothing but rags, he is a richer man; while the public also is enriched, by the increased demand he has occasioned, for the productions of the land,—corn, flesh-meat, wool, &c. and by the premium he has paid to ingenuity in the talents of his shoemaker, his taylor, &c.—to each of whom he has distributed a profit, and thereby has enabled them to contribute, in their turn, to the public welfare.

It is extremely difficult to render this benefit sensible to the minds of those who have no previous acquaintance with subjects of this nature. We may be sure of our facts, but we can only present them in the shape of inferences; and inferences it is well known are always liable to error. They are further liable to the inconvenience of having *small errors*, from which they are seldom free, magnified by ingenuity into absolute contradictions; so that what rests on a truly solid basis, because that basis is not obvious, shall be deemed illusory. Under these acknowledged disadvantages we pursue our enquiries.

Is the AGRICULTURE of Ireland diminished, or augmented?—Every witness who has travelled in that country says—augmented. For what was the quantity of trefoil, and other seeds, imported into Ireland, raised from 3,829 to 6,768, if not for the increase of artificial grasses?—and what could artificial grasses be wanted for, if not for the support of stock, cattle, &c.?—and what could cattle, &c. be wanted for, if not for food to the mass of the people? Is the arable land equal in extent, and equally well cultivated, as before? It should appear to be so; or how could the export of wheat be raised from 37,955, to 146,971?—the average of three years to 1807: or, if we take the export of 1808, which is 79,189; whence was this increase of 41,234 supplied? Either the same extent of land yields this increase of grain—a sure sign of improved husbandry;—or, a greater extent of land has been brought into arable;—no bad sign of *increasing* demand for the productions of the farm.

Another production of the farm is CATTLE. Those acquainted with good farming know, that a proportionate quantity of cattle is indispensable to the business constantly progressive in such an establishment. We may therefore, fairly conclude, that increase of agriculture demands increase of oxen, &c. Yet it does not appear that Ireland has exported more barrels of salted beef lately, than she did formerly, for previous to 1799, the number marked is 124,021, and in 1808 the number is less, being 122,064. Tallow, which is the product of cattle, is marked 12,806, before 1799; and 9,932 before 1807: but for 1808 it is marked, 13,762. This would seem to betoken a diminution (or, at least, not an increase) of animal food, did we not perceive that Soap, of which tallow forms a principal ingredient, is nearly doubled on the average; and nearly *quadrupled* on 1808: as 5,315 to 9,932, and 19,095.—Now, we must admit, that this increase in the quantity of tallow is furnished by the same number of oxen, &c. fattened more highly, than formerly; or, by a greater number of oxen, &c. not fattened more than usual. If by a greater number of oxen, yet less of their flesh has been exported—what follows?—that the people of Ireland, themselves have eaten it; and, therefore, that they have had the means of obtaining better food than heretofore. Nor is this all: for the conversion of this quantity of tallow into soap, shews that the manufacture of that commodity in Ireland is improved; that the raw material undergoes another stage of process, and that a greater number of persons derive advantages from it, before exportation. These, also, are so many witnesses in favour of the increase of Irish commerce.

The exports of raw WOOL we find, also, augmented from 134 to 24,272; or for 1808, to 2,634, about *twenty-five times* the former exportation: surely, this leads to the inference that more sheep have been bred, slaughtered, and *eaten*, too; this, therefore, must be placed to the additional quantity of animal food consumed in the country. But, this exportation of wool, imports no extension of the woollen manufactures;—it is granted. The linen manufactory is increased from 36 to 43; but the woollen is not a subject of consideration.

Nevertheless, we are able to shew that the enjoyments of the people derived from the wool of the sheep are increased: for the importation of coarse woollen goods,

blankets, &c. is in 1808 *nine times* as great as it was previous to 1799: the numbers being as 11,615 to 100,704. It appears to be almost extravagant, to say, that where one person, or family, formerly had a rug, or a blanket as a covering, now *nine persons* have that protection from the cold; yet unless it can be proved that Ireland formerly made such articles for home supply, (which is not true) or imported them in equal quantities clandestinely from foreign parts, (which is barely not impossible) the evidence preponderates in favour of the more popular use of the article.

The greater part of the principal articles of EXPORT, are such as give employment to the lower class of people: linen yarn, which has suddenly started up from 66 and 328, to 48,882; *must* give employment to thousands of *additional* hands; or those employed on it must receive a great addition of work and wages. Linen thread, supports the same remark.

Hams (for 1808) are ten times their former number:—from 1,552 to 11,611. Surely more swine are bred, fattened, and killed: for flippancy itself will not affirm that the number of *legs* is increased *tenfold* among an equal number of swine, in Ireland. The quantity of salted pork exported is increased, greatly; yet not sufficiently to weaken the inference that much pork *additional* has been used for food in the country which reared it.

If then, the lower classes of people in Ireland have found additional employment in the merchants' service, as sailors —if additional employment in the linen manufactory, as spinners, and weavers, —if additional labours in agriculture— if they are better fed, and better clothed, than formerly;—what this class has to regret as having lost by the Union, must be left to the discovery of Irish politicians;—the intellects of English politicians are too gross to discern it.

That proportion of the population which is neither opulent nor poor, or rather which feels the salutary stimulus to industry of a *mild* poverty, and which gradually coalesces with a rank of life not straitened in point of income, is of the utmost importance to a state; and must be separately considered in the present enquiry. To this description of persons we may allow something of indulgence: and the effect of this we shall detect in the increased consumption of wine, spirituous liquors, tea, sugar, and other comforts, known by chearful housewives under the appellation of *good things*. Wine has increased from 4,436 to 6,260, in spite of an augmentation of duty of *twenty-five guineas* per ton, on Portugal wine: Spirituous liquors are increased from 121,248, to 3,706,771: tea from 2,260 600, to 3,766,771; sugar from 211, to 447; Woollen cloths are raised from 18 to 58; and Silk stuffs from 5 to 12. This class then is not impoverished, if we may judge by the purchases in which the members of it indulge themselves.

What description of the population can require CARPETS for the ornament of their houses?—not the poor: yet is not the use of this article of luxury restricted to the rich. The middling class, in conjunction with the affluent, has raised the importation from 51,450 in 1799, to 133,255 in 1807; and to 187,923 in 1808, a noticeable, and progressive increase!

A few words on a third, or the opulent class, will conclude this enumeration. Jewellery was 1,400, it is 10,084; furniture was 2,943, it is 14,739; looking-glasses were 1,637, they are 6,530; instruments of music were 1,911, they are 16,782. These articles are most likely to be in demand among the rich; they are elegancies, not necessaries. Not to extend these remarks any further, it follows that the enjoyments of the rich are either spread among ten times the number of individuals; or those who formerly gratified their inclinations, now gratify them ten times more: in either case we discover no symptom of decay.

To what class then can we turn, to justify complaint?—The poor, the middling, the rich have increased their enjoyments: what *general* penury is possible? That individuals may suffer is admitted. In a time of national health there are always thousands sick. Among a population of *five millions* the necessitous must be many; many must be discontented; many must be bankrupt; but discontent and bankruptcy is not therefore, a national sensation, a matter of course. Not from partial but from general facts, must general ideas be taken, and justified. And this forms an answer to what has been asserted on the impoverishment of Ireland in a commercial point of

view, by the operation of the Union of the two countries into one Kingdom.

. . . . . .

A few other facts, translated from Sir Francis's work, will conclude this article, and with it this subject.

The three commodities of British export, principally affected by the decrees of France from 1806 to 1808, are

Cotton spun from 85 to 57,
Sugars refined — 11 to 9,
Woollen goods — 62 to 48:

but *finished* cotton goods have risen from 9 to 12; so that the sale of the manufacture in its *finished* state, greatly exceeds in value the sum required to make good the deficiency on the unfinished material. The continent pays *ten times* the money which it heretofore paid for the materials; and to finish those materials it then employed its own workmen: consequently, they reaped the produce of their industry, by the occupation they were engaged in.

Raw sugars are increased from 68 to 78: and rum from 21 to 34. This more than compensates the reduction of refined sugars from 11 to 9. We learn, also, that sugar is now sent to St. Domingo, in a refined state from London; in a raw state from Jamaica: for since the loss of Toussaint, the negroes have abandoned the culture of the sugar cane, and have attached themselves wholly to coffee.

The wines of Bourdeaux which formerly were drank, more than *freely*, in Ireland, are reduced to the importation of 231 tons. Yet many families *now* drink wine which formerly did not use tha indulgence.

The difference in the price of wheat between some departments of France and others, is so great, that a Briton knows not how to credit it. When the bushel is at 11 francs in the departments of the Meuse, it is at 22 francs in the departments of the Center: and it exceeds 33 francs in the departments of the Var. *Three times the price!*—This triple value is astonishing in a state so compact as France, and after all we have heard of navigable canals, planned and perfected, of rivers enlarged and deepened, of bridges constructed, of roads made, &c. &c. After all these more than miraculous operations, described by the Minister of the Interior, and solemnly deposed to by the mayors and prefects of the provinces, behold the difference among three provinces of the same empire!—The official Reports of the prefects complain, that, in the north, to obtain wine, the people turn their corn lands into vineyards; in the south they dig up their vines in order to sow corn; but with a sort of salvo;—the intention to restore the vine *after a peace*. A peace would indeed allow the French coasting trade to resume its activity: and that would convey the corn to the wine districts, by sea; and the wine to the corn districts; —to the infinite advantage of both.

Our readers will perceive that we have left Sir Francis in full possession of his argument to prove, that instead of suppressing British commerce, the blockading edicts of Buonaparte have contributed to encrease it. That they have indeed rendered the obtaining of British goods on the continent, somewhat more precarious, and subject to greater exactions; but in that department of commerce only is their existence so much as known, much less felt. In the mean time all other countries are open to us; and what the emperor and king labours to pull down with one hand, he labours still more effectually to support with the other. When he closed Europe against us he opened Spanish America; when he forbad Russia from sending us hemp, he forbad us from sending her money. Russia has seen through his intentions, and has eluded them: how else could our Baltic fleet have returned home so abundantly laden with hemp, &c. that our merchants have petitioned for leave to export the superfluity? Had this taken place before Sir Francis published his second edition, he might have appealed to it, in proof that to controul the commerce of Britain, even with the subservient Russia, is not quite that easy matter which fancy may warrant it at the Court of St Cloud.

We understand that this work is about to appear in an English dress: when that is accomplished we shall recommend it to the consideration of our countrymen, as well in the west, and the north, as in the south, and the metropolis. The sources of information to which Sir Francis has had recourse, and the materials he has obtained from them, entitle this pamphlet to greater attention than might be inferred from its size and appearance.

Costume of the Ancients. By Thomas Hope, in two volumes 4to. price 4l. 14s. 6d. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. with 200 plates. Miller, London. 1809.

THE reputation of Mr. Hope, as a man of taste, has long been established: and Fortune has enabled him to obey the dictates of his inclinations, in collecting the choicest specimens of articles, to which taste usually attaches importance. This includes, in all lovers of art, a partiality for the productions of ancient genius; and, in the instance of our author, it also almost excludes every other consideration. He is altogether a Grecian,—an ancient Grecian. The furniture of his house, the ornaments of his table, the construction and decoration of his apartments are antique; and the nearer they approach the utensils fashionable in the days of Homer, so much the more valuable they appear in the eyes of their owner. We admit, without hesitation, the principle, that beauty of form is of greater value in point of gratification, than richness of material: and that heavy, gross proportions are absolute repugnancies to elegance. It does not, therefore follow, that we regard every thing ancient as applicable to the state of society in this country. Climate and manners justify our thinking for ourselves; and while we are thankful for assistance in guiding our choice, we nevertheless insist that the appointments of nature, must preponderate our judgments as to proper and improper, applicable and inapplicable. We are not Greeks, we are Britons: we are not heathens, we are Christians: we are not republicans, but subjects of a mixed government, and a limited monarchy. We shall therefore, with the characteristic independence of our country, select what appears to us becoming; and what appears unbecoming must await our *Veto*. This is our answer to Mr. Hope, when he recommends furniture of Grecian forms for our apartments, and vestures of Grecian costume for our females.

But this gentleman informs us, that he has principally in view in this work, the benefit of artists, especially history painters, to whom correct information of the modes and manners of that people, whose actions they are most frequently called to represent, is of great moment. We acknowledge the service done to art by these volumes. They contribute to remove the reproach cast on our nation by foreigners, that British literature is extremely defective in works on the subject of antiquities. Certainly, our island is not the centre of antiquarian learning; the *mines* of ancient performances are in Italy, not in Britain. From Italy, therefore, we may expect to import; but to export originals is not in our power. Every exertion that contributes to place instruction on this subject within reach of artists in moderate circumstances, is entitled to applause; and we consider Mr. Hope, in putting so low a price as 1l. 1s. though now raised to 1l. 11s. 6d. on the small paper copies of his "Costume," as having laid professors under a debt of gratitude to his liberality no less than to his learning.

After this general commendation, we shall introduce a few remarks, on the method taken by the author to accomplish his purpose.

These volumes open with an Introduction, in which we meet with a very severe censure on the Royal Academy, as at present conducted: for Mr. H. asserts, that

> Our English artists cannot, in general, be said to possess even the advantage of consulting those more widely spreading, though fainter shadows, which the more perfect and substantial forms, themselves concealed from their view, may cast on paper. In Paris there are public libraries, in which the student enjoys free access to such works on art, as are too voluminous or too expensive to line his own shelves. But such there are not in London; and the few hundred pounds that would be required to form a collection of books, calculated for the purpose of instructing artists only, would be one of the small expenditures which, methinks, would repay the nation the greatest interest.

What! has Mr. Hope never heard of the *Library* of the Royal Academy; and does he not know that a gentleman has apartments in that stately edifice, with a salary, for causing it to be opened to the students who visit it—*once a week?* Does he not know, that a catalogue of the books was two or three summers ago compiled—not by the librarian—but by an eminent bookseller, who is *ex professo* acquainted with such things, and received only *thirty guineas* for his trouble? How then can this writer affirm, that English students have no opportunity of consulting

engraved representations of ancient articles? We wish he would offer himself for the professor's chair, and give lectures on this subject. A lecturer with equal zeal and knowledge, might do much towards reducing to something like correctness, the redundancies of inventive genius, which now perplex us year after year in the exhibition of the Royal Academy. We must, however, express our conviction, that before Mr. H. accepts that situation, he should become better acquainted with the wants of ignorance, and the indocilities of dullness. To the intelligent master of his profession, these volumes will yield *additional* knowledge; but the *tyro* just entering on his studies, will often ask, *what is it?* though the subject lie open before him. The species of dress, the descriptive name of a dress, the names of its parts, should be stated, with a *this is it*—to youth intent on learning; and more precisely still, if possible, to youth *not* intent on learning.

We must be allowed also to disapprove of "supplying the different component parts of a single representation from a diversity of models." This tends to diminish the confidence which may be really due to an example; and it confuses the inquiry concerning those occasions on which such or such garments, as forming parts of the costume, were respectively worn, *e. gr.* whether in summer or in winter; to say nothing of *demi-saison* stuffs, and occasional magnificence.

Mr. H. declines all reference to the dresses of Hindostan, and to those of Egypt: this we are sorry for; as among the habits depicted on the most ancient Egyptian monuments, we find some which agree precisely with those of India, at this day; also because subjects connected with Egyptian manners, are sometimes commissioned from history painters. His treatise, nevertheless, includes remarks on the Costume of the Medes, Assyrians, Persians, and other eastern nations: and this, as pointing out distinctions, will be found useful. We wish it had been in his power to have added *something* in reference to the nation of Israel: for, we regret to say, that scarcely any department of art more loudly calls for reformation than that of which Scripture events are the subjects. Our author observes, that "the Parthian kings are sometimes represented on their coins *bareheaded*, with their long hair and bushy beards, most finically dressed and curled." He might have added, that they are also sometimes represented with *wigs*; not absolutely unlike a "brown George." The "Phrygian bonnet," is less likely to have "travelled during the intercourse of the Venetians with the Greeks, as far westward as Venice itself," than to have been retained by a colony of the Henetian Asiatic people, which settled on the shore of the Adriatic.

On the Grecian costume Mr. H. enlarges *con amore:* he makes good use of his Greek vases. Much may be learned from them. He observes, that on two in his possession, the Grecian ladies wear *black*, with cropped hair; while in mourning. We observe, in addition, that this black has its decoration of stars and spots, and that the *whole* of the dress is not black. In this respect, modern mourning is *deeper*. If any wish to see other particulars of Grecian *etiquette*, in respect to mourning, we refer them to the pleadings of Isocrates, on occasion of an affair of *crim. con.*, the example of which, though Grecian, we do not recommend to British ladies.

The Roman costume has, as it deserves, a chapter to itself. It is surely extraordinary, that notwithstanding the number of Roman statues in which the toga is represented, there should still be a dispute among antiquaries, whether it were round or square. Mr. H. thinks it was semicircular. If this point remain *mooted*, how can we decide others on which we have no such multiplicity of evidence?—We recommend the utmost diligence of inspection, with the utmost exercise of candour. We know the subject too extensively ourselves, to profess infallibility, critics and Panoramists though we be.

The plates form the chief part of this publication: the figures they contain are selected from various authorities. In general, we are satisfied with them; though we think our old friend Winkelman's Monumenti Inediti, the volumes of the Antiquities of Herculaneum, and even Montfaucon, with others, should have been mentioned as having furnished subjects; because more precise explanations might have been obtained by such reference than Mr. Hope has thought proper to introduce.

The order in which these plates are

arranged is broken; and subjects of the same description are placed in different parts of the collection: this is a disadvantage. We also should have thought several plates representing Jupiter, Neptune, &c. unnecessary. The habits of those deities are sufficiently well known: this is a waste of labour. Some of the figures of Minerva are not only characteristic, but beautiful. In that of No. 145, Mr. H. should have continued the spear to the ground; at present it has the air of a torch or lamp. This tenderness of *restorations* is not the general fault of Mr. H.: he has, on the contrary, *finished* his figures in conformity to his judgment: and he has added embellishments, borders, &c. on his own authority. Some of them are handsome; but they are liable to the excepting question,—were they worn on all occasions indiscriminately? and, if not, under what circumstances were such embellishments deemed decorous or indecorous?

The implements of husbandry, or of war, parts of armour, of ships, &c. are useful articles; but why not among the ships' beaks, introduce the only one known to exist, that found in the port of Genoa, and employed to adorn the gate of the arsenal in that city?

To convey a more accurate notion of this work to our readers by a specimen, we introduce a plate of a Grecian lady, habited in a costume which Mr. H. deems characteristic of the females of that country. We observe in it, no less than *four* different patterns for borders. This dress, we presume, exhibits that worn abroad; the large veil, or peplum, answering the purpose of a cloak, or *mantle*; and the covering over the bosom, answering to the modern *spencer*. The head-dress, by projecting behind, departs, in our opinion, too much from the form of the head; and consequently, contributes to impose on that part, a form not coincident with the true object of art;—

Nature to advantage drest.

The *general* parts of female dress among the Greeks, are thus described by Mr. H. The attention paid to this *science* anciently, may be inferred very strongly from his account.

The tunic was worn by females either quite loose, or confined by a girdle; and this girdle was either drawn tight round the waist, or loosely slung round the loins. Often, when the tunic was very long, and would otherwise have entangled the feet, it was drawn over the girdle in such a way as to conceal the latter entirely underneath its folds. It is not uncommon to see two girdles of different widths worn together, the one very high up, and the other very low down, so as to form between the two in the tunic, a puckered interval; but this fashion was only applied to short tunics by Diana, the wood-nymphs, and other females fond of the chase, the foot race and other such martial exercises, and were incompatible with long petticoats.

From Greek vases and paintings we learn that the tunic was often adorned with sprigs, spots, stars, &c. worked in the ground of the stuff; and rich scrolls, meanders, &c. carried round its edges: and this tunic was frequently as well out of doors as within, worn without any other more external garment. In mourning, when the Grecian ladies cut their hair close to the head, they wore the tunic black; as appears from two of my Greek vases, both representing Electra performing funeral rites at the tomb of Agamemnon.

Over this tunic or under-garment, which was made to reach the whole length of the body, down to the feet, Grecian females generally, though not always, wore a second and more external garment; only intended to afford an additional covering or protection to the upper half of the person. This species of bib seems to have been composed of a square piece of stuff, in form like our shawls or scarfs, folded double, so as to be apparently reduced to half its original width; and was worn with the doubled part upwards, and the edge or border downwards, next the zone or girdle. It was suspended round the chest and back, in such a way that its centre came under the left arm, and its two ends hung down loose under the right arm; and according as the piece was square or oblong, these ends either only reached to the hips or to the ancles. The whole was secured by means of two clasps or buttons, which fastened together the fore and hind part over each shoulder.

In later times, this bib, from a square piece of stuff doubled, seems to have become a mere single narrow slip, only hanging down a short way over the breast, and allowing the girdle when even fixed as high as possible to appear underneath.

The peplum constituted the outermost covering of the body. Among the Greeks it was common to both sexes; but was chiefly reserved for occasions of ceremony or of public appearance; and as well in its texture as in its shape, seemed to answer to our shawl. When very long and ample, so as to admit of being wound twice round the body—first under the arms, and the second time, over the shoulders—it assumed the name of diplax.

A Grecian Lady.

In rainy or cold weather it was drawn over the head. At other times this mode of wearing it, was expressive of humility or of grief, and was adopted by men and women, when in mourning, or when performing sacred rites; on both which accounts it was thus worn by Agamemnon, when going to sacrifice his daughter. This peplum was never fastened on by means of clasps or buttons, but only prevented from slipping off through its own involutions. Endless were the combinations which these exhibited, and in nothing do we see more ingenuity exerted or more fancy displayed, than in the various modes of making the peplum form grand and contrasted draperies. Indeed, the different degrees of simplicity or of grace, observable in the throw of the peplum, were regarded as indicating the different degrees of rusticity or of the refinement, inherent in the disposition of the wearer.

For the sake of dignity, all the goddesses of the highest class, Venus excepted, wore the peplum; but for the sake of convenience Diana generally had her's furled up, and drawn tight over the shoulders and round the waist, so as to form a girdle, with the ends hanging down before or behind. Among the Greeks the peplum never had, as among the barbarians, its whole circumference adorned by a separate fringe; but only its corners loaded with little metal weights or drops, in order to make them hang down more straight and even.

A veil of lighter tissue than the peplum was often worn by females. It served both as an appendage of rank and as a sign of modesty. On the first account it is seen covering the diadem of Juno, the mitre of Ceres, and the turreted crown of Cybele, and of the emblematical figures of cities and of provinces; and on the latter account it is made in ancient representation of nuptials, to conceal the face of the bride. Penelope, when urged to state whether she preferred staying with her father, or following her husband, is represented expressing her preference of the latter, merely by drawing her veil over her blushing features.

Gastronomy, or the Bon-Vivant's Guide, a Poem, in Four Cantos. From the French of J. Berchoux. pp. 42, price 5s. Booth, London, 1810.

Deign, good-natur'd reader, my plan to approve,
You will pardon bad verse, if *good eating* you love!

So modestly says the author, and the translator joins; but we think our readers will find good verse; although the work is rather a free translation of the celebrated poem of Mons. Berchoux, entitled, *La Gastronomie, ou l'Homme des Champs à Table*, than a servile *fac-simile* of the author.* To prove the validity of our assertion, we quote the four first lines of the original with the translation, in which will be seen that the playful manner of M. Berchoux is certainly not done that justice which might have been rendered it by a closer attention to the manner of the author.

Je ne suis point jaloux du poëte lyrique,
Qui semble se nourrir de fleurs de rhétorique;
Qui, *plein de son sujet*, sans en être moins *creux*,
Parle souvent à jeun le langage des Dieux.

At the fame of those poets I breathe not a sigh,
Who on lyrical pinions are borne to the sky;
'Midst the gods they may revel at banquets divine,
With my friends, here below, let me cheerfully dine.

This passage serving as the exordium, has particularly caught our attention, and though our time as Panoramists will not allow us, on all occasions, to become versifiers, yet we conceive, alliteration apart, the following couplets approximate more nearly to the meaning of the author.

At the pale lyric bards I don't grudge in the least,
Who the flow'rs of their rhet'ric can fancy a feast.
Who, full of their subject, yet not the less hollow,
Speak, fasting, the raptures inspir'd by Apollo.

The translator informs us "that his work was the employment of a few solitary evenings, during the severe illness of a near and dear relative, resorted to as a temporary relief from the reflections which the scene witnessed in the day was but too much calculated to give rise to—that it had been thrown aside nearly forgotten, as, in his opinion, it was neither sufficiently playful or polished for the public eye."—Be this as it may, we can-

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* *La Gastronomie* was dedicated to Mme. Larcher d'Arcy. We present the original to our readers, in which M. Berchoux has so playfully ridiculed the modern revolutionary mania of terming *artists, tous les gens de métier.*

Tout est soumis à l'*art* au moment où nous sommes.
Tant d'*arts* nous font beaucoup d'honneur:
Nous avons l'*art* du décroteur,*
Et l'*art* de faire des grands hommes,†
L'*art* de tondre et d'être tondu,
Voire l'*art* du naturaliste.....
L'*art* de plaire vous est connu;
Celui d'aimer....vous l'avez lu.
On travaille à l'*art* d'être triste.....
L'*art de manger* manquoit à cette liste;
Je vous l'adresse; et, grâces au talent
D'un poëte Gastronomiste,
Vous allez dîner en *artiste*.....
C'est dîner très-légèrement.

* On connoît les décroteurs qui se sont établis dernièrement au palais du Tribunat, sous le nom d'*Artistes-réunis*.

† Voyez un livre nouveau, intitulé la *Mégalantropogénésie*, ou l'*Art de faire des grands Hommes*.

not help thanking him for giving M. Berchoux an English dress. As for the execution, the work shall speak for itself, for, as friends to good living, we proceed to set before our readers a short extract from each book, at the same time complimenting the literary and culinary public on having this dish presented to them at such a seasonable time, by an English cook, and—without disparagement to John Bull—*l'art de manger* fully displayed in London at the beginning of 1810, in easy flowing verse. Whatever may be said of author or translator, we venture to anticipate the opinion of every good citizen in asserting, with Mons. Berchoux, "that we see, with extreme satisfaction, that, whatever opinion may be entertained of the *talents* of the author, at least every one must allow a great esteem for the *matter* which he treats on."—We differ from the translator on the propriety of givng the notes; some of them, we think, ought to have appeared in an English dress. And now, as Swift says,

> Thus much may serve by way of proem,—
> Proceed we, therefore, with our Poem.

The Cookery of the Ancients.

Though the polished Delille, in strains Virgil might own,
Boast the garden's rich fruits, and its flow'rs newly blown;
Or with spirit and ease treat of Philidor's art:
Whilst the guide I respect, from his path I depart.
Be mine a new subject, both fertile and gay,
I *Cookery* sing, and here point out the way
Each pleasure to share that repasts can afford;
Make men eagerly seek, with regret quit the board:
Banish care and ennui, give to mirth a loose reign,
Free the young from all thought and the old from all pain.
Ye who, hitherto, blindly have follow'd your taste,
Nor on rules for the palate a thought ever waste;
Who, in eating, pretend to no method or choice,
Mere creatures of habit!—attend to my voice.
Why need I invoke aid divine for my strains?
Inspiration abounds where good fellowship reigns.
But hold—lest I, heedlessly, seem to neglect
The pow'r who disdains hot our feast to protect.
Approach, jolly Comus; come hither awhile—
Let thy rubicund face on thy votary smile:
Approve my attempt, deign to polish my rhymes,
If worthy of thee, they shall reach future times;
And my precepts adorn'd with poetical grace,
Amongst the fine arts that of *Cookery* place!
Let the world's early ages unheeded pass by,
Ere to tillage our forefathers learn'd to apply
When earth was their table, the sky their sole tent;
On times so near chaos our pains were mispent.
'Tis enough to recur to old Hesiod's days;
Coeval, great Homer! with thine, were his lays,
Where the charms and the toils of the country abound,
Whilst thine with gods, princes, and heroes resound.
By skill unimproved, without neatness or grace,
Man's cookery, then, was both sordid and base,
His manner of eating most vulgar and rude,
And hunger alone gave a zest to his food.

. . . . . .

The Athenians, who liv'd but for glory and fame,
Had deserv'd and obtain'd in each science a name;
That of cooking, of course, soon emerged from neglect,
And their meats were combin'd, to improve their effect.
Ye Sages, who first these experiments tried,
And deep chemical studies to cooking applied,
Of the skilful inventions ye well might be vain,
Which, when appetite fail'd, could revive it again!
Elaborate treatises, authors them wrote,
On flesh, fruit, and herbs;—their hard names need I quote;
Mithæcus, Actides, besides Philoxene,
Hegemon of Thasos, Thimbro of Mycene.
By his bay mix'd with ivy, Archestrates known,
Like me, sang of feasts, and gained deathless renown;
But, alas! I can't hope in his glory to share,
And the moderns, I fear, have but little to spare.
In Athens, the use of each pot-herb they knew,
There, mint, cummin, and thyme, and a hundred more, grew.
'Twas with stuffing that turkies and fowls were thought best,
Their river and sea-fish were variously dress't,
And by seas'ning disguised, so that herring or conger,
Or glaucus, transform'd, wanted flavour no longer.
Of their numerous sauces the record I'll spare,
Of their savoury gravies and seasonings rare,
Which genius invented, enlightened by taste—
Thearion all others excell'd in his paste;
With his delicate fingers he moulded the dough
Into wafers and fritters—his cakes, white as snow,
Were mix'd, by an art Cappadocia had taught,
With honey, which then from Hymettus was brought;
That mountain so fam'd, whose hard fate we deplore,
For, its liberty's gone, and its fragrance no more!
By taste, in their banquets the Grecians were guided;
A king was elected, who o'er them presided:
His reign, firm and mild, ne'er his subjects oppress'd,
Extreme licence in speech, or in eating, repress'd;
But, to drinking attentive, there claim'd his full sway.
Nor a flincher allow'd at the table to stay.
Who e'er nam'd the Greeks, and the Romans forgot;
Proud Rome, queen of nations! whose long envied lot
Was, from regions extensive, a tribute to claim;
Some, so distant and various, she scarce knew their name.
Her barbarous manners she early forswore;
Preserved Numa's laws, but obey'd them no more.
Vast and rich were the nations her gen'rals subdued,
But equally great the expence which ensued.

. . . . . .

The First Course.

When forming your household, apply your chief care
To the choice of a Cook of accomplishments rare,
That point's most important;—on him it depends
Your table to crowd with agreeable friends.
This artist alone can establish your fame,
By the pleasing reflections attached to your name.
With preference mark him, who, proud of his station,
Conceives himself born for the good of the nation,
In the kitchen, with dignity lays down the law,
Uncontroul'd, in his sphere, as a Turkish Bashaw.
As glory he courts, when his aid you implore,
You may hold this discourse, to incite him the more;—
"Your fame, my good friend, has engag'd my esteem;
"Be chief of my kitchen;—there govern supreme.
"Become, from this day, my sole umpire, my guide;
"O'er my pleasantest want, let your science preside.
"Like a despot, command;—cut and carve as you will.
"May my excellent dinners, prepar'd by your skill,
"Fix my volatile friends; by their senses deceiv'd,
"'Till my wit seem a source of the pleasure receiv'd!"
It is thus, in your service, his zeal you excite;
And, when pleasure and duty together unite,

Most happy effects in all arts we command.
The proof is approaching;—your guests are at hand.
Observe, in each face, how completely declar'd
Is a wish to partake of the banquet prepar'd!
Their eagerness chides the slow kitchen's delay!
Yet there all's in motion;—the stoves now display
Flames vivid and bright, whilst, above and around,
Thick vapours with savoury odours abound;
Here and there run the kitchen-maids hurried and hot,
Now watching the stoves, now the spit or the pot,
But the Cook remains cool, his arrangements all made,
Well convinced the delay will be amply repaid.

. . . . . .

The Second Course.

When dinner's announc'd, to all business a truce;
Ne'er a sad, or e'en serious, point introduce,
Our rulers should punish intrusion, by fines,
And nothing disturb a good fellow, who dines.
To accomplish a total exclusion of care,
The gifts of the ivy-crown'd god you must share;
With burgundy, richly empurple your lip,
Or, in rosy champaign wit and pleasantry sip.
But be not seduced, here to quicken your speed;
Tow'rds the summit of extasy, slowly proceed:
An ample dessert, in reserve we retain,
If I, then, am too cautious, you've leave to complain.

. . . . . .

The Dessert.

Now arrives the Dessert:—to its splendid display,
The dairy's rich produce, alas! must give way.

. . . . . .

At your table, encourage convivial glee,
Give to wit a free scope, and invite repartee.
Banish personal jokes, which too often annoy;
The laugh, with your friends, but not at them, enjoy.
Abstaining from slander, of satire beware;
And debates, on religion or politics, spare:
More by actions, than words, you may either support.
Prove your orthodox faith by your orthodox port;
And, to baffle invasion, you claret should drink,
Leave the French without wine, and their courage must sink.
To toasts I object not;—but hate party cant.
Drink no minister's health; nor exclaim with a rant,
" Be liberty welcome! equality, hail!
" May the sovereign will of the people prevail!"
By sentiments, oft' you some guest may displease;
I'd fain, *in* their stead, drink such wishes as these—
" May we, fifty years hence, stout and hearty remain,
" And a hundred times meet, at this table, again!
" May no change of season endanger the vine,
" Nor war or taxation deprive us of wine!"—
Your spleen 'gainst your foes, is most strongly express'd,
By wishing " their dinners may ne'er be well dress'd;
" That out of condition their wines may be found,
" Their port chill'd and muddy, their claret unsound;
" That no friends, at their table, may sociably meet;
" But, stupid and sulky, alone they may eat!"
Let this be the only revenge they've to fear;
For, if Jove grant your pray'r, they'll do penance severe.

One word more—We insert in its original language (and likewise the translation, " for the benefit of Country Gentlemen," as a senatorial wit facetiously said) the following seasonable hint against *pot-luck invitation*, which all lovers of good eating and drinking will be pleased to accept as no bad new year's gift from the witty pen of M. Berchoux, to whom, upon some future occasion, we shall return, and take a peep at his charming *Pièces Fugitives*.

O vous! dont la santé robuste, florissante,
Des plus riches festins peut sortir triomphante,
Approchez, c'est à vous d'embellir nos banquets:
De mon art bienfaisant sachez tous les secrets.
Je ne vous tairai rien. Si par fois on vous prie
A dîner sans façon et sans cérémonie,
Refusez promptement ce dangereux honneur:
Cette invitation cache un piége trompeur.
Souvenez-vous toujours, dans le cours de la vie;
Qu'un dîner sans façon est une perfidie.

Ye impotent mortals! whom Comus must slight,
Go, follow your regimen, far from our sight.—
But approach, ye, whose health is so lusty and strong,
That you triumph o'er feasts e'er so copious or long!—
To you, who our banquets enjoy and adorn,
All my secrets I'll teach;—for the science you're born.
I'll nothing conceal;—take this hint, by the way,
That a *family-dinner* is sure to betray.
Refuse then, at once, and without hesitation,
That cruel deceit, *a pot-luck invitation*.

Our readers will find in our succeeding pages, no bad sequel to M. Berchoux's poem; for, in page 719, we have inserted an analysis of l'*Almanach des Gourmands*, whereln is well described the luxuries of modern Paris.—But we cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure of here inserting M. B's celebrated elegy, so full of irony and pointed sarcasm on the heroes of the French revolution, which we hope some of our able correspondents will translate into English verse.

Elégie.

Qui me délivrera des Grecs et des Romains?
Du sein de leurs tombeaux, ces peuples inhumains
Feront assurément le malheur de ma vie;—
Mes amis, écoutez mon discours, je vous prie:
A peine je fus né, qu'un maudit rudiment
Poursuivit mon enfance avec acharnement.
La langue des Césars faisoit tout mon supplice:
Hélas! je préférois celle de ma nourrice,
Et je me vis fessé pendant six ans et plus,
Grâces à Cicéron, Tite, Cornélius,
Tous Romains enterrés depuis maintes années,
Dont je maudissois fort les œuvres surannées.
Je fis ma rhétorique, et n'appris que des mots
Qui chargeoient ma mémoire, et troubloient mon repos.
Tous ces mots étoient Grecs: c'étoit la *catachrèse*,
La *paronomasie* avec la *synérèse*,
L'*épenthèse*, la *crase*, et tout ce qui s'ensuit.
Dans le monde savant je me vis introduit.
J'entendis des discours sur toutes les matières,
Jamais sans qu'on citât les Grecs et leurs confrères;
Et le moindre grimaud trouvoit toujours moyen
De parler du *Scamandre* et du peuple Troyen.
Ce fut bien pis encor quand je fus au théâtre:
Je n'entendis jamais que Phèdre, Cléopâtre,
Ariane, Didon; leurs amans, leurs époux,
Tous princes enragés, heurlant comme des loups;
Rodogune, Jocaste, et puis les Pélopides,
Et tant d'autres héros noblement parricides.....
Et toi! triste famille, à qui Dieu fasse paix,
Race d'Agamemnon, qui ne finis jamais,
Dont je voyois partout les querelles antiques
Et les assassinats mis en vers héroïques.....
J'avois pris en horreur cette société,
Et demandois enfin grâce à l'antiquité.

Je voulois observer des mœurs contemporaines.
Vivre avec des Français, loin de Rome et d'Athènes.....
Mais les anciens n'ont pu me laisser respirer.
Tout mon pays s'est mis à se régénérer.
Les Grecs et les Romains, mêlés dans nos querelles,
Sont venus présider à nos œuvres nouvelles.
Bientôt tous nos bandits, à Rome transportés,
Se sont cru des héros pour s'être révoltés;
Bientôt Paris n'a vu que des énergumènes,
De sales Cicérons, de vilains Démosthènes,
Mettant l'assassinat au nombre des vertus,
Egorgeant leurs parens pour faire les Brutus.
Le vol s'ennobliesoit et n'étoit plus un crime,
Car à Lacédémone il étoit légitime;
Les biens étoient communs, tous les hommes égaux,
Et Lycurgue invitoit à piller les châteaux.
Tout faisoit une loi du partage des terres,
Chacun dut en jouir, hors les propriétaires;
Qui virent tous leurs biens, entre leurs mains suspects,
En proie à dos voleurs renouvelés des Grecs.....
On sait que ces Messieurs, à l'histoire fidèles,
Ont, dans tous leurs exploits, surpassé leurs modèles;
Les modernes enfin ont dévasté nos biens,
Et nous ont égorgés en citant les anciens.
O vous, qui gouvernez notre triste patrie,
Qu'il ne soit plus parlé des Grecs, je vous supplie,
Ils ne peuvent prétendre à de plus longs succès!
Vous seroit-il égal de nous parler Français?
Votre néologisme effarouche les dames;
Elles n'entendent rien à vos myriagrammes;
La langue que parloient Racine et Fénélon,
Nous suffiroit encor, si vous le trouviez bon.
En vain, Monsieur C——, pour nous plein de tendresse,
Ressuscite partout les fêtes de la Grèce,
Et veut absolument nous faire divertir,
Quand il ne nous plaît pas de prendre du plaisir....
Laisse-là, mon ami, tes farces olympiques,
Tes déesses de bois, tes guenilles ethniques,
Qui ne plairont jamais à de tristes chrétiens,
Privés de leurs parens, dépouillés de leurs biens....
Dis-moi, toi qui sais tout et qui chéris tes frères,
Les Grecs me paîront-ils mes rentes viagères?.....

Travels in Turkey, Italy, and Russia, during the years 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, with an Account of some of the Greek Islands. By Thomas Macgill, small 8vo. 2 Vols. pp. 520. Price 10s., Murray, London, 1809.

The personal talents, and the opportunities for observation, enjoyed by travellers, impart to their works, real differences, though it is not easy to express the distinctions between them. The author of these volumes, "engaged almost constantly in the pursuits of commerce, has had little, in fact, no leisure for those of literature." This avowal protects him from censure, on account of his literary deficiencies; and equally from the imputation of repeating that information which had been already communicated by others, of more classic attainments prior to their visits to the east, and of greater leisure for more minute inspection of particulars when actually travelling in those countries.

Readers who are acquainted with former publications of travels into the Levant, especially, by British literati, will find no considerable accession of novelty, in the letters of Mr. Macgill. His descriptions are superficial, and his incidents differ little from those of daily occurrence. Ye we think him a genuine and independent witness; and incline to add, that he has communicated facts of a commercial nature, which the learned have either overlooked, or had not opportunities of observing.

Late years have seen several important changes take place in the commercial relations of Turkey, equally as in the political situation of that cumbrous empire. The modern establishments of Russia in the Black Sea; the possession of Malta by the British, the unsettled state of Egypt, the interruption of the Turkish caravan to Mecca, by the Wohabees, and insurrections almost innumerable in some of her fairest provinces, are circumstances which tend to affect deeply the interest of the Ottoman Porte. To draw decisive inferences from these and other incidents, is not easy; insomuch that we are almost tempted to take refuge in the Turkish doctrine of fate, and to conclude that till the date appointed for the execution of "what is written" arrives, this empire must subsist; as at that period, nothing can save it from dissolution.

In the mean time, we are desirous of obtaining the latest intelligence relating to Turkey: if it be on the verge of exhibiting another instance of the instability of human establishments, then is it the more interesting as a subject of curiosity; while it also partakes of the nature of a political lesson. If this empire should continue, the world may enquire not without surprise, on what principles a Mussulman sovereignty, long doomed to subversion, by the discerning, has withstood those storms, by which Christian sovereignties have been either, completely overset, or most sorely shaken.

In answering such enquiries Mr. Macgill affords us no assistance. His employment was in the less splendid, but more safe and more honourable walk of commerce.

We find him first at Venice, whence he sails to Trieste, and from thence by the Greek islands to Smyrna: he visits

Constantinople, Ephesus, the Black Sea, with Odessa; the plains of Troy, and other places in the neighbourhood. An Appendix by another writer, contains a more particular account of Odessa; the public tarif of the duties paid by British goods in the Ottoman empire; and the progress of the culture and commerce of tobacco in Macedonia.

We believe it is not easy to increase that abhorrence of French rapacity, which prevails throughout Europe, and especially in Britain. If it be possible that the reproductive powers of land should replace the necessaries of life, of which that rapacity had despoiled a country, yet it is impossible that a state depending for existence, on commerce, should be able to support such violence. Of this Venice is a striking instance: and the state of the Venetians as described by our author is conformable to that of other communities, to which French liberty has proved the most crushing of despotisms.

The most illustrious persons in Venice, were reduced to the extreme of indigence; but—small was the number of those who escaped the general ruin. It was computed in 1804, *no less than a thousand of the heads of noble families were begging in the streets. At every corner, on every bridge, might be seen some fair Venetian lady, covered with a veil, and on her knees imploring the aid of charity*; whilst her male relations were occupied in pursuits far less honorable, in order to procure subsistence.

The distresses of the nobles and of the wealthy, were not confined to themselves alone; for, the Venetians being naturally ostentatious, thousands of menials, and of the lower classes of the people, were supported by their bounty; these, therefore, were now abandoned to all the horrors of want; for, in the general disorder and misery of the state, where was employment to be found for them? Innumerable gay gondolas were laid aside, and their skilful rowers, being utterly unqualified for any other occupation, were in a state of starvation.

It is scarcely possible to depict the miserable situation of the nobles. The Abbé ———, a man of talents and of probity, with whom I was very intimate, one morning at breakfast related to me with tears in his eyes, the following circumstance, which he said, had happened only the night before. The Abbé had passed that evening at the house of a friend; in the course of it, they were attracted and charmed by the singing of a female in the street, immediately underneath the window. The pleasure of the good Abbé was, however, soon converted into melancholy; he thought he recognized the voice of a friend, and hastened to the street to ascertain the truth. The person was so muffled up that he could not discover her. He ran to her house, and his repeated knocks at the door were at length answered from within by her children, who informed him, that their mother had gone out with their father and a friend, to procure something for supper, and that having now no servant, they were locked in till their return. Being now persuaded that the songstress was his old friend, he returned to her, and with the utmost regret, discovered that she was the Countess C——r, who was thus singing in the streets, in the hope of collecting a few soldi, to purchase food for her starving children.

In her days of affluence, she had been a remarkably fine player on the piano-forte, as well as a charming singer; the Abbé, who possesses an excellent taste in music, had frequently joined in the concert with her. In those days, this unfortunate Countess was the ornament and the delight of the society in which she lived.

Before the French quitted Venice, what they could not take away with them they destroyed; eight fine ships of the line, and several frigates which were then on the stocks in an unfinished state, they rendered useless, cutting their stems, stern-post, and keel in different places, and taking away the shores from their starboard and larboard and quarter, so that they fell down, never more to be rendered serviceable until entirely taken to pieces. This arsenal used to furnish employment to several hundreds of workmen, now its only inhabitants are a few slaves or malefactors, who are chiefly occupied in making into fire-wood the remains of those fabrics which the French have destroyed, and which were formerly the pride and glory of the Venetians. A large portion of the arsenal is formed into an oyster bed, which produces no small revenue.

That the Italians did not do their duty to their country, in defending it, is notorious; can we wonder at the consequences? And when we find the general of Roman soldiers sending his compliments to the governor of Ancona, with a message, importing that he thought *the weather too cold to put his troops under arms, that morning*: to which the governor replied "as the weather was not too cold for the ladies, he thought it was not too much so for *Roman* soldiers,"—can

we but recollect what Roman soldiers were?

> Surely! 'twas not such spawn as these,
> Which quell'd the stern Eacides,
> And dyed with Punic blood the seas!

One of the pleasantest rencontres described by our author, is that of Osman Oglu, a Turkish sportsman, at Ephesus; and as this prince by his activity, contradicts the usual notion of Turkish indolence, we shall introduce him to our readers.

We had not alighted long at at the Caffene, before we received a visit from one of the chief men of Osman Oglu, prince of these parts, who was here upon a shooting excursion, and had dispatched this gentleman to see who we were; he smoked a pipe, and drank some coffee; and we, judging it prudent, returned the visit to the prince without delay.

This prince, who governs over an immense tract of Asia Minor, is about twenty years of age, of manly appearance, with an open and haughty countenance: all the pride of a Turkish sovereign appears in him; his physiognomy betrayed no marks of ignorance, or want of talent however ill improved. He sat on a sofa in a mud-walled room, of about fifteen feet square. On the right hand sat a falcon; on his left, lay a young pointer; before him were stretched five Spartan greyhounds. None of his people sit in his presence, save the favourite, who visited us in his name. When we entered, according to the Turkish custom, he neither got up, nor saluted us, but sat cross-legged to receive our homage. Coffee and pipes were soon introduced; here I was amused with another Turkish custom: the prince and the favourite were served before the strangers; our visit lasted only a quarter of an hour, the conversation was on the pleasures of sporting. The prince proposed a party for the morning following, we agreed to join him, and then took our leave.

The youth was surrounded by about fifty armed desperadoes, who formed his guard; these are never held in any estimation till they have been robbers or freebooters for many years, and have taken away the lives of a few of their fellow-creatures, whether gloriously or ingloriously, whether in battle or in cool blood; and they are often called upon by their employer to recount the deeds they have done.

The morning appeared clad in sable, and clouds full of rain topped the surrounding mountains; but long ere the lazy god of day arose in the east, the youthful prince paid us a visit in our hovel, preceded by his savage band, one of whom, carrying a golden axe, demonstrative of his despotic power, paraded before him.

We proposed coffee and pipes to his royal highness, *but he preferred a tumbler of rum, which he drank off with great relish.* He informed us of his intention immediately to proceed to the field, and left us to prepare. The regards of all followed him, although, most certainly, they were not those of admiration or love, but they followed a prince: and so prone are men to pursue dignities, even in the shape in which they now presented themselves, that we soon joined him, though every moment in danger of being shot, either by himself, or some of his banditti, none of whom would miss the chance of killing a partridge, to save the life of a *Pesavenk Yahour*, [Infidel Pimp] a name with which they frequently honour us.

The morning was damp, and some rain dropped occasionally. The sport was but trifling, and few birds or beasts were taken. Again the day smiled, but it was a sarcastic smile. A gleam of sunshine fell upon the prince, which a hasty cloud soon threw on the ruins of Ephesus, while the distant thunder seemed to murmur, "is not all vanity?"

Some grew tired of princely pleasure, others continued the tedious chace, but the prince himself at length grew wearied of unsuccessful labour, and left the field.

Our author's commercial engagements presented him with a favourable opportunity of becoming acquainted with the trade of Constantinople and Smyrna; that opportunity he has embraced; and he states particulars at some length; but he gives a much less satisfactory account of the extent of trade, at the former, and of the mode of payment at the latter city, than we were prepared to expect.

The commerce of Constantinople is nothing, comparatively speaking, to what it appears to be.

But although the trade of Constantinople is limited, when compared with that of Smyrna, it is far better to prosecute on account of the difference both in the payments and the returns; in Smyrna, for many articles it rarely happens that you can get the amount of your account *in less than two or even three years, although the goods are nominally sold at three or six months*; whereas, in Constantinople, should a sale be made at three months, before the end of six you may in general depend on payment in cash, which is remitted in good bills of exchange; but from Smyrna it is seldom that funds can be withdrawn but in produce, on which, in general, the loss far surpasses the fine profits

you had flattered yourself with in making your sales.

What is the *present* state of Constantinople cannot be known, even from so late a writer as Mr. Macgill: for since his residence there, the unfortunate Selim has fallen a victim to the bigotted barbarity of his troops. That Sultan did all in his power to promote the prosperity of his subjects; we have often pitied his patriotic feelings, and his unmerited fate.

In Constantinople and its environs there are at present nearly ten thousand looms at work: this must yield no small profit to the state, as the materials are chiefly the produce of the country.

Farther up in this new town (Scutari) is the printing office, established, as I have before mentioned, by the reigning Sultan, (Selim)—in contradiction to the ruling superstition of the people; it is upon a pretty extensive plan for the beginning of a building of the kind; there are at present about ten presses going. Several persons are employed in translating useful books, and many are already printed in a very beautiful manner upon the paper made at the Sultan's manufactory upon the canal, and before leaving the office are bound either richly or plainly, according to the taste of the purchaser. Books of geography are printed, and also maps of all the different parts of the world, pretty accurately, in the Turkish characters. We saw besides, Captain Cook's voyages, and the elements of Euclid, in quarto: not being versed in the Turkish language, we could not judge if they were well translated, but the translator being a man of great abilities, there is little doubt but that he has done justice to his countryman Cook. It is generally supposed that justice has been done to Euclid.

Besides the manufactories already mentioned, we found that many others equally useful, are carried on at Scutari; they print and dye an immense quantity of India, British, and German muslins, here and all over the environs of the capital: they make charming colours, which are more durable than those in almost any other country.

The machinations of Buonaparte, have certainly been directed against Turkey: whether they will fail, as his mission to Persia appears to have failed; whether his late agreement with Austria, has removed the difficulties, started by that power, against their execution; or whether he may quarrel with Russia, before the time comes for his attempt on Turkey, are subjects of speculation, and guess; but not of reasonable certainty. It would be well, however, if the Turks were prepared for the worst; for to say truth, our opinion inclines rather to fear, than to hope on their behalf. But as already hinted, the event, whatever it be, we must leave to the operation of time, and the decrees of fate.

Analytical Review of the Medical Department of the British Army. By Charles Maclean, M. D. 8vo. pp. 224. Price 5s. 6d. Stockdale, London, 1810.

"Doctors differ," is a proverb not in favour of the medical profession. They differ as honest practitioners, meaning to prescribe the best mode of treatment, each according to his judgment, as an upright man; they differ as they have acquired knowledge and skill, from the cases they have seen, the climates they have visited, or other incidental circumstances: and they differ, says Dr. Maclean, according to the party they adopt, and the patronage they solicit. The last is the worst difference of all; especially, if it have contributed to the late losses of the British armies, on actual service. Those who consider themselves as having access to the most correct information, represent the sufferings of our troops, (at all times considerable, out of their own country) as unusual and even enormous. This may, probably, excite the attention of Parliament, when allegations so serious as those comprised in this essay, will, we trust, receive adequate examination, and the grievances complained of be effectually abolished. Considering this, as a party pamphlet, we give no opinion on its merits. It contains serious charges against the present manner of conducting the medical establishment of the army, against the medical board, its partiality, prejudice, misplaced patronage, &c. &c. which we hope and trust, are not true; or to say the least that they are greatly exaggerated.

That the nation is deeply concerned in this investigation, besides its loss of invaluable lives, appears from the magnitude of the concern; to convey some idea of this we extract a single paragraph only, referring the general question to authorities more competent to decide on it.

In consequence of multiplied jobs, we have had, for the last twelve years, since the privilege of supplying their medicines was taken from the regimental surgeons, the enormous annual sum of £67,340, to pay to the apothecary-general. "His charges from the 1st. January, 1795, to the 31st. of December, 1806, including £72,919 4s. 8d. for surgical instruments, have amounted to £809,088 17s. or £67,340. per annum on an average." (See Fifth Report, page 39.) The annual expence subsequent to 1806 must be much greater than this average. While the annual charge to the Navy has been only at the rate of £17,500, per annum (ib. p. 58,) and that to the Ordnance during the years 1804 and 1805, £6,825 15s. 1d. being an annual average of £3,412 17s. 6d, the number of men being above twenty thousand five hundred, and of horses eight thousand five hundred. I may here remark on the impropriety of dealing with Apothecaries' Hall on terms so unfavourable to the public, under the presumption of their goods being of superior quality. Their price for one article (æther) I am informed is 24 or 25s. per pound, while it can be procured from private manufacturers for one-third of the amount. On this subject the transport-board, and other public offices that may have occasion to deal with Apothecaries' Hall, ought to institute the strictest inquiries.

The whole expence of the army medical department, there is reason to believe, although from the various modes of making the payments, it is difficult to obtain a certainty, (5th Report, page, 87) may be estimated at about half-a-million sterling annually, including our foreign dependencies. And by a calculation, which I shall afterwards have occasion to make, it will appear that the present abuses in the medical department of the army occasion an useless expenditure to the nation of more than £100,000 annually, independently of the lives lost in consequence of its inefficiency and mal-organization; and which I shall estimate, at the rate at which they could be replaced, at £200,000 more. Thus the saving capable of being effected by the appointment of fit persons, under a system of proper regulations, to the head of the department, calculating moderately, will exceed in lives 4000, and in money £300,000 annually.

A Discourse on the Real Principles of the Revolution, the Bill of Rights, Act of Settlement, &c. in which the Representations of Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Maddox, and others are considered; their Ignorance and their Falsehood exposed, and their Real Views detected; being the Substance of Three Lectures, delivered in Trinity Term, 1809, by the Gresham Lecturer in Civil Law. 8vo. pp. 80, Price 3s. Hatchard, London.

Since the boasted liberties of this country know no partiality in their application, and the privilege of speaking and writing, and publishing what every one pleases, is arrogated alike by all, no man ought to be offended or surprised if in the exercise of that privilege, a difference of opinion on any point should happen to subsist. No person who is a lover of the truth, will be backward to consider any representation of a case or question, which professes to be founded on argument and fact, although it should differ from that view in which it hath been previously regarded by himself. And much good will always arise from such a consideration, for in proportion as reason is exercised and prejudice laid aside, truth will prevail.

In all political questions every individual will have an opinion; but, comparatively, very few individuals have the study of politics for their proper occupation, or have leisure for the just contemplation of any subject which is not the immediate business of their lives. Opinions therefore, in matters of this sort, will too often be adopted hastily on a partial view, which further consideration may correct, or be imposed by an authority which hath obtained a greater weight than it deserves, or be founded upon a relation of facts which is not true, or upon a representation of them which is false and treacherous. In all these cases the cause of truth will be promoted by argument and discussion. Persons, however, no doubt are to be found, upon whom, because they are wedded to their own conceit, or because they have some private and unacknowledged object in view, argument exerts its force in vain, and truth shines but cannot enlighten. Such men must be abandoned to the error of their own minds; and, if they are themselves only affected by it, they will be the objects merely of compassion. But if [their] error extends itself to the perversion of the minds of other men, and especially if its views affect the state, it becomes every one's interest and a public duty to expose it. Private individuals will usually decline entering upon a controversy in which, as they are no more concerned than others, they are sensible of no proper duty of their own. But if any one standing in some public capacity, beholds the particular point which it is his office to illustrate and to teach, made the object of perversion and misrepresentation by artful and designing men, it becomes his immediate duty to meet the effort and expose the fraud.

Such is the Gresham Lecturer's apology for exposing the fallacies he discovers in the speeches and sentiments of certain orators named in his title page, delivered *after dinner*, at a meeting of their party. The contempt we attach to all party meetings, from which enlightened discussion is banished, as a matter of course, inclines us to think that orations of this description should never be noticed: —who recollects them after the dinner bill is paid? Let our public officers of instruction do their duty, by disseminating correct sentiments, luminous statements, and legitimate inferences: let them produce the principles of the constitution, in their genuine purity, and not like certain parts of Shakespeare's text "elucidated *into obscurity*;" and the public (both of the present time, and future ages) will receive their labours with gratitude. If there be *canons* admitted by both sides as containing sacred and indefeasible truths, let these be rendered familiar among our population, their provisions be set in the clearest light, and their appointments, be, as some learned authors boast on their title pages, "made easy to the meanest capacity." If we might advise, no man should be suffered to speechify about *Magna Charta*, till he had given proof of having read that important, but not common, state paper: and if, whenever the Bill of Rights was intended to be appealed to, *five hundred* copies of it with the subsequent enactments, by which it was modified, were printed for distribution among the company, we should think such symptoms of fairness, entitled to commendation. Whether an equal, or superior, share of commendation might not be due to that candour which lent attention to the arguments of an opponent, and considered his reasonings, without overwhelming them by hisses, and clamour, might justify the consideration of our public assemblies. And to conclude, (for subjects of this nature being rarely favourable to our good humour, we are glad to dismiss them) we desire John Bull to take notice that his affairs will never prosper to his complete satisfaction, till he can bring himself to hear both sides of a question, and to form his opinion after due deliberation on the merits of the case.

That our public orators will accept this advice, we doubt:—we doubt, too, whether they will that of the Gresham Lecturer.

JUBILEE SERMONS.

That the late Jubilee, which employed the pens of many in composing discourses, should also employ the press in communicating not a few of such discourses to the public, and in extending their principles and illustrations beyond the walls of those edifices in which they were delivered, was to be expected by all who know the ready access which literature and loyalty find to the public. It is not within our power to notice that mass of them which duty, or accident, has induced us to peruse. Generally speaking, much good advice, and *teaching*, were addressed to the auditories on that occasion. It is true, that some preachers, willing to carry the principle of comprehension to the utmost, thought it not unbecoming to include the acts of the administration, in their commendations of the personal character of the monarch: others discovered in the term *Jubilee* much more than we had been in the habit of supposing; with a closer correspondence in minute particulars between the Hebrew institution and the British commemoration, than sound criticism warranted. A *general* similitude was all our judgment allowed us to find in the two festivals; and those who exerted their talents in discussing the merits or demerits of ministry, or of certain determinations of the legislature, in our humble apprehension, forced a connection between articles, that propriety and good taste would have preserved distinct.

But, though we trust the reverend and worthy authors who have favoured us with an opportunity of perusing their sentiments, will not take offence at our omitting particular notice of their performances, since we cannot insert them all, nor even a *fair* proportion of them, yet we shall allot a few pages of our work, to a specimen of the sermons published on that occasion. It has given us pleasure, to observe, that, with little exception, there has been a near conformity in the principles promulgated by divines of all denominations. That those who differ on public subjects, should completely coincide on this, was not to be expected; to have indulged any such hope, would have manifested a very imperfect knowledge of mankind. Nevertheless, considered on the whole, there has been

little diversity of sentiment, and very little perversity of manner. The Churchman, the Dissenter, the Catholic, has addressed to his flock, exhortations tending to unity among brethren; to cordiality among Christians, and to loyalty among Britons.

The articles which follow, are, in fact, not properly a selection; they are the first which happened to come to our hands; they were also the first we perused. They are the productions of a Churchman and Magistrate; of a Churchman, but (we believe) no Magistrate; and of a Dissenter. In this order we shall review them.

The National Jubilee, celebrative of the Fiftieth [49th] Anniversary of the Reign of George the Third, politically and morally improved. By a Magistrate. 8vo. pp. xviii.-74. Price 3s. Mathews and Leigh, London, 1809.

This worthy gentleman, who describes himself as "an insignificant village pastor," in a style somewhat peculiar, though certainly energetic, introduces many observations in which we acquiesce: his discourse, however, rather needs than bears analysis; and he certainly should have named the writings which have furnished his numerous quotations and references. Among others he has honoured the Panorama by inserting an extract, the writer of which he qualified as "very ingenious:" but, if he has not quoted other writers more correctly, their evidence in support of his suggestion is proportionately incomplete.

We take advantage of this gentleman's labours to introduce a few facts, honourable to his majesty; from which at the same time our readers may judge of this writer's talent at composition.

Our pious sovereign,—when three of his chaplains in succession were so unmindful of the sacred dignity of their office, as to be lavish of their eulogiums in the house of God; and in his immediate presence, he is known to have said with becoming disgust, that "he came thither to hear the praises of God—not, *his own*."—See letters of correspondence between bishops Warburton and Hurd: in which this anecdote is well authenticated.

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With more immediate reference to the event we are now celebrating—is it a trifling circumstance, that we have had a sovereign on the throne for half an age, to whom we may without any suspicion of flattery very confidently apply the characteristic epithets of *pious*, *pacific*, and *munificent*?

To his public devotion the witnesses are innumerable: but, there is no greater proof perhaps of undissembled piety of heart, than when it diffuses itself into the more private and familiar actions. An instance of this, I beg leave to introduce here—because I am persuaded it cannot be much known; but which I can authenticate by every thing short of personal certainty. An application was once made to the benevolent compassion of his majesty—out of the due order—by a person, who was reduced with a large family to extreme distress. It succeeded far beyond his hopes. He was so overpowered by the graciousness and extent of the benefaction, as, upon receiving it, to fall on his knees, and, with a flood of grateful tears, to thank and bless the donor for his goodness. "Rise," said the condescending sovereign, "and go and thank *God*, for having disposed my heart to relieve your necessities."

.....

On the *virtues* of the throne it is superfluous to add any thing: the nation itself has been uniformly eloquent on that theme: and, whatever untoward and fortuitous incidents may have occurred, in the collision of states, to superinduce the calamities of war, it is too obvious, to require any distinct proof, that there was nothing in the disposition of our sovereign to provoke it. It is perfectly understood, that he would much rather have cultivated and encouraged all the more amiable arts of peace, taste, and science. He has spent more than ten thousand pounds in the advancement of a single branch of the Cyclopædia. "When I was last in England," says one of our foreign literati, "I *had the* honour of expressing to this prince my grateful acknowledgment for the liberal protection he gave to the arts and sciences:" to which he made this sensible and humane reply—"This is surely much better than to waste money in promoting the slaughter of mankind."*

The pen of historic truth will have the satisfaction to record, unless I greatly err, that, in the character of this illustrious personage, there was nothing of the rapacity and despotism of the Norman invader: of the violence and perfidiousness of William Rufus: of the implacability and voluptuousness of the first Henry: of the jealousy and re-

* The same thing has been continually celebrated by the most distinguished literati and artists of our own country. Nor should it pass entirely unnoticed, that, amidst all the extreme cares and solicitudes necessarily attached to his regal situation, he has not been inattentive to agricultural improvements.

sentments of Stephen the usurper: of the incontinence and instability of the second Henry: of the insuperable pride and haughtiness of Richard the first: of the cowardice, licentiousness, and treachery of John: of the profusion and inconstancy of the third Henry: of the ambition and illiberality of his successor: of the imbecility and indolence of the second Edward: of the love of false glory, which distinguished the third: of the vanity and frivolousness of Richard the second: of the enormities of injustice, which tarnished the reign of the fourth Henry: of the imperiousness of the fifth: of the ignoble apathy of the sixth: of the cruelty and indecency of Edward the fourth: of the dissimulation and barbarity of Richard the third: of the selfishness and avarice of the seventh Henry: or, of the arrogance, bigotry, and brutality of the eighth: nothing again of the puerility, capriciousness, and pedantry, of the first James—of the unfortunate passion for power, or the uxorious weakness, to which his successor fell a sacrifice—or of the effeminate voluptuousness and unprincipled libertinism of his Son: nothing, in short, of the obstinate superstition of James the second—or, of the cold and reserved insensibility of the third William. Is it any wonder then, that there has been scarcely a single subject of patriotic, moral, or religious excellence in the British empire, during the long period of his sway, which has not felt a pleasure in celebrating the amiable and respectable traits in the character of George the third?

WHOM GOD PRESERVE!

The text is Math. xxii.-21. "*Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's: and unto God the things that are God's.*" A happy choice of a text for a clerical magistrate.

The Righteousness of a King, the Blessedness of the People, a Sermon, preached at West-Tilbury, Essex, on Wednesday, October 25, 1809, &c. By Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart. Rector of that Parish. 8vo. pp. 40. Price 1s. 6d. Stockdale, London.

SIR ADAM says it is a frequent custom with him to present his parishioners, about the close of the year with some serious tract of a *pastoral* description—he therefore intreats their acceptance of this humble, but *affectionate* offering. There is something in this custom which strikes us as worthy of consideration. If a pastor should *affectionately* represent to his parishioners, those particulars in which their conduct has appeared to deserve praise, and those in which his duty leads him to desire amendment, perhaps a few years might afford cause of congratulation to them and to himself, on account of disgraceful evils checked, if not subdued, or of happy improvements introduced, and visible superiority of manners obtained. The text is Psalm cxviii.-24. *This is the day which the Lord hath made, we will rejoice, and be glad in it.* The tenor of the discourse may be deduced from the following extract:

Towards *our* gracious sovereign,—mercy on mercy, hath been evidenced for his protection. *E. G.*—How many violent encroachments on his government have been frustrated!—What secret and foul seditions have been crushed in the *bud!*—What open and desperate assassinations of his sacred person have been prevented!—From what deep and base machinations of both foreign, and domestic foes,—from what rash and ungrateful attacks of those in whom he might have hoped to place the securest confidence, hath he been delivered!—From what afflictive and alarming bodily maladies hath he been recovered!—And whilst all the crowned heads, and *once* mighty potentates of Europe, have *suddenly* been deprived of their hereditary rights, and power, or are dwindling into mere vassals to a blasphemous and barbarous tyrant—our aged, upright monarch, stands firm upon the throne of his ancestors, secure in the love and veneration of his people, and ultimately trusting in the irresistable support of his God and Saviour.—Now to what, my brethren,—can we attribute all these wonderful interferences, but to the marked hand of Divine preference, and over-ruling dominion—to the invincible shield of omnipotent protection!———

Sir Adam tells us, p. 10. that the word *Jubilee* "which is *Hebrew*, both in that and the *Latin* tongue, signifies A DAY *of public festivity and rejoicing:*" — to this we beg leave to demur. David Levi derives *Jubilee* (the feast) from *Jubal* the *trumpet of rams' horns*, with which the feast was proclaimed: and Parkhurst from the *blast* of the trumpet, the air *carried along* with it. We would include the *winding form* of the instrument; for, certainly the ram's horn is generally *curved*; and the word elsewhere signifies a *water-course*, which usually is *meandering*. Parkhurst might have quoted Gray:

Now the rich *stream* of music *winds along*,
Deep, majestic, smooth, and strong,
Through verdant vales:———

Latin authority on a Hebrew word ought not to have been mentioned.

Righteousness the Dignity and Ornament of Old Age. A Sermon preached at Pell-Street Meeting-House, Ratcliffe-Highway, on Wednesday, October 25, 1809, being the day on which His Majesty King George the IIId. entered the Fiftieth Year of his Reign. By Thomas Cloutt. 8vo. pp. 38. Price 1s. Conder, London, 1809.

Mr. Cloutt selects his text from Proverbs xvi.-21. *The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be found in the way of righteousness.* He describes the hoary head *not* found in the way of righteousness; the hoary head of *the infidel*;—he explains the term way (walk, *progress)* of righteousness; and calls us to contemplate "an aged monarch, in whom so many duties center, whose example and influence is so widely extended and powerfully efficacious, walking in the way of righteousness."

This last, this most felicitating object, we are, this day invited to contemplate, not as brought to our recollection by the painted canvass, the sculptured marble, the brazen tablet, the sepulchral monument, the page of history, the memorials of what has been, nor, as the evanescent picture of the imagination, presented only from fancy to fancy, a visionary phantom, remote from sensible observance; but as it exists in all the glowing attractions of real life, a suitable object for our admiration and homage, our gratitude, love and praise. Our venerable sovereign now bears his hoary locks upon him, his eyes are dim with age, he is travelling to his long home—we shall soon see his face no more, for in a short time, he will be gathered to his fathers. *He is not,* (thanks to the God of our mercies, who hath called him to his kingdom of glory), *just now entered into the way we have described, but has been so long and uniformly in it, that even malice itself scarcely attempts to cast an imputation on his personal and private character.* His virtues as a man, a husband, and a father, are resounded throughout the empire. In an age of infidelity, profligacy and lukewarmness, he has continued firm in his Christian profession; pure in his morals; frequent, regular, and exemplary in his attendance on the offices and sacred institutions of our most holy religion. In these respects his light shines before men. We cannot penetrate the recesses of the heart, and it would be highly presumptuous in me to attempt to determine, what is known only to God, how far his exterior deportment is regulated by those motives and sentiments, which are approved by him who seeth not as man seeth, and who judgeth righteous judgment. But a tree is known by its fruits, and causes by their effects; and we may, therefore, be allowed to indulge the pleasing hope, that he is in retirement what he appears in the world; that he is in the closet what he appears in the temple: that he indeed "walks with God," and daily looks up to him as his director, guardian, friend, and everlasting portion.

As the ruler of his people, has he not, generally speaking, and as far as can be expected from frail humanity, executed righteousness among us, swayed his sceptre in love, and reigned in the affections of his subjects? If there have been, as indeed there have, distressing events for these realms in the course of his long reign, we ought not to be too ready to look to him as the source of all the evils we have endured, but to remember, that *had he been personally corrupted and vicious, there is every reason to suppose, our privations and sufferings would have been aggravated far beyond their present extent*

He has encouraged and promoted the diffusion of knowledge among his people, even the poorest of them,* and thus shewn himself averse to that infernal policy which would bind down the minds of the inferior orders of society in the chains of savage ignorance and link them with the brute creation; and desirous of preserving to them their hereditary dignity and freedom, of expanding their faculties, of raising them from mental and moral darkness, from circumstances of misery and degradation, to those stations of respectability, usefulness, and happiness, a kind providence intended they should occupy in the world.

Mr. C. as becomes a dissenter, pays a just tribute of praise to his majesty's sense of the duty of toleration in religious matters—to his assent to the abolition of the slave trade—and he fervently prays for the welfare of the "house of Brunswick, to sway the British sceptre,"—and for "the spirit of repentance and reformation upon all degrees and orders of men among us, that iniquity may not prove our ruin." Every loyal Briton will unite with every real Patriot, in these sentiments and in these petitions.

* "It was a noble wish, which our aged and venerable monarch is said to have lately expressed to Mr. Lancaster, the benevolent projector of these schools, "I would have every poor child in the nation able to read the Bible!" This was a saying worthy the head of the Protestant established church—it was a jewel in his crown, whose lustre shall never fade away."—Sermon on the importance of educating the poor.—By J. Evans, A. M. His patronizing Mr. Lancaster's system of education is well known.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary, Stratford, Bow, in the County of Middlesex; on the Opening of the East-London Water-Works, October 23, 1809, by the Rev. Edw. Robson, M. A. Vicar of Orston, Notts; Lecturer of Whitechapel; and Chaplain to the Hon. Corporation of the Trinity House. Printed for the East-London Water-Works' Company. London: 1809.

THIS is an ingenious discourse: the subject is uncommon, and new to the pulpit. Many considerations press upon us the duty of gratitude to the author of all good for *hourly* mercies; these we too often forget through inattention, or suffer to escape us unnoticed, through custom and habit. Could the sufferings experienced by some of our British sailors, on long voyages, for want of water, be described in adequate terms, they would—they must affect the sympathising bosom. We know, that nothing more sensibly vexes a true sailor, than the sight of water running to waste. Even in our own country, there are districts where good water is scarce; but no part of Britain is exposed to those miseries which are endured in the East, from this cause. To these Mr. R. has happily alluded in the following paragraph.

Here, in this happy land, it is to be feared that we do not estimate as we ought, many of the blessings which we enjoy. The necessaries of life are far more valuable than its luxuries. The absence of luxuries soon cease to be felt as a grievance; but, by a privation of necessaries, life is rendered a burthen, and its duration is commonly shortened. The temperate breezes which we inhale, the fertile earth which we cultivate, the wholesome water which we drink; these, these deserve, beyond all things, the tribute of thanksgiving to Almighty God. A pampered and depraved soul is incompetent to enjoy the pure pleasures they give; and ill does he deserve them, who feels not in his bosom a sensation of gratitude to the author and giver of all good things.—Unthankful and unholy wretch! learn the value of the things, thou lightly esteemest, by the want of them. Look at that long line of weary travellers, making their arduous way across the sultry desert. Thou expectest to indulge in the luxuries they bring thee: see what those luxuries cost: calculate, if thou canst, the sum of human suffering at which they are procured. With what pain do they print their footsteps in the burning sand. The horses which they bestrode when their journey commenced, have fallen by the way. Thou mayest see the carcases of some preyed on by vultures; and the bones of others whitening in the parching air. Thirst, thirst, not hunger, has destroyed them! And many a rider lies dead beside his horse. The camel alone survives, formed by wise providence to endure for many days the want of water to drink. And now, even the camel is ready to sink under his toil; and his master most reluctantly, is compelled to slay him, to save his own life by [See Bruce.] drinking the vapid fluid intended by Nature to relieve the distress of his beast. Or, if the caravan be enabled to reach some spot marked at a distance by a grove of palm-trees, (the usual sign of a spring in the desert;) behold animals and men contending for a nauseous mixture of brackish water, mud, insects, dung, and all uncleanness!

If this, unfeeling creature, move thee not;—look at that dungeon in a scorching climate, contracted in dimensions, lighted by one small aperture, [Black Hole at Calcutta, A. D. 1756.] and filled with captive Englishmen;—hear their cries! hear them insulting their inhuman guards, in the hope of provoking them to put an end to their torments by depriving them of their lives. In vain!—Delirium succeeds. But, amidst the groans of death, and the shrieks of phrenzy—one word is plainly distinguishable, one word is clearly articulated,—WATER!—Now, thoughtless man, learn the value of that element which thou hast not hitherto, perhaps, duly prized.

I confess, it ever gives me sensible pleasure to see, generally speaking, the metropolis so amply supplied with water. In a city so extended and populous, nothing more effectually tends to prevent the ravages of pestilence, humanly speaking, than the water which streams through our streets, conveying to all but such abject and indolent people as will not use it, the means of cleanliness, comfort, and health.—Pass with me for a minute, (whither my feet have often led me, in the discharge of the humble duties of a * parish-priest,) into the narrow alley, or closely confined court. Let me lead you up the steep and narrow staircase into the chamber of poverty; and there take your stand with me by the bed of sickness. Every breath you inhale is fraught with danger; and the air, charged with putrescence, would soon be sublimated, by animal heat, to such a degree of vaporous contagion, as no antiseptic could resist. But suddenly the sound of running water is heard. A hundred vessels receive it; liberally thrown upon the floors, it streams down the stairs; all sorts of implements are put in motion; the seeds of infection are washed away; the air is purified; the drooping revive; and the sick recover.

* Mr. R. was Curate of Whitechapel for 28 years.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama *Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

Architecture.

Mr. Wm. Wilkins, author of the Antiquities of Magna Grecia, proposes to publish, in the ensuing spring, in an imperial quarto volume, a Translation of the Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, illustrated by numerous engravings, executed by Lowry.

Architectural Antiquities.

Mr. Britton has just completed the second volume of the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. It contains seventy prints, with a History and description of each; also an Essay on the Rise, Progress, and Characteristics of Domestic Architecture in England. The third volume is intended to embrace Accounts with various Architectural Illustrations of Castle Acre Priory Church, Norfolk: Waltham Abbey Church, Essex: the Collegiate Church, at Manchester: Hedingham Castle, Essex: Roslyn Chapel, Scotland: St. George's Chapel, Windsor: the Crypt, St. Peter's Church, Oxford, &c. &c. This Work is continued in Quarterly Parts, each containing seven engravings, with letter press descriptions. It is printed on quarto paper, at 10s. 6d. each Part, and a few copies are worked on superfine Imperial paper, with the first Impressions of the Plates, at 16s. each Part. The whole is to be completed in Four Volumes.

Biography.

The Rev. Josiah Pratt is preparing two Volumes for the press, one of which will contain Memoirs of Young Men, and the other Memoirs of Young Women. These Memoirs are compiled or abridged from authentic documents, and are designed to illustrate the nature and operation of real Religion. The subjects are selected from the various classes in society, and are limited to that period of life, (from about fifteen to thirty years of age) when the efficacy of religion is most clearly asserted by its victory over the snares and allurements which beset the youthful mind. Any person possessed of scarce and interesting pieces of biography suited to this purpose, will greatly oblige the Editor by informing him in a line addressed to him in Doughty-street, Guildford-street, London.

The first volume of the Works of the Rev. Richard Cecil, containing the Memoirs of the Hon. and Rev. W. B. Cadogan, of John Bacon, Esq. M. A. and of the Rev. John Newton, with three portraits, will appear this month.

Dr. Aikin has in the press, in two octavo volumes, Memoirs of the Life of Peter Daniel Huet, bishop of Avranches, translated from the original of Huet himself, with the addition of copious notes, critical and biographical.

Chemistry.

Dr. Stancliffe is preparing for publication a volume of Chemical Experiments, for the Use of Students, consisting of nearly one thousand, in various branches of the science.

Drama.

English Comedy, in 6 volumes; a collection of classical Dramas, separated from the licentious productions of Farquhar, Congreve, Centlivre, &c. will be published in January.

A New Edition of the late Dr. Dodd's Beauties of Shakspeare, is nearly ready for delivery.

History.

Major Samuel Dales has in the press, in an octavo volume, an Essay on the Study of the History of England.

Mr. Johnes is proceeding at the Hafod press with his Series of Chronicles, and that of Monstrelet is so far advanced, that it is expected to appear early next month.

Mathematics.

The Niath Number of Leybourn's Mathematical Repository, containing besides various articles, solutions to the mathematical questions proposed in the Seventh Number, and a Series of New Questions to which he solicits answers from his correspondents. The Number here announced completes the Second Volume of the Work. The Two Volumes contain, 1. two hundred and forty questions, both in pure and mixt mathematics, almost all of which are entirely new, and in general each is accompanied with several solutions by different Mathematicians; 2. thirty-three Original Essays on Mathematical subjects; 3. Several Mathematical Memoirs, extracted from works of eminence, chiefly the Transactions of learned societies.

Medicine.

Mr. Wm. Hamilton, of Magdalen Hall, will speedily publish the Enchiridion Medicum, or Young Practitioner's Pocket Companion, being a Conspectus of the new Pharmacopoeias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

Dr. Uwins, of Aylesbury, has in the press, just ready for publication, a small Tract, entitled Cursory Remarks on the Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Fever, occasioned by the recent occurrences of an epidemic disorder in Aylesbury and its neighbourhood.

Miscellaneous.

A new and enlarged Edition of Wood's

Oxoniensis is in preparation, and the first Volume is nearly ready for the press.

A Selection from the Hesperides of Robert Herrick, with Notes, and an engraving of the head of the author by Schiavonetti, is printing at Bristol; also a Selection from the Juvenilia of George Wither, both of which are in a state of forwardness.

The Third Canto of the Pursuits of Agriculture will be ready in the course of the month.

Dr. Duigenan is about to publish a Pamphlet, relative to the State of Ireland and the Romish Question.

Mr. John Joseph Stockdale has in great forwardness The Covent Garden Journal, consisting of a complete History of the whole of the late extraordinary competition in regard to the rise of the Prices of Admission to that Theatre. It will contain also an Account of all the Judicial Proceedings, Caricatures, and Medals, and Copies of all the Placards and Controversial Papers that have been written on the Subject, a History of the New Building, &c. &c. with numerous Plates.

Mr. Thelwall has announced for publication, at the beginning of the month, a Letter to Mr. Cline, on Defective Developements of the Human Faculties, Moral and Mental, as well as Constitutional and Organic; and on the treatment of Impediments of Speech. The principal object of this work is the elucidation of the distinction between physical or incurable idiocy, and that which is assignable to mental and moral causes, and which Mr. T. regards as capable of mitigation and remedy, by means of systematic and appropriate management: but in the course of this investigation several topics rising out of Mr. T.'s mode of treating Impediments of Speech, such as the physical causes of Rhythmus and Euphony in language, and their critical application in appreciating the language and versification of our most celebrated poets are discussed. Several philosophical communications from Mr. Gough and others are also inwoven in the text, or superadded in the Appendix.

Mr. Thelwall has also ready for delivery, another publication, The Vestibule of Eloquence, consisting of original Articles, oratorical and poetical, intended for recitation among pupils, at the Institution in Bedford Place; with an Introductory Discourse, and Plan and Terms of Instruction, &c. The recitations in this work are so printed, as to illustrate to a certain degree Mr. T.'s system of rhythmus, and facilitate in this respect, the studies of the pupil: the quantities of the supernumerary vowels being marked by what is usually called the short accent, so as to evince the non-necessity of what this professor denominates the barbarous custom of elision. Spaces are also left for the insertion of the customary notations used by Mr. T. in his system of instruction.

In the first week of the present year will be published a new and improved edition, being the seventh, of the Laboratory, or School of Arts.

The Ecclesiastical and University Annual Register for the present year, is in great forwardness, and will be published on the first of next month.

On the 2nd January, 1810, will appear, for the first time, a German Newspaper, in one sheet, 4to. and be continued twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, by Messrs. Vogel and Schulze, Poland-street, Oxford-street.

Poetry.

Shortly will be published, Poems, &c. selected from the posthumous papers of John Dawes Morgan, late of Bristol, and a Sketch of his life and character; by an early associate and friend; with an Introductory Preface by William Hayley, Esq.

The Favourite Village, with an additional Poem never before published, by the late Poetry Professor of Oxford, Dr. Hurdis, will be published in a few weeks.

A new Edition of Mr. Headley's Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry, with a Biographical Sketch by the Rev. Mr. Kett of Oxford, will appear in the course of the month.

Statistics.

Mr. Jepheon Oddy, the author of European Commerce, and who contested the representation of Stamford against the Exeter Interest is engaged in a work on the Political commercial, local interests of the Country, particularly as they will be promoted by the intended Stamford Navigation, of which he was the projector.

Theology.

A new Edition of the Theological and Miscellaneous Works of the late Rev. Wm. Jones, of Nayland, in six large octavo volumes. will appear early in the ensuing year.

The Rev. R. Gentleman has in the press a new Edition of plain and affectionate Addresses to Youth, which will appear in the course of next month.

A third Edition of the late Wm. Sandford's Catechetical Lectures will shortly appear, to which will be prefixed a brief summary of his life.

Mr. Hodgson, rector of St. George's, Hanover square, is preparing a collective Edition of the works of his venerable relation, the late Bishop of London, to which will be prefixed a life of the author, founded on the most authentic materials.

Dr. Laurence is preparing for the press, from the papers of his late brother, a volume of Critical Observations on the New Testa-

ment, particularly on the prophecies in the Revelation.

Topography.

Dr. Edmonston will shortly publish in two octavo volumes, a View of the ancient and present State of the Shetland Islands.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. has now at press the History of ancient Wiltshire, and the first part illustrated by several plates, will appear early in the spring.

Travels.

Travels through the States of the Empire of Morocco in the year 1806, by Dr. Buffa, Physician to the Forces, will be published very shortly in an octavo volume; his correspondence with that Court, relative to the Interests of Great Britain, including a Letter from the Emperor of Morocco himself to the King of Great Britain is prefixed to it.

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WORKS PUBLISHED.

Agriculture and Rural Economy.

A Treatise on the Diseases and Management of Sheep; with Introductory Remarks on their anatomical Structure; and an Appendix, containing Documents exhibiting the Value of the Merino Breed of Sheep, and their Progress in Scotland. By Sir George Stewart Mackenzie, Bart. Illustrated by 5 Plates, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Astronomy.

Evening Amusements, for the Year 1810; being the seventh of the Series of Annual Volumes, for the Improvement of Students in Astronomy. By W. Frend, Esq. M. A. 12mo. 3s.

Biography.

A collection of Portraits, sketched from the Life, since the year 1793; by George Dance, R. A. and engraved in imitation of the original drawings; by William Daniell, A. R. A. Numbers 1 to 5 pr. £1 1s. each; No. 6 will contain General Picton, Granville Sharp, Thomas Hearne, Rev. Mr. Hole, Caleb Whitefoorde, Paul Sandby.

Classical Literature.

Euripidis Phœnissæ. Cum Notulis edidit G. Burges, A. B. 12mo. 5s.

Education.

Il vero modo di piacere in Compagnia; avec le François à coté. 12mo. 6s.

History.

An Abridgement of the History of Spain, from the earliest Account of that Country to the present time. From the Spanish of Don Thomas Yriarte; with a Geographical Description of Spain and Portugal. By the same Author, 12mo. 5s.

The Annual Register; or a View of the History, Politics and Literature, of the year 1803; being the third of the New Series, 8vo. 16s.

Jurisprudence.

A Series of Original Precedents in Conveyancing, with Practical Notes; and also Variations adapting each Precedent to the most usual circumstances of Title. By Charles Barton, Esq. Barrister at Law. Vol. V., being a Supplemental volume, with a complete Index to the whole work; royal 8vo. 16s.

Bibliotheca Nova Legum Angliæ; or a Complete Catalogue of Law Books, arranged upon a plan entirely new; compiled and corrected to the present time, by William Read, 12mo. 7s.

A Supplement to the Fifth Edition of the Bankrupt Laws, pointing out the alterations which the late Act of Sir S. Romilly has created therein. By William Cooke, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, Barrister at Law, 1s.

Medicine and Chirurgery.

Letters concerning Diseases of the Urethra. By Charles Bell; illustrated by six plates, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Pharmacopeia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, 1809. Translated into English, with a Preface. By Hector Campbell, M. D. 12mo. 4s.—An Appendix, containing Strictures on the New Pharmacopeia, is in the press, and will shortly be published by the Translator.

Miscellaneous.

The Prose Works of John Milton, containing his principal Political and Ecclesiastical Pieces, with New Translations, and an Introduction. By George Burnett, Esq. late of Baliol College, Oxford; 2 vols. 12mo. 18s.

The Leisure Hour improved; or Moral Miscellanies in prose and verse, original and selected, foolscap, 8vo. 4s.

Fables on Men and Manners, by Richard Gurney, jun. Esq. 12mo. 5s.

Fables and Satires, with a Preface on the Esopian Fable. By Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart. 2 vols. crown, 8vo. 15s.

Tales of Yore; chiefly translated from the Works of Wieland, Treasan, Manni, Weissner, Lesage, Florian, Petit de la Croix, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

Pendeh i Attar; the Counsels of Attar, Persian. Edited from a Persian Manuscript by the Rev. J. H. Hindley, A. M. foolscap, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Motives to the Study of Hebrew, 18mo. 1s.

The Quarterly Review, No. 4. 8vo. 5s.

Novels and Romances.

Rosa in London. By the Author of the Young Mother. 4 vols. £1 2s.

The Mysteries of Ferney Castle, a Romance. By G. Lambe, Esq. 4 vols. £1 2s.

Celia suited, or the Rival Heiresses, comprising new Sketches of Modern Female Habits and Manners, Religion and Morals, 2 vols. 12s.

Angelo Guicciardini, or the Bandit of the Alps, a Romance. By Sophia Frances, authoress of Vivonis, &c. 4 vols. £1 4s.

Caroline Ormsby, or the Real Lucilla, a Tale for the Female Sex, 5s.

The Castle of Arragon, or Banditti of the Forest, a Romance. By Miss Smith, 4 vols. £1

Alphonso, or the Natural Son. By Madame de Genlis, 3 vols. 13s. 6d.

Euphronia, or the Captives, a Romance. By Mrs. Norris, Author of Julia of England &c. 3 vols. 15s.

The Young Rosiniere, or Sketches of the World, a Novel; dedicated to Lady Londonderry. By Mr. Rach, of Dublin, 3 vols. 15s.

Amelia Mansfield. By Madame Cottin, Translated from the French, 3 vols. 16s. 6d.

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CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEW DEPARTMENT.

DR. OLINTHUS GREGORY'S SECOND ANSWER TO THE EDINBURGH REVIEWERS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—As the Edinburgh Reviewers have not only *attacked my* MORAL CHARACTER, in their last number, but have publicly pledged themselves to allow me no opportunity of defending it in their own work, I depend on your known liberality to admit a very few remarks as an immediate and temporary vindication of it.

Every attentive reader of their epistle to me will have observed,

1. That the Edinburgh Reviewers refused admission to a letter of mine, in which I proved, that, in a note of *ten* lines respecting my Treatise on Mechanics, they had told FOUR *falsehoods*.

2. That, on my publishing that letter elsewhere, they found its effects so powerful as to feel themselves under the "necessity" (as they acknowledge) of departing from their customary and safer plan of silence; and they attempted an elaborate reply.

3. That *from this very reply it appears*, that they *did* deliberately tell at least TWO *falsehoods* in the note before-mentioned.

4. That their subsequent charges of plagiarism in other instances,—resting on the same authority as that which has been pledged to TWO *confessed falsehoods*,—are unworthy of credit.

5. That their concluding declaration, that they now "*willingly* take leave of a subject which no *consideration* shall induce them to resume," by refusing me the opportunity of refuting their charges to the satisfaction of *all their* readers, is a palpable injustice, which they would not have hazarded, did they not *know*, or at least fear, that I *could* refute those charges.

Thus much will appear from merely perusing the epistle in the Edinburgh Review; upon which I beg leave to remark, further,

6. That the Edinburgh Reviewers, *self-convicted of two falsehoods* out of the *four* I charged them with, deny the charge respecting the *third*, by telling a *new falsehood*; and palliate the *fourth* by admitting that their language was ambiguous.

7. That in the preface to my Treatise on Mechanics, to which these "*honourable* men" *think it prudent not to refer*, I justified myself for not citing authorities in several instances in Vol. I., where some readers might think I ought to have done it, by observing, that "although I have not, for "example, ascribed to Prony what I found "in succession in the writings of Varignon, "Belidor, Bezout, and d'Alembert, nor to "Parkinson or Atwood, what had previously appeared in the writings of Galileo, "Wilkins, Wallis, Desagulieres, or Emerson, esteeming whatever I found in such "circumstances as *common property*, to be "adopted without hesitation, yet, in *all* "*cases* where I could speak confidently as to "the *original* author, and particularly where "the matter quoted had been but seldom "published, I have not failed to make the "corresponding reference.

8. That the five or six instances of pretended plagiarism, which the Edinburgh Reviewers have collected out of a work of more than 1050 pages, are almost all taken from the *second volume*, which is *stated* in the *preface* to be "PROFESSEDLY A COMPILATION," and for which I expressly say "*I* "*have no other merit to claim*," than that of having consulted a great many volumes, and "*selected* such particulars as might be "most serviceable to my countrymen when "presented to them in a single moderate "sized volume."

9. That, after a deliberate search, I will take upon me to affirm, that I have found only *one* place in which a reference that *ought* to have been made, has been, even accidently, omitted. This relates to Venture's disquisition on the exhaustion of vessels through orifices in their bases, which I now regret having inserted, because, however elegant the investigation may appear, it is defective. Even here, however, I may remark, that only a few pages further on, (p. 433) I refer expressly to Venture's work in such terms of commendation, as would induce any reader to consult it; which a man would hardly have done, who had wished to conceal his author.

10. That to this moment I do not know, (except from the disputable testimony of the Edinburgh Reviewers) that the article *thrashing machine*, which they charge me with stealing from the Encyclopædia Britanica, *is extant in that work*.

11. That they MUST *know*, that the account of *Verrier's mill*, which they charge me with stealing from Brewster's Ferguson, was taken from *Bailey's Collection of Machines in the Repository of the Society of Arts*, which was published more than 30 years ago: I say, *must know*, because I refer expressly to that work.

12. That the insinuation respecting a *new title page* of my "Mechanics" being printed instead of a *new edition*, is false.

With regard to Dr. Brewster, of whose name the Edinburgh Reviewers affect to avail themselves, I will only observe, that, instead of considering me as a "plagiary," he has more than once expressed his obligations to me, both personally and by letter, for the notice I have taken of his performances; that we have mutually communicated hints to each other, in the most friendly manner, for the improvement of our respective works: that he has spoken to me in the highest terms of the utility of my Treatise of Mechanics, and warmly recommended it in his own work, as well as in treatises he prefaced for the Encyclopædia Britannica, in the formation of which he declared my Treatise was of essential service to him, and that, even after the Edinburgh Reviewers' first attack upon me, he said that I could not perform a more important service to the British public, than by publishing the second volume separately, adding that it only wanted an essay on *wheel carriages* to make it complete, and that he should be much gratified if I would adopt the one he has inserted in his new edition of Ferguson's Lectures; this, however, I did not adopt, because I thought his theory incorrect.

In further vindicating my character it may be my duty on some future occasion, to develope the motives which have influenced the Edinburgh Reviewers on this occasion, to expose their settled design of depreciating whatever talent appears on *this side of the Tweed*, and to communicate to the world a collection of facts which I have long possessed to illustrate the SECRET HISTORY of their work.

I am, Sir, &c.

OLINTHUS GREGORY.

Royal Military Academy,
Woolwich, Dec. 14th, 1809.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——Homo sum:
Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

BIBLE SOCIETY AT PHILADELPHIA, IN NORTH AMERICA.

The origin of this society is unquestionably to be attributed to the example offered, and the efforts made by "The British and Foreign Bible Society," instituted in London about five years since. The plan of that society, now that it is delineated and carried into effect, is seen to be so important, so practicable, and productive of so much good that we hardly know how to account for the fact, that it was not sooner devised and executed. Centuries have elapsed since the revival of letters and the art of printing have rendered it an enterprize less difficult than many which have been achieved, to furnish bibles in all the languages, and to distribute them into all the parts of Protestant Christendom. Yet, during that period, millions of those who have borne the christian name, have lived and died without a bible, for the want of some such association as has lately been formed in Britain. The example there set has already been followed in several countries of Europe, and we trust will soon be imitated in various parts of these United States.

Two systems were deliberately considered. One was to endeavour to form a large association, consisting of members selected from all the states.——The other was to estbalish a society, on a smaller scale, in Philadelphia.

A society for the whole of the United States seemed liable to almost insuperable objections. It was thought to be scarcely possible to form it in such a manner as not to occasion some dissatisfaction, even at the outset. It would be difficult and expensive for the members to attend the meetings. It would not be easy to agree on a place at which they should statedly convene, nor to distribute bibles, with sufficient care, through so wide a region as the plan would require. It was believed, in a word, that such an institution would never be conducted with vigour, nor be likely to continue for a length of time.

We hope the time is not distant, when we shall see institutions similar to our own in the town of Boston, and in the cities of New-Haven, New-York, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, and Savannah, and in the town of Lexington, in the state of Kentucky.

It is a fundamental article of our constitution, that all the copies of the bible which we distribute shall be separated from all notes and commentaries whatsoever, and, except the contents of the chapters, shall contain nothing but the sacred text.

It is the design of the Society, moreover, to endeavour, within its prescribed bounds, to distribute the bible *in the native speech* of all who shall be disposed to read it, so that, if possible, it may not remain a sealed book to any who desire to understand its contents. The English and German languages are the most generally used in Pennsylvania and its neighbouring states, and arrangements have already been made to obtain a large number of bibles in each of these tongues. It is known likewise, that bibles in Welsh and in French will be in demand, and it will be our endeavour that they shall not long be demanded in vain.

The bibles which they disperse, are offered "without money and without price."——

The poor, generally, will claim the peculiar notice of the Society; those who suffer from confinement or from crime, as well as from poverty,

Holy Scripture will penetrate and cheer the gloom of every prison in the state of Pennsylvania. The system of penal law, at present existing in this state, contemplates the reformation of criminals, as a part of the design of their punishment. And how is reformation to be produced or expected, without the influence of inspired truth? But beside criminals, there are in places of confinement, in poor-houses and in hospitals, a large number by whom the gift of a bible will be estimated highly.

There are many families in which a bible is not to be found, the heads of which might probably, without any great inconvenience, give for the book the price at which it is sold; and yet, partly through poverty, and principally through indifference, this possession, so necessary to every family, and so inexpressibly important to youth, never makes a part of their property. Families thus circumstanced, the Society will consider and relieve.

To the soldiers and sailors of our country we propose, so far as our means permit, to present this invaluable article of equipment.

On the frontiers of our country, where books of every kind are scarce, and where religious knowledge and instruction, in any form of communication, are scantily imparted, there will be a wide field, in which to scatter this precious seed of eternal truth and life. Under the auspices of several religious denominations, the civilizing and christianizing of the Indians is at present going forward, with the fairest prospects of success. It will be with us a favourite object to furnish, to the extent of our ability, those copies of the Sacred Scriptures, which will doubtless be in demand in the progress of this interesting work. Nor will the poor Africans, not only of Pennsylvania but of some other states, fail to share in our special regard.

.....

LONDON HOSPITAL.

Our readers may remember the account which we gave of the exertions made two years ago, on behalf of the LONDON HOSPITAL, in Whitechapel Road. (See Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 488.) Our countrymen in India have received an impulse from the appeal made to the feelings of the inhabitants of this island, and, with their wonted liberality, have already sent over two remittances;—one from CALCUTTA, through the hands of *Sir William Blizard, Knt.* amounting to £672. 16s.—and another through *H. H. Pelly, Esq.* who lately served the office of treasurer of the hospital, and is an elder brother of the Trinity House, amounting to the sum of £1000 from BOMBAY. May the Mother Country and her Colonies ever thus vie with each other in acts of charitable beneficence!

.....

CURE FOR THE GOUT.

Henry Hinde Pelly, Esq. of Upton in the county of Essex, wears constantly a piece of *Loadstone* sewed in a little flannel case, suspended from a black ribbon round his neck, next his skin. It is about two inches long, about an inch and a half broad, and of the thickness of two tenths of an inch. Mr. Pelly, who is a gentleman advanced in years, says that he used to be laid up annually for three or four months in the year with a violent fit of the gout. He read, in some old book, that the wearing of a magnet next the skin was a sure preservative against that most excruciating and enfeebling disease. He knew that some of the finest and most powerful magnets in the world were found in the province of *Golconda*. He employed an agent in India to procure him one from thence; and the stone he wears was actually brought from the mountains of Golconda. Its magnetic virtue is very great. It was shewn to Nairn and Blunt, who chipped it into a wearable shape, and those gentlemen said that they had never seen a finer. He made them a present of the irregular fragments. It much resembles a piece of slate such as schoolboys learn to cypher on. Mr. Pelly says that he now and then has some slight twinges, which only serve to remind him of the terrible paroxyms to which he once was subject. It happened by accident one day, when dressing, that he omitted to hang his amulet about his neck; another, and another day passed, and he begun to think that after several years had elapsed without a fit, that the magnet had altered his very system, and rendered him intangible by gout. One night however, he awoke in torment, his dreams of security were dissipated in a moment. He called for his safeguard and threw it about his neck. He escaped with a slight attack, and has never been without his piece of loadstone ever since; he wears it night and day, and enjoys perfect freedom from all the pains inflicted by his old enemy.—We have heard this story upon such *unquestionable testimony*, that we feel it a duty to give it to the world as we heard it, word for word.

DIDASCALIA.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE

At length something like tranquillity has made its appearance at this Theatre. A compromise has taken place between the manager and that party calling itself the public, which took offence at the rise of price for the pit and boxes. The pit is to remain at the old price; and the boxes are to pay the new price. The tier of private boxes, to accommodate which, the house has been extremely incommoded, as well in construction, as in effect, is to be opened to the public after the present season. The prosecutions are to be dropped; and Mr. Brandon, as the acting person in those *charges*, is sacrificed to the vindictive spirit of those whom it was his duty as a servant of the Theatre to bring to justice.

This compromise is mingled with several circumstances deserving notice. If a genuine regard to public morals, really was, as was often alledged, the cause of opposition to the private boxes, then we cannot but applaud this jealousy in the public mind, of the very appearance of Italian or Gallic intrigue. We know that in Italy the boxes of the Theatres are private, at least the majority of them;—what does Italy present in its aspect, moral or political, that should induce us to adopt any of her customs? In what a degraded state are morals in France at this moment? and how deeply sunk is that nation in consequence? Let none be dazzled by what are affected to be called military glories; they are not *glories*;—they are not national glories; and they are bought at a rate, at which no true patriot would wish *his* country to obtain them. We repeat—from all virtues deserving emulation, Italy and France are completely *divorced*; and whether the private boxes at their theatres have been a cause of this evil, or a consequence resulting from it, or rather perhaps a symptom contemporary with it; in either case, let Britain preserve the utmost distance from such pollution, and maintain the anti-Italianized spirit, the anti-Gallican principle, in full vigour. We do not say, that it is enough to justify condemnation of any thing to call it *French*: but we say, that whatever can be proved to be of French origin, is at this moment, a proper subject of suspicion: a matter to be received with caution: it is a

lawful prejudice to suppose it pregnant with pestilence: it is a commendable caution to stand aloof from it, till it has performed the most scrupulous quarantine. This is no solitary sentiment: it is the echo of the voice of the well-informed public.

Against this sense of morality in the frequenters of the Theatre, we must be allowed to *set off* the ungenerous demand of the dismissal of Brandon, from his place in the Theatre. Brandon was always esteemed a civil man; he discharged the duties of his office with propriety, and with an endeavour to please. Wherefore should he, acting under command, be punished in his own person for actions not his own, but attributable to those who commanded him? This conduct has not raised the character of his opponents for honour or decorum; and it gives too much colour to the information whispered in our hearing, that the public was only made tools of by a party *personally interested*. In plain English, that a pique against certain of the Dramatic corps, was extremely active in *prolonging* the disturbances at the Theatre; and that expences were even incurred on this occasion; but *not by the persons who displayed the placards.*

What a life is that of a player! described by our laws as a vagabond; excluded by public feeling from the better parts of society, on account of his profession, to which no repute attaches; exposed to all manner of personal inconveniences, from the associations connected with his course of life; liable to the ill-will of hirelings, and forced to squander on those he despises no small proportion of his profits; yet after all, without security that his utmost endeavours to please, shall protect him from the vindictive combination of a few, who shall be able to lead the many, and to turn the current of public opinion completely to his disadvantage.

If the character of players be subjected to tests of such severity, that of playwrights is exposed to others no less arduous. We therefore take a pleasure in giving further publicity to the virtuous sentiments of a virtuous man. Whether Mr. Dallas be or be not, an eminent dramatic author, whether his first effort be or be not, superior to those usually produced on such occasions, we congratulate the public on the sentiments avowed by a gentleman, whose endeavours are directed to their amusement; and we congratulate Mr. Dallas on that firmness of mind, which leads him to avow such sentiments, let who will court success by means less dignified. We consider it as one indication of a genius, to which hereafter the public may look for entertainment, not disgraced by the puerilities of the present race of hackney writers for the stage. Among other sentiments expressed by that gentleman in the preface to his farce,* we distinguish the following:

"The only objection I shall take notice of is, that the story of the slandered maid, Miss Melvil, is taken from a publication of my own. If there be any guilt in this, I plead guilty. But the dramatizing of known stories has been frequent, and never before objected to. Besides, little use is made of it; much less than I originally meant: for, it seems to be now the universal opinion that the very ideas of morality and farce are incongruous. I can only say that I am sorry for it, and that I cannot comprehend why Mirth and Virtue should be separated: but so it is, as far as respects this species of entertainment. I have been advised by a sensible friend to throw out the serious matter altogether, and confine the scenes to the jealousy of Lovell, and the conceit of Speetre. Whatever I may submit to for stage effect, and to comply with the taste of others, in representation, I cannot think it right to curtail in printing, what I am most ambitious of valuing myself upon, passages, that tend to mend the heart, and to guard virtue."

.....

At the LYCEUM has been presented a dramatic effort by Mr. Cobb, a writer hitherto known by the composition of vehicles for music, called *comic operas*. In those operas sense was not to be expected; for to have indulged that expectation would have betrayed an ignorance of the world, the theatre, and the writer. Mr. Cobb has shewn a laudable emulation in attempting a drama of a superior order. For this he deserves praise. How far he has succeeded in his attempt, is a question not rashly to be determined in his favour. The plot of the comedy is unlikely, and the censorious say, it is unnatural. Two friends, Englishmen, pass over to Hamburgh, dine, get drunk, fight, and a duel succeeds, one is (supposedly) killed, the survivor changes his his name from *Alford* to *Sidney*, and endeavours to appease the manes of the deceased, by directing his protection to the children, a son and daughter, of his friend. He remits large sums to *Transient*, a dealer in Wapping, for the use of the orphan *Torringhams*; but *Transient* keeps the major-part of these remittances to himself. However, he places the children in a cheap country retirement in Ireland, under the care of two Irish domestics. One of these, *Patrick Ballymooney*; having obtained a place in the Excise,

* NOT AT HOME: a Dramatic Entertainment, as Performed, with General Approbation, by the Drury Lane Company, at the Lyceum Theatre. Written by R. C. Dallas, Esq. Author of Elements of Self-Knowledge, Percival, Aubrey, &c. Pp. 40, Price 2s. London: Crosby & Co.

becomes *Esquire*. This we learn from the first act, and this act passes *at Hamburgh*. The rest of the play is in Britain. Here the character of old *Transient* opens: his son, young *Transient*, writes five letters at one time; goes to sleep after this violent exertion, misdirects his letters, and thus furnishes matter for the *equivoques* of the plot. At length the supposed-to-be-slain *Major Torringham* arrives: *Alford* is discovered in *Sidney's Transient* is detected in his tricks: the young *Toryinghams* meet with their matches; and all ends happily; as every body foresaw from the beginning would be the end of the business. The acting of Mathews saved the piece; the epilogue, spoken by Mrs. Edwin, was of great service to the author. The fact is, the production wanted vigour of conception, and vigour of character: this could not be given it by the actors; and for this want nothing could compensate.

As to scenery, wardrobe, decorations, &c. as displayed by this company, under the circumstance of their late losses, we think a *true* critic will view them favourably. To do any thing tolerably, is to do every thing, as this *corps* is situated. But the authors who write for it cannot plead the lose of *their* properties in the conflagration. Mrs. Edwin was entitled to applause. Dowton, in *old Transient* did his best: — but to make a villain pleasing? Mr. Wroughton played Captain Alford, and Mr. Wrench played *young Torringham*. As to the Irish characters, they were of an ordinary class—what more can be said of them?

.....

Prologue to NOT AT HOME, *as intended to have been spoken. Written by W. R. Wright, Esq. Author of* HORÆ IONICÆ, *noticed in our sixth Volume, page* 475, *et seq.*

Our Author, anxious for your approbation,
Has sent me here by way of preparation;
But undetermined still what means to use,
To recommend this bantling of his Muse:
From thought to thought with double haste he roved,
As fancy led or judgement disapproved:
I could not bear to see him thus perplex'd,
So cried, "I'll take your title for my text."
At home, or *not at home*—Oh! 'tis a theme
As vast as Folly's never-failing stream.
Why, *Not at home's* the voice of modern days,
Which every age, and sex, and rank displays;
And Coxcombs, from the 'Prentice to the Peer,
Disdain the limits of their proper sphere.—
Observe my Lord—the copy of his groom—
In all the scenes of vulgar life *at home*;
At home to all the Pugilistic train,
Lord of the ring and Hero of the Plain:
But *not at home* when tradesmen would be paid,
Or worth and genius supplicate his aid;
And least *at home*, Oh! mean and groveling mind!
In that high station which his birth assigned.
In these dull moments when Ennui prevails,
And beaux forget to call, and scandal fails,
What dame of fashion o'er can condescend
At home the solitary hours to spend?
At home! Oh monstrous! is there then no way
To kill the langour of the irksome day?
Call my barouche! I'll drive to lady Bloom:
Our mutual watchword still is—*Not at home*:
And Mrs. Shuttle, odious, rustic creature!
Whose suppers we endure from mere good nature.
Brisk at his post, and practised in reply,
The powdered footman tells the ready lie:
Not so the simple lad just come to town,
Scarce half a coxcomb, more than half a clown,
With awkward shame he turns his head away,
And blushing stammers—*Not at home* to-day.
To Bond Street next, to cheapen fans and laces,
Or buy at Overton's the Loves and Graces.
These follies drive away the morning Spleen;
Rout, Opera, Concert close the evening scene.
Thus having trod the giddy circle o'er,
Till fashion palls, and folly charms no more,
Listless and tir'd, at length she condescends
To pass one night *at home*—but *sees her friends*.
Forth fly a thousand cards, and each conveys
Her summons, couched in true Laconic phrase:
Her Ladyship *at home*.—Well! I view her there:
Order your coach at ten to Berkeley square;
Along the crowded staircase force your way,
Where costly flowers their mingled sweets display:
Approach the long saloon where, blazing bright,
Rich chandeliers refract the varied light.
Her sofa deck'd with oriental pride,
All Egypt's monsters grinning at her side,
Midst shapeless mockeries of Greece and Rome,
In tawdry pomp—my lady is *at home*.
While these gay scenes her restless thoughts employ,
She scarcely feels a transient gleam of joy;
With vacant eye reviews the splendid dome,
And sighs that—Happiness—is *not at home*.
Not such *their* Home whom Love has taught to know
From that blest source what real transports flow.
Home! 'tis the name of all that sweetens life;
It speaks the warm affection of a wife,
The lisping babe that prattles on the knee
In all the playful grace of infancy,
The spot where fond parental love may trace
The growing virtues of a blooming race:
Oh! 'tis a word of more than magic spell,
Whose sacred power the Wanderer best can tell;
He who, long distant from his native land,
Feels at her name his eager soul expand:
Whether as Patriot, Husband, Father, Friend,
To that dear point his thoughts, his wish es bend;
And still he owns, where'er his steps roam,
Life's choicest blessings centre at—*at home*.

.....

THE OPERA AT THE KING'S THEATRE has opened, after a sufficient quantity of squabbling between the manager and some of his performers:—of this more in our next.

PRESENT STATE OF COMMERCE AT MALTA.

In the course of the month of December we have received a communication from our correspondent at Malta, which details the state of trade in Valetta with great particularity. The mercantile information, relating to the numerous articles for which that island is now becoming a warehouse, we need not insert: those who are immediately interested in them will be at no loss for that intelligence.

We observe, in general, that wherever our countrymen settle with commercial views, they take with them the institutions of their native country. Shipping Insurance Companies, which have been found extremely useful in Britain, are *now* established in Malta: a Bank for the accommodation of merchants, by lending money on good bills and *bonâ fide* transactions, is by this time in activity at Malta; and thus the natives will become habituated to British manners and principles of trade, of which, *possibly*, they may be able to retain the advantage, even should the British power be withdrawn from that island. As to the state of literature, it should appear from our correspondent's representation to be at a very low ebb. We know, indeed, that an English printing press is established in the island, and that English types and paper have been sent out: but there is no public communication to the British garrison, nor to the Maltese inhabitants. How far policy would recommend a different conduct, we cannot presume to determine; but while this stagnation of intellect continues, we cannot say, that all is done which might be done for the advantage of that island: and we must say, that the French would have managed this department, with a superiority which is far from being the least creditable thing attached to their nation.

The military or political state of the island may be gathered from our public prints, quite as well as from any intelligence with which we have been favoured: to say truth, as nothing extraordinary has taken place, our friend has but little to relate. The circumstance of a Persian ambassador arriving at Malta in his way to Britain, would have been thought impossible some years ago. Former ambassadors from that country came by way of the East Indies: now, since Malta is declared, by act of parliament, *not to be in Africa*, the Mediterranean has witnessed this scarcely credible mission.

La Valetta, Malta, Sept. 24, 1809.

At present I must content myself with giving you the best idea of Malta, and a short sketch of what we are doing here: or rather what we are not doing; for in trade we are literally doing nothing: no sales are to be made for money, by any other means than public auction; and as we have only *one licensed auctioneer* here, (it is a privilege of government) he is generally engaged at least three weeks beforehand. We have lately sold whole cargoes of colonial produce, &c. by this means, by order of the consignees; and considering all things, the prices, low as they are, are more than the circumstances of the times led us to expect. My opinion is, that allowing for the little prospect that there is of amelioration, it is better thus summarily to dispose of goods, than to let them lie month after month in our storehouses here, already greatly overcharged, where they must naturally accumulate considerable expenses. Perhaps you will be a little surprised when I tell you, that *American* supercargoes now purchase coffee at our public sales; as it comes cheaper than to import it from America. The only way of getting rid of goods here is in barter against Levant produce.

Sept. 27, 1809.

With regard to the vicissitudes of seasons: the whole of winter was delightful, we had but little rain, and no cold weather; from the beginning of April, until about the third week in August, we never had a shower; it is astonishing that such a prodigious drought and heat should not destroy the little vegetation which there is. In the month of June it became very hot; and in July and August the heat was intense: mostly 90° to 93° of the thermometer; yet I continued in perfect health; but in August, I got what is here called the *prickly heat*, an eruption over the body, which, when in a state of perspiration, gives one an idea of being pricked with pins, and is very troublesome; this subsided, and a number of sore boils broke out, principally about my breast, very much inflamed and painful; they are now going away, and I hope I am seasoned to the climate: the heat continues great, 78° in the shade. I have never heard thunder since I came to the island, sometimes frequent lightning, but it is not to be wondered at, as there is seldom a cloud in the horizon. We expect much rain betwixt this and Christmas. The nights are the most splendid things in nature.

We have no newspapers that I can send you, having nothing coming regular but the London and Gibraltar papers; there are no news-

papers printed here; I question if there is talent enough in the whole island to edite one; there is nothing printed in Sicily, or Italy (Tuscan periodical) worth reading. The Trieste paper rarely reaches us, and the Vienna and other German gazettes never.

It does not appear to me, that the Sicilians at all merit the encomiums passed on them, by P. Brydone, the traveller, for their love of and progress in learning.

MERCANTILE INFORMATION.

Weights.—The general cantar is equal to 175 lbs. English; 234 lbs. of Leghorn: 250 lbs. of Genoa; 193 lbs. of Marseilles; 152 lbs. of Trieste.—Fish, cheese, hides, butter, and such articles are sold at the great cantar of 111 rotolo.

Measures.—A salm is equal about to the English quarter, and contains 16 tomoli: the barrel of wine or brandy contains 11 gallons: a caliso, 5½ gallons. The cane 83 English inches.

Accounts are kept in scudes, taris, and grains: 12 taris make one scudo: 20 grains one tari.

July 1, 1809.

In former observations we expressed our persuasion, that Malta would become the centre-point of the commerce of the Mediterranean, and we believe, we are fully justified in our present opinion, that it is now become so, from political circumstances; the security and protection it affords to property; the small expences incurred; and when the desired extent of warehouses shall have been obtained, we consider the trade of the island likely to be of great magnitude, while the state of the Continent may be unsettled, and that it will always be of consequence under any circumstances.

The importance of Malta seems now to be felt in England, and its commerce meets every encouragement. This establishment (James Chabot and Co.) is one of the oldest, and when we consider the progress of the trade here, the increase of regular mercantile houses, with their capital and connections, and the consequent activity and prosperity which have resulted to the natives, and generally, we are quite astonished. The consumption of the island, though its population is great, is of no consideration. The habits and economy of the Maltese have allowed little innovation in matters of luxury, or expence, though many of them are very wealthy. Malta affords a perfectly secure dépôt, and a lazzaretto of great extent:—its trade depends on the surrounding markets, and now seems principally to be transacted upon a system of barter, with a small proportion of specie. The trade by licence with his majesty's enemies is become very limited, and the difficulties to communicate with Italy and France, for an interchange, or the obtaining of merchandises, are almost insurmountable.

We may as well in this place remark, that this market never was overstocked in so extraordinary a degree with colonial produce, and indeed almost every leading article, as it is at present, owing to the situation of Trieste. A number of vessels from England, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, lie here with their cargoes on board, and others have been unloaded and forced sales made.—We are of opinion further arrivals will take place, and that under any probable circumstances, we ought to advise our correspondents to make no consignment for Malta for some months; and should Trieste not be open, it may be six months before the stock on hand in Malta, Sicily, and Smyrna, may be nearly run off. Sales of any consequence for cash are almost impossible.

In manufactures of Great Britain, sales have been, for some months past, made at very low prices.—We will only mention the leading articles: Manchester goods; half ell clouded nankeens 13 to 13½ taris p. cane: twi led stripe nankeens 17 to 18 taris p. cane. Grey grandel nankeens 18 to 20 taris p. cane. Plain blue velverets 3 sc. p. cane, plain black velverets 2¾ sc. p. cane, fancy striped velverets 2¾ to 3 sc. p. cane, not very current.—Thicksets 28 to 30 taris per cane; plain blue velveteens 3¾ to 4 sc. plain black ditto 3½ sc. fancy stripe ditto 3¾ sc. p. cane. Six quarter wide cambric muslin is generally a current article, and such qualities only are current as can be sold at 10½ to 12 scudes p. cane; and of ⅞ to ¾ a smaller quantity finds sale at proportionate prices for similar qualities. Very few finer cambrics are of current sale. Ordinary ballasore, white cambric, and French pullicat handkerchiefs are sometimes saleable.—Printed callicoes of both light and dark grounds have sold at very low prices for a long time, 14 to 20 sc. p. piece of 28 yards, and for printed cambrics 20 to 22 sc. p. piece. There are several other articles in this branch which occasionally find sale, but as they are objects only deserving partial attention, we deem it more advisable not to mention them: and, finally, upon Manchester goods must remark, that the importations here are very large and successive, and the competition in effecting sales either for credit, in barter, or, as it rarely occurs, for cash, is extremely great, and the sales of articles of good quality rendered most precarious and difficult, at even near saving prices. This place has been for a long time past, generally over-stocked: cambric muslins and plain blue velverets are the only articles at this time, saleable at the prices quoted: our opinion is, that the prospects are, that Malta is likely most frequently to be glutted with Manchester manufactures. In Leeds manufactures, and cloths generally,

there is usually an overstock and consequent competition, and sales are made as freely in barter for any sort of produce, as on credit, and often at long credit; the present is not the season for cloth: at proper season, blue of all qualities, a few blacks and ordinary, and half fine cloths, and very few superfines dark colours find sale, and the probability of few German cloths being received may help the sale of a greater quantity of English cloths.—Shalloons at 30 to 32 sc. and fewer at 34 to 36 sc. p. piece, are sometimes saleable for the Levant, and also Mahouti cloths, properly assorted at 16 sc. p. cane.—Anascotti and Scottini have become of very precarious sale.

In Exeter manufactures scarcely any sales can be effected: they seem to be almost out of use, or there are so many importers of these articles, which are of very limited sale, that a bale even can rarely be sold: the usual articles in this line are saje arcimperiali, durois, a few druggets, and white serges, when saleable for the winter season only. In all sorts of hardware and cutlery; a package only is saleable occasionally, if properly assorted for the shops here.

Purchases which formerly were made generally for cash, can now often be made at one two or three months credit.

Sales of any consequence generally made at three and four months credit.—Those of inferior import, for cash, only by chance, and at two months: barter may be almost quoted as the more frequent mode of disposing of goods.

Charges here are moderate, as the only expences to be incurred are the port duties, which, on fine goods, scarcely ever exceed half per cent. and on inferior goods, perhaps, one per cent.—Spirits imported with a cocket from Great Britain pay no duty: from any other place they pay two scudes and a half per barrel of Malta, which duty is drawn back on exportation.

We may probably, hereafter, be able to quote courses of exchange on Tunis, and some other commercial places in the Mediterranean. Bills of the commissary general department at 30 days sight on England, 59½ per Sicilian dollar, or Spanish dollar; the offices of government make no difference in the price of either dollar, and as Sicilian dollars are excessively scarce and rarely seen, and the merchants pay and receive the Spanish dollar at 31 taris, the course of exchange for commercial bills at 30 days sight appear at a great disproportion, being now 59½ a 60 for 30 taris, payable by Spanish dollars at 31 taris. In Sicily the Sicilian dollar is current at 12 taris of Sicily, making at par 30 taris of Malta, and the Spanish dollar is current at 12 taris and 4 grains in Sicily, equal to 30½ taris of Malta, and as it often happens, that Spanish dollars are in demand here for the Levant, and even at a higher rate than 31 taris, in times of scarcity of money, the merchants agreed to make them current among themselves at 31, in the hope of there remaining a larger quantity of that coin in the island, from its bearing a small advance on the currency of the neighbouring island of Sicily, and in consideration of the great scarcity that prevailed (which still does prevail) of Sicilian gold, and silver, and Spanish gold. Thus is the extraordinary apparent difference in the exchange for government and commercial bills on England, accounted for. In case of any sudden demands of money for government, the exchange on England is influenced greatly. Property here is preserved in hard cash, and sometimes merchandises, &c.

Monies.—The coin of the island is very rarely seen, consisting of pieces of money representing scudes, taris, and grains. Sicilian dollars worth 30 taris, are very scarce: Spanish dollars pass in the government offices for 30 taris: almost generally with commercial persons at 31 taris: doubloons, 38¼ scudes each, very scarce. Sicilian ounce 6¼ scudes, very scarce. Venetian sequins 5¼ to 5½ scudes good weight, almost out of circulation. Imperial dollars 30 taris.

Discount on bills has fluctuated from half per cent. to three per cent. *per month*, arising principally from foreigners, who sell their merchandise for bills, and afterwards determine to discount them at almost any rate, previous to their departure, or for the purpose of entering into other adventures. The law allows a charge of interest of half per cent. per month, but in matter of discount it appears optional with the parties to fix what may suit them. Money appeared to become scarce suddenly, and the holders of acceptances, who had previously found no difficulty whatever to discount at three quarters per cent. per month, suffered naturally much inconvenience.

Freight and Shipping.—The state of the British markets has tended to produce a calm in regard to shipments here, and we are of opinion that the rate of freight, which some time ago was about *nine pounds* per register ton, must decline, and probably to *six* or *seven pounds* per ton, as we believe the principal exportations homeward arise from goods received in barter, and not upon orders executed. Much foreign shipping was taken up to load for England, while there was a chance of oil, fruit, and cotton selling to advantage: this is now at an end, and several British vessels remain unchartered, though there does not, at present, appear an inclination to engage for lower rates of freight.—The rate of freight from hence to Sicily is

from four dollars to six dollars per ton, and the same back; and unless the goods brought are likely to suffer much by transhipment, much time is often saved to ships unloading here, by their return cargoes being procured ready; the insurance on such transactions may be ascertained by our informations under that head. The freight for some of the outports in Great Britain, or to Ireland, is generally one pound per ton more: from hence to Gibraltar and Cadiz ten to fourteen dollars per ton; to Alicant or Valencia about ten dollars per ton: to Cagliari about six dollars per ton; to the Adriatic, Morea, and Levant, generally twelve to sixteen dollars per ton: at these rates, ships may be chartered here to fetch cargoes: to America by American vessels about twenty-five dollars per ton has been paid. Convoys to all the places with which Malta has trade are appointed very frequently. It is worth attention, to mention the Malta prize register bill passing in England, to allow all the privileges of a British register to prize vessels, purchased at Malta, and owned by native or British inhabitants.—The probability of goods being admitted to immediate pratique in Great Britain, after having performed quarantine at Malta; and that all goods imported there from Malta, to pay the same duties as from the place of their growth.

The extent of shipping belonging to the native inhabitants is very considerable, consisting of speronaras, or large row-boats and vessels of all descriptions, up to the usual mercantile burthen, which, with the shipping that crowd here from all the surrounding ports, gives a great activity to commerce in all directions.

A Bank, called the Anglo-Maltese Bank, has been formed, chiefly by the British merchants, and will shortly be opened in La Valetta, for the purpose of facilitating commercial transactions, by providing a convenient circulating medium, discounting bills of exchange, and receiving deposits. The establishment is to be on the principle of commandite, each subscriber being responsible only to the amount of his subscription: the term of the establishment to be three years, or until six months after the signing of a definitive treaty, upon a general peace being concluded.—The capital of the company to be one million of scudes, to be divided into two hundred shares of five thousand scudes, one vote to be attached to each share, and no person, nor the partners of a mercantile establishment collectively, to hold more than five shares. A deposit of one fourth of the capital to be made immediately. The entire management of the affairs of the bank to be vested in a president and twelve directors, elected by the subscribers. The president to hold five shares; directors two shares, and to continue in office one year, when a new election is to take place. Notes payable on demand to be issued at the discretion of the board of direction: the amount never to exceed the subscribed capital. No notes to be issued except in payment for bills and promissory notes, payable in Malta, not having more than three months to run, and appearing to the satisfaction of the board of direction, to have originated in real transactions, to be discounted at the rate of interest of one half per cent. per month. Advances to be made on bullion under certain limits and restrictions. Subscribers and others may deposit money and draw it at pleasure without any charge. The books of the bank to be balanced every six months, and a statement presented to a general meeting of subscribers. A dividend of contingent profits to be made annually. The shares in the bank saleable, provided the person proposed as the purchaser be approved by the president and directors.—This establishment promises to be of great benefit to the commerce of this island.

A public *Exchange* is now arranging, with commodious apartments for the offices of the bank and insurance company, and other general and special commercial utility.

Insurance.—The companies, with which the principal insurances are made, are the "*Anglo-Maltese*" and the "*Maltese*," the former composed chiefly of the British merchants, and the latter of the Maltese. The Anglo-Maltese insurance company was established on the 1st of July, 1808, and the following is a copy of the fundamental conditions.

"We, the undersigned, having determined to form a company, principally with the view of insuring maritime risks, do hereby declare that the following conditions are established as the fundamental basis thereof, viz.

"1st. The present company shall commence this day, and shall continue for three years, unless during the said period a general peace shall be concluded, in which case the company shall be immediately dissolved.—2d. The present company shall go under the firm of "*The Anglo-Maltese Insurance Company*," and shall be represented by two deputies, and an agent.—3d. The capital of the company shall be one million, to be divided in shares of 1000 scudes each.—4th. The company shall be established on the footing of a commandite; that is to say, that the members shall not be bound to pay more than the sum they subscribe for, in any event whatever.—5th. The company shall never risk on one vessel more than 5 per cent. of its capital, nor more than 20 per cent. on one convoy, to be divided in the above proportion of 5 per cent. only, on each vessel, and always excluding the risks of barratry, and contraband, or any other insurance against all risks. The policies to be signed, and to

be made out according to the custom established in this island.—6th. The funds of the company may be employed in discounting bills or notes of persons of solidity, not having more than three months to run, having at least two signatures, and not exceeding the sum of 10,000 scudes, at the rate of half per cent. interest per month, or in such other manner as may be determined by a general meeting of the company.—7th. One-fifth of the capital shall be paid by the members immediately; and the remainder, in case of losses, shall be paid in, as may be determined by a general meeting; in which case the sums so paid shall be returned to the members as soon as the company's funds shall so far exceed the fifth part of the capital, which shall always remain as a fund.—8th. A balance of the company's affairs shall be made every six months, and the profits shall be paid to the members.—9th. At the expiration of the term here fixed for the duration of the company, no further risks shall be taken, and the members shall be paid their respective shares, and the profits thereon.—10th. If at any time it should happen that the company shall have lost one-half of its capital, a general meeting of the members shall be called, to determine whether it may be most expedient to continue taking risks, or to suspend till the result of the outstanding risks is known.—11th. Any member may sell his shares, provided the purchaser thereof is approved by a majority of the members; only in such case the company shall have the preference of buying in said shares, at the price offered by others. Done and concluded in Valletta this 1st day of July 1803. 1000 shares subscribed for by 77 mercantile establishments or other persons."

Corn, fish, fruit, flour, and seed, are free of particular average, unless the ship be stranded. Losses paid, as is customary here, in four months after being proved, but this Insurance Company usually pays at once under a discount of *half per cent. per month.* In cases of general or particular average under any circumstances, the company has always free three per cent. on the sum insured. There are two surveyors appointed by the company, who examine all shipping which is proposed for insurance, and a vessel is classed according to its age and condition, if proper to be insured at all, first, second, or third class, and vessels coming to Malta, which of course cannot be surveyed, are ranked in the second class. The Maltese insurance company insure to the extent of ten thousand scudes on one ship, and in some respects act the same as the Anglo-Maltese company. There are also a very few private underwriters in the place.

Very considerable sales by auction of prize, and other goods, take place occasionally, and at present at very reduced prices, owing to the value of ready money. It is very seldom that a good vessel offers for sale. There is a small company associated for trial of the trade that may be practicable between Malta and Bona and La Cala; the coral fishery procuring of live stock, wax, grain, and hides, may be comprised in that branch of commerce.

CONJECTURES ON THE ORIGIN OF MORALITIES IN THE WEST: WITH FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CHRISTMAS FEAST OF FOOLS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—You some time ago * inserted an account of the "Ass's Festival," as practiced in the City and at the cathedral of Sens; which account you closed by alluding to a "second paper, of which you expected a translation." As that paper has not appeared in the Panorama, I beg leave to propose the present communication as a substitute for it.†

It appears from a very interesting article in your VIth Vol. p. 529, 737, that representations, approaching as near as possible to the facts, were annually exhibited in the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. These were the actions of our Saviour's sufferings. No author whose works I have perused, has enabled me to determine whether any other particulars connected with the history of our Lord have been the subjects of similar representations; a suspicion in the affirmative, has arisen in my mind, in consequence of an observation by M. Millin, that in France "*the pilgrims after vespers, exhibited dramatic representations, upon the pavement, in the open space, before the doors of churches.*" This leads us to consider, 1st, the character of these persons; they were *pilgrims*; such as had visited the Holy Land; also the holy places in that country, as we may rationally conclude. 2d. They exhibited, I suppose, imitations of what they had seen, at the holy places: these were, it is likely, processions, singings; and, at the proper seasons of the year, representations by action of what it was thought desirable to commemorate.

By tracing this tradition, we are enabled to correct the idea stated in the paper to which this may serve as a supplement, that the *Saturnalia*, or rather the *Bacchanalia*, were the parents of these uncouth festivities. They may claim a more Christian origin, though possessing but little of a Christian spirit. And this is the more convenient, as well as

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 585.

† This is an oversight of our worthy correspondent: the paper designed appeared in Vol. II. p. 785. An error in numbering the page has probably misled him.

credible, because pilgrimage to the East was fashionable, long before the time of the Crusades: and because we know that *substitutions* of Christian shews, processions, &c. for heathen, were frequent among converts of a certain class, in several countries. This suggestion, also, affords a glimpse at the parentage of the *Moralities*, once so favourite among us; pieces which extended their action to the comprehending of any Bible history whatever.

The order of this transition as it appears likely, to my mind, is, that, in the east, certain celebrations were instituted, in which the original action was imitated, by way of making the greater impression on the minds of spectators: those among these spectators who had no better employment, when they got home, endeavoured to effect imitations of what they had seen abroad; but usually possessing more warmth of fancy than correctness of judgment, and having to instruct those who had never seen the originals, they fell lamentably short of what the *honest* among them intended. The intentions of the dishonest were, no doubt, to pocket the penny, and if they succeeded in this they were satisfied. It may not be easy to convince such of your readers as have never seen the Continent, of the interest taken by spectators, at the sight of those shews carried about in boxes, representing the "*Ecce Homo*," the Crucifixion, &c. or of the attention (formerly) paid to a *Chanteur de Cantiques*, who sung his carols with such images before him. Those, who can recollect such sights, will think it very credible that these are traditionary memorials of the once popular festivities; as the custom among us of singing lullaby Christmas carols is almost the only remaining vestige of those *Cantiques*; to which our ancestors in the days of darkness, were indebted for a feeble ray of knowledge. That these, with the moralities, should be performed by the priests, was natural; and thus the hitherto inexplicable mystery, by what inducements the clergy became actors, is set in an easy, and, I believe, in a true light.

That Christmas, as the time of year for celebrating the birth of the Saviour, should be peculiarly distinguished by the *fullness* of such representations, is no more than might be expected: and as all the powers of the parties concerned would be called into exertion on this occasion, nothing, we may safely affirm, would be omitted that might render the celebration striking, or gratifying to those who crowded to behold it.

The principal personages who would be presented in a scenic representation of the birth of Christ, are Mary, Joseph, the Magi, and the Shepherds;—beside these, either tradition or invention added, the ox and the ass, as attendants on the Holy Family; and sheep, naturally enough, as being brought by the Shepherds.

It is true, that Scripture says nothing of these animals: but it suited the actors to say something about them; and if they did not appear in the real history, a typical reference to them might be found by searching; —or, if not, the spectacle would be the better for the introduction of them, and that was authority enough. It was not, then, with any reference to the ox *Apis*, that the ox was commemorated among Christians; neither was the ass introduced into these celebrations derived from the *ass* of Pan; but they were deduced, either directly or indirectly, from Scripture.

The ox had his part in the drama, and both prose and verse were addressed to him; but my present object is the ass, and especially that commemoration of him, which your pages had left incomplete.

In the first place, it seems, that, to perfect the description of this noble beast, we must add to the cantique sung in the cathedral of Sens, the following verse, as extant in the most correct copy:

Hic in collibus Sichen,
Enutritus sub Ruben,
Transiit per Jordanem,
Saliit in Bethleem.
Hez, Sire Ane, Hez!

He was born on Shechem's hill;
In Reuben's vales he fed his fill;
He drank of Jordan's sacred stream,
And gambolled in Bethlehem.
Huzza, Seignior Ass, Huzza!

This stanza should be the fourth in the canticle. From the tenor of it M. Millin deduces an argument for the gospel origin of this ass; which he adopts in preference to those conjectures that refer him to the ass of Lucian, or to that of Apuleius; or to that of Balaam.

Du Cange gives a burden to this song, which M. Millin deems not so ancient as that of the Sens MS.

Hez sire ane car chantez,
Belle bouche rechignez,
On aura du foin assez,
Et de l'avoine à planter.

Now, Seignior Ass, a noble bray!
That beauteous mouth at large display;
Abundant food our hay-lofts yield;
And oats abundant load the field.

Du Cange also gives the following as the concluding chorus of the whole.

HEZ VA! HEZ VA! HEZ VA HEZ!
Bialx sire ane car allez,
Belle bouche car chantez.

The first of these verses, though not so distinguished by Du Cange, is certainly an imitation of Asinine braying; and when performed by the whole congregation *und voce* must have produced a most undescribably inharmonious symphony; with an irresistably ludicrous effect. I know nothing equal to it; for even the frog chorus in Aristophanes falls short of it, in clamour, and consequently in the *vis comica*, of such performances.

Βρεκεκέξ, κοάξ, κοάξ,
Βρεκεκέξ κοάξ, κοάξ,
Λιμναῖα κρηνῶν τέκνα.

Brekckex, koax, koax,
Brekekex, koax, koax:
Offspring of pools and marshes!

It might be possible for an operatical poet to avail himself of a chorus of animals, of which the voices are sonorous and strongly distinguished, in a most laughable manner: whenever the attempt is made, the vocal services of the ass will not be forgotten.

It is far from my intention to introduce the *serious* subjects, which, in this ceremony are so intermingled with profane, as to burlesque what should ever be sacred: as a specimen of the least offensive, however, accept the following:

Dies festa colitur,
Tange symphoniam;
Nam puer qui nascitur
Juxta prophetiam,
Ut gigas egreditur
Ad currendam viam:
Felix est egressio
Per quam fiat remissio.

This festive day we venerate,
Strike the drum's sonorous roll;
The child appears foretold to fate,
The joy of many a prophet's soul:
So bursts a giant from repose
To run with rapid step the race:
Hail happy birth! From all our woes
He brings remission's heav'nly grace.

The merit of these hymns taken at the highest, is about equal to our ordinary ditties called Christmas carols; &c.

God rest you, merry Gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay:
Remember Christ our Saviour
Was born on Christmas day, &c.
Which brings tidings of comfort and joy, &c.

That ludicrous and even obscene actions should be suffered to deprive these representations of what little instruction they might afford, is greatly to be regretted; but that this was early annexed to them, may be inferred from the efforts made to suppress them. If what I have suggested as to their origin be admissible, we may perhaps refer the gradual introduction of them in the west, to the course of the sixth, seventh, or eighth centuries. Mauritius bishop of Paris, who died 1196, laboured to suppress these sottish superstitions; but they had taken too deep root, and resisted all his efforts. The copy which has given occasion to these remarks dates in 1222; and being drawn up *ex officio* as it should seem, for the use of the cathedral of Sens, it proves not only the continuance of the practice, but the patronage it continued to enjoy. A document dated 1245, extant in the archives of the chapter of Sens, imports that at that period Odo, bishop of this diocese, prohibited the offensive disguises, and repressed some of the mummeries and licentiousnesses which had become part of this festival; but he did not remove the whole, and it remained at least two hundred years after his time, since in 1444 the Faculty of theology, at the request of several bishops, wrote to all the prelates and chapters to abolish this custom. It is nevertheless evident by the Acts of the Council held in 1460, or as others say, in 1485, that the grossnesses only of this ceremony were retrenched: the Council forbids caricature habits, false and uncouth singing, and orders that on the precentor of the fools, *not more than three pails of water, at most, should be thrown*; and on the other naked men *only one pail each*; and that not within the church. The other ceremonies if practiced out of the church were permitted. It may well be supposed that after so gentle a rap, this festival would not be dropped. It was permitted by Acts of the chapter of Sens in 1514 and 1517. Still later permissions are found; but with gradual prohibition of indecencies; till at length it ceased entirely towards the end of the sixteenth century.

M. Millin informs us that the writing of the missal which has given occasion to these remarks is extremely beautiful; and that on the page of a loose leaf facing the beginning of the work is the following quatrain.

Festum stultorum de consuetudine morum,
Omnibus urbs Senonis festivat nobilis annis,
Quo gaudet præcentor; tamen omnis honor
Sit Christo circumciso nunc semper et almo.

The Feast of Fools, from days of yore,
Yearly the town of Sens displays;
The chanter's joy! but, evermore
To the young Christ be all the praise.

After this follows a distich which M. Millin has despaired of being able to translate, since what merit it has depends on the equivocation of *Tartara*, the deposit of wine in the cask, and *Tartarus*, the infernal region. That this is with difficulty to be preserved in

translation, must be evident to all acquainted with such attempts. I fear that neither of the following versions will be thought successful.

Never shall Tartar from the grape
Encrust the flowing cup of fools:
Their Tartarus let the wise escape,
If 'scape they can,—by wisdom's rules.

.....

The Fools enjoy their flowing bowls,
Drink deep; the Tastar they despise:
And Tartarus leave to fearful souls,
Affrighted by the would-be wise.

The discovery of the art of printing has contributed to banish such indecorous ludicrosolemnities from the church and the world. There is now no pretence for retaining *such* commemorations. We find, accordingly, that as this art became popular, these institutions decayed, and as the public became more enlightened they were reformed, and at length dropped. This then, is one service derived from this noble art: it is a service of which we in this island, at the present day, can form scarcely any conception. We have so long enjoyed the liberty of thinking, speaking, and writing, as to forget that this distinction of our rational nature was ever forbid in our country. The contemplation of such objects at the present may contribute to remind us of our advantages, and in this view they become not only amusing but instructive.—I am, Sir, Yours, &c. Q.

We beg leave to add to the remarks of our correspondent, that a proper veneration is due to the memory of those judicious dignitaries, who, although immersed in the obscurity of the age in which they lived, yet had light enough to reprimand these (and no doubt, other) grossnesses. We have several proofs of the orthodoxy and judgment of ecclesiastics in those days, even while the mass of their brethren and of the people, was rude and superstitious. While we condemn that mass, we ought the more thoroughly to distinguish such honourable exceptions. Our friend Q's suggestion, as to the *different origin* of these perversions from what we had formerly stated, deserves attention and inquiry.

ALMANACH DES GOURMANDS:

OR, THE LUXURY OF PARIS.

Hélas! nous n'avons plus l'estomac de nos pères;
Toute l'affaire aujourd'hui: les *progrès des lumières*,
Et de la vérité, la hauteur des esprits,
Semblent avoir changé nos premiers appétits.
La Gastronomie, par M. Berchoux, Chant. II.

There are other offences against good manners, and still more against the genuine spirit of Christianity, besides that so happily treated by our ingenious correspondent Q. None can possibly suspect us of being victims to that cynical disposition which refuses to partake in the social enjoyments of life; (or, if any desire conviction on this subject, let them send an invitation to the corps, and set a good bottle of wine before us, with proper preface and appendix)—but, enjoyment is not, in our vocabulary, synonimous with excess. We abhor gloom and melancholy; and, whenever we *do* run mad, our madness will be of the sprightly kind: *vivace!*—yet till that happy time arrives, we deem it our duty, and we find it to our benefit, to mingle mirth with wisdom. We even pique ourselves on our taste; and think little of those who load a table, but never set it out to advantage:—but then our taste is British. We prefer John Bull's viands to all the *soi-disant* delicacies that ever were metamorphosed into the indescribables of French cookery. To say truth, we are somewhat suspicious, and always like *to know what we eat.* Roast beef, for instance, we know to be "good for the stomach and bowels;" and in spite of Sir Andrew Agnecheek's opinion to the contrary, not hurtful to the brains and wit. In short, the fact is, that we *have known* what French cookery *was*, at the tables of highest fashion, and therefore consider ourselves as well qualified to judge on the merits of culinary competition. Having lately been visited with a desire to know what the present taste ordains as the etiquette *à-la-mode de Paris*, we took up Mr. Pinkerton's "Recollections of his Visit to Paris in the Years 1802-3-4-5," and having been ourselves amused with his description, we determined to submit it to our readers for public amusement: they will therefore accept it *verbatim*—with the "compliments of the season,"—as a dessert to the sprightly effusion of M. Berchoux's *Gastronomie*, noticed in a foregoing page.

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An Englishman, who has not visited Paris, will scarcely believe that the luxury of London can be exceeded; but, in fact, the luxuries and opportunities at Paris are allowed, by all candid judges, infinitely to surpass those of the English capital, in the variety, and the cheap rates at which they may be procured. The superior dryness of the air also exhilirates the spirits, and gives a keener relish to many enjoyments.

The well known work called "*l'Almanac des Gourmands*," by Grimod de la Reynière, may serve in some measure as a text book in treating of the luxuries of Paris; but it is in so many hands, that a few extracts, or rather remarks, suggested by its perusal, may suffice. That work, indeed, only embraces one branch of luxury, but a branch particularly cultivated by the new rich; whose

cellars and larders are far better replenished then their libraries. This taste has become so general, that many booksellers have become *traiteurs*, and find the corporeal food far more profitable than the mental.

The old new year, the first of January, is still the season of little gifts, chiefly eatables and sweetmeats, for which last the Rue des Lombards is deservedly famous. The best beef at Paris is that of Auvergne and Cotentin, and the *aloya*, which seems to be the inner part of our sirloin, is regarded as the most chosen morsel; but the French custom of sticking such pieces with little morsels of lard, [bacon] is to an English palate truly nauseous, and irreconcileable with any just principles of cookery, as it diminishes the juice, and injures the flavour of the meat. When M. Grimod supposes that beef-steaks form the chief dish of an English dinner, he shews a ridiculous ignorance of our customs. The best veal is that of Pontoise, not far from Paris, but as they are strangers to our mode of nourishing the animals, this food is regarded as of difficult or irregular digestion, nor can it ever be compared with English veal. Our author says, that the French calves are fed with cream and biscuits, which may account for this quality. The lamb is also so young, so insipid, so vapid, that it bears no resemblance to the delicate juices and flavour of the English. The mutton is from the Ardennes, but it is as rare as Welch mutton in London. In general, the mutton cannot be praised; and while the French import the Spanish breed on account of the wool, they ought also to import some other for the meat. Nor does their pork seem equal to the English.

The game is, in general, superior to that of England; and the red partridge forms an elegant regale. The pheasant has become extremely rare, the pheasantries having been destroyed with the other marks of rank. The quails in the neighbourhood of Paris are excellent.

Young turkies, of the size of a large fowl, are very common, though somewhat higher in price; and poultry in general is about one third cheaper than in London, if bought in the large markets. Among the vegetables, spinach is particularly well cooked, and not diluted in water as in London. As the leaves take up much space, it is always sold at the green shop simply boiled, and afterwards cooked according to the fancy of the purchaser. The vinegar put into the sauce for cauliflower destroys its flavour; and in general a mixture of the English and French modes of cookery would be the best. Boiled endive, raw with us, is a common and healthy dish at Paris, being mucilaginous, and agreeable to weak stomachs. But another usual dish, a partridge boiled with bacon and cabbages, seems an absurdity, the flavour being lost, and the whole nauseous to the English palate. Carrots are regarded as stomachic, and a bason of vermicelli soup, with grated carrot, is a famous breakfast. The French pastry is much celebrated, but many persons seem deservedly to prefer the English. Some have an aversion to the pigeons of Paris, because they are fed from mouth to mouth. The goose is left to the populace, being in general meagre and unsavoury; but the ducks are often excellent.

In the winter there is a sufficient supply of excellent fish, and turbot is sold by the pound. A rich farmer-general, about to give a solemn dinner, sent his *maître-d'hôtel* for fish, who reported that there was only a large turbot, for which a counsellor had paid two louis d'or. "Here," said the farmer-general, throwing four louis on the table, "go and buy me the turbot and the counsellor." During the summer the fish is scarce and bad, and a large fortune might be made by bringing this article to Paris in ice. Fishwomen carry about live carp in leathern vessels, suspended at their girdles: these are dangerous to encounter, as any derangement of her fish-pond occasions a torrent of abuse; and sometimes a live carp serves as an instrument of manual exercise. A dish of gudgeons is a favourite food of a *petite maîtresse*. The hams of Bayonne are excellent, and extremely mild; but those of Mentz, though harder, are more savoury. The milk and eggs of Paris are superior to those of London. Of artichokes and strawberries the season is prolonged by the art of the gardener, and both may be had at the end of September.

M. Grimod has wittily observed, that thirteen forms an unlucky number at table, when there is only food for twelve; and that the falling of the salt-seller is very unlucky, when it spoils a good dish. Yet he recommends as sacred another prejudice, that of paying a visit at the house where you are treated, some days after the dinner; as if the business of a forenoon could be neglected for such an idle ceremony. His parallel, vol. 1. p. 225, between the gratifications of the palate and those of love, gave some offence to the Parisian belles, and he was obliged to soften it in a second edition.

Le dejeuner à la fourchette, or fork-breakfast, is so called, because in eating meat you have occasion for a fork. Since the lateness of the dinner hour, and the discontinuance of supper, this repast has become very common. It generally consists of cold meats; but broiled fowls, kidnies, and sausages, are admitted, with *petits-pâtés*. During the winter, oysters from the Rock Concale, a public-house so called, and much celebrated for this article, form the usual introduction.

The master and mistress of the house con-

tinue to carve, while it is to be regretted that the German fashion is not introduced, of having the dishes carved by a servant at a side-table. The *plateau*, which decorates the middle of the table, is often strewed with fine sand, of various colours, in compartments, and decorated with small images, and real or artificial flowers. Images of porcelain seem particularly adapted for this purpose; and the proper decorations are peculiar objects of good taste. In England it is not uncommon to see a splendid silver vase, containing a few oranges, or a sallad, placed in the middle of the table, with, perhaps, two smaller vases at either extremity, filled with similar articles, or with bottles of favourite wine. Nothing can be more void of taste, as the contents do not correspond to the richness of the vases, and a statue of clay might as well be mounted on a horse of gold. A bottle of wine, a few oranges, or a sallad, can never delight the eyes, the chief intention of the *plateau*, and the vases are only profitable to the silversmith. It was at the marriage of Louis XV, in 1725, that the first sanded *plateau* appeared at Paris. Desforges, father of the celebrated author of the Jealous Wife, Tom Jones at London, &c. introduced artificial verdure with great success. The son was no less remarkable as an actor and dramatic poet, than as the author of the very singular and erotic memoirs of his own life, in eight small volumes, under the title of *Le Poëte, ou Mémoires d'un Homme de Lettres*. Little temples were added by Dutofy, who also invented artificial fire-works in miniature, delighting at once the eye and the smell.

The custom of dining without the attendance of servants is warmly recommended by M. Grimod, who justly observes, they throw a constraint over the conversation. He recommends the use of numerous dumb waiters, and that the servants should only bring in the services. The custom of visiting during the dinner, not uncommon at Paris, seems contrary to every rule of politeness, as it disturbs the guests, and prevents the enjoyment of the repast. But the French talk so much during the dinner, that one would conceive they are anxious not to know what they are eating. The want of carpets in a French dining-room forms also, as already mentioned, a great and unhealthy inconvenience.

The hour of invitation is marked in three ways. If it be *à six heures*, it is understood that the dinner will be served at seven; if *six heures précises*, it is half after six; if six *heures très-précises*, it is an invitation for six o'clock exactly. The art of arranging the guests, so that the characters and conversation may correspond, is regarded as the height of good-breeding.

Among the finest wines of France are esteemed Clos Vougeot, Romanée, Chambertin, S. Georges, Pommard, Volnay, Vosne, Nuits, Beaune, Tonnerre, Mâcon, La Fitte, Château Margot, S. Julien, S. Estephe, Pic-Pouille, Javel, S. Giles. The white wines are those of Montrachit, Mursault, Pouilly, Chablis, Sillery, Pierry, Ai, Sauterne, Grave, Barsac, Condrieu, Hermitage, Côte-Rotie, Rhenish, Moselle-Bar, &c. the sweet wines served at the desert are those of Lunnel, Frontignan, (which we call Frontiniac) and Rivesaltes, which last is esteemed the best. That of St. Peray, near the Rhone, which the eye cannot distinguish from water, is also excellent The foreign wines are those of Malaga, Alicant, Xérès (Sherry), Pacaret, Madeira, Clazomène, Constantia, Calabria, Tokay, Lacrima-Christi, Canarie, &c. Nor should that called the wine of Syracuse be omitted. When it is considered that all the French wines have different and peculiar flavours, more or less acceptable to the stomach at particular times, and with various aliments, the luxury may be compared with our very homely port wine and claret.

The ordinary wines, common at Paris, are often those of Orleans, which rather load the stomach; and those of Lower Burgundy, which are also known under the name of Mâcon, though they chiefly come from the neighbourhood of Auxerre. These last are often healthy, nourishing, and generous, without being the least heady. But, at the best tables, the ordinary wine is sometimes of a bad quality. The beer at Paris resembles our table beer, but is always in bottles. There are two kinds, the white and the red, the malt used in the latter being higher dryed. What is called "double beer" approaches to our strong beer. *Bierre de Mars*, or March beer, is the most esteemed, and advertised at every public-house, though it can seldom be found within. The signs are often singularly improper; one of the best brewers at Paris lives at the Incarnation of the World, in the street Antoine.

Great quantities of cyder are brought from Normandy by the Seine, and lodged on the quay of the Louvre, where the venders may be found in a kind of sentry boxes. Another quay on the other side of the town, is often loaded with thousands of barrels of wine from Auxerre and Orleans. As the Normans do not make good keeping cyder, it is a winter drink at Paris, being always made in the preceding autumn. For the Parisians, who love sweets, it is also mixed with honey, &c. so as to be a corrupt and unwholesome beverage.

The *coup du milieu* is a recent refinement, which has passed from Bourdeaux to Paris. It is thus described by the modern Apicius:—

"Between the *rôti* and *entremets*, that is,

about the middle of dinner, you see at Bourdeaux the door of the dining-room open, and a young girl appear, between the age of eighteen and twenty-two, tall, fair, and well made; with features bespeaking affability. Her sleeves are tucked up to her shoulders; and she holds in one hand a tray of mahogany, replenished with glasses, and in the other a decanter of Jamaica rum, Wormwood wine, or that of Wermouth. This Hebe goes round the table filling to each guest, and then retires in silence."

The glass is thought to restore the appetite to its original vigour.

The French *liqueurs* form another article of their luxury; and even those of the isles or West Indies are sold at less than one quarter of the price which they bear in London. The variety is also great; but many deservedly refuse this luxury, and use coffee. M. Grimod observes, that "coffee mixed with milk, or cream, forms a common breakfast of nine tenths of the Parisian females, in spite of the inconveniences which result from its habitual use; the consequences of which are prejudical to their health and freshness, and often cause the infidelity of a husband or lover." After dinner, and simply prepared with water, coffee is thought to assist the digestion; but many find it, on the contrary heating, and prejudical.

To such a pitch is luxury carried by some, that their cooks regularly take medicines, in order to preserve the fineness of their palates and their sauces,

Fromage, or cheese, is a low term at Paris for any substance compressed. Thus a *fromage d'Italie* is a Bologna sausage, a *fromage glacé* is a kind of ice, &c. Animals killed by electricity are found to be singularly tender.

The French have only one term, *confitures*, for pickles and confections. The best preserved fruit at Paris is that of the *julian*, or green plumb, *here* called those of queen Claude, but in the time of the Revolution they were cried through the streets, *prunes de la citoyenne Claude!*

The master and mistress of the house generally sit opposite to each other, at the middle of the table, not, as with us, at the head and foot. They can thus converse with all the guests, and see that a proper attention is paid to each. The soup is distributed on the right and left alternately; and if there be few or no ladies, it is passed from hand to hand, so that the nearest are the last served. In some houses glasses of sugar and water are presented two hours after the dinner, in order to assist the digestion; but it must be drank by mouthfuls and slowly, otherwise the intention will be defeated. Three or four hours after dinner, the guests escape one by one, and in silence; for to take leave would be thought as impolite as not to make the ceremonial visit of tacit acknowledgment, within a week after the dinner. Healths are rarely drank; but it is usual to clash the glasses as a token of intimate good will. Twelfth-cake and the king and queen of the *bean* now re-appear. On the birth-day of the master the servants often exhibit little fireworks.

The author of the *Almanach des Gourmands* has wisely added a chapter on indigestion, from which there are not a few sudden deaths at Paris. A beautiful lady died suddenly after a copious breakfast of oysters and new bread. This *arbiter elegantiarum* advises slow mastication; and he well observes the diversity and caprice of the stomach, which may be very strong in some respects, yet weak in regard to certain foods.

According to his decision, a great dinner is composed of four services. 1. the soups, the *hors-d'œuvres*, *relevés* and *entrées*; 2. the roast meats and sallads; 3. the cold pastry and *entrements*; 4. the desert. The superiority of the French cookery is thus visible even in the language; and I know not that any translation has been attempted.

Among the fruit of France the peaches are excellent and cheap. The smooth peach, which we call nectarine, is common, and is called *brignolet*; but that called the *téton de Vénus*, which ripens towards the end of August, is preferred. The pears are excellent, especially the *cresanne* and *bon chrétien*. The most excellent grape for the desert, is what is called the *chasselas de Fontainbleau*, which over a golden colour presents a rich bloom. The best apples are, the reinette calulapi, &c. In the autumn, 1804, reinettes weighing more than a pound, and of excellent flavour, were brought from Tressancourt, two leagues beyond St. Germains. The chesnuts of Lyons are large and celebrated. Almonds ripen at Paris, and are highly beneficial to the stomach by diminishing acrimony from bile or other causes. In the form of orgeat they become a febrifuge. Figs and melons, as already observed, never appear at the desert, but accompany the boiled beef.

The Wednesday club consists of lovers of good cheer, who assemble at Le Gacques's in the Garden of the Thuilleries. The perpetual pot of the street Grands-Augustins, is said to have been in activity for more than a century; and is always well replenished with capons. Green pease are preserved in salt; when boiled they are thrown into cold water, which restores their freshness and colour; they are then warmed with butter and sugar. Sugar also is often used with spinach.

The best oysters come from Dieppe, Cancale, Marrêne, Etretal, and Grandville. Cahors is celebrated for partridges, wine,

truffles, eels, cheese, and fine bread; and, is thus of singular eminence in Apician geography.

Gluttony is of all ages. A little boy, in the middle of a great repast, having no longer any appetite, began to cry; being asked the cause, "Oh (says he) I can eat no more."—"But put some in your pockets."—"Alas, they are full," replied the child. A little girl hearing a conversation, whether gluttony or liquorishness gave the most pleasure, said, "I prefer being liquorish, because it does not take away the appetite." Children, and even women will pocket sweetmeats from the table, while in other countries such a practice would savour of very bad breeding. After eating eggs it is usual to break the shells, a fragment of ancient superstition, as it was thought that witches made use of them to procure shipwrecks.

The bustard, and the cock of the woods, or in French, of the heath, about the size of a peacock, are not unusual in the shops of eatables at Paris. The latter is chiefly from the mountains of Vosges.

So much for the luxury of the table; the luxury of the houses is often extreme, particularly in the boudoir. Windows over the fire-place were invented for a farmer-general, who was confined by the gout, and wished to enjoy the prospect of his garden. The luxury of equipages is on the increase, but that of beautiful jockies must be passed in silence, though known even by advertisements in the newspapers. The worshippers of Venus, or, as they are here called, *amateurs*, may at Paris gratify every taste and caprice with females of all countries and complexions; moral liberty being complete, and aberrations only reprobated by ridicule, while civil liberty does not find the climate so favourable. Nor must the luxury of the theatres be forgotten, particularly the grand and expensive opera: so that, in this respect, Paris probably rivals Rome, or any other luxurious metropolis ancient or modern.

LAND SERPENTS OF ENORMOUS DIMENSIONS AND POWERS.

Natural History is one of the most interesting studies, by which the mind can be entertained. Those who have cultivated it with earnestness, have found their attention attracted by what at first seemed marvellous; yet, after a certain degree of familiarity with other articles equally surprizing, they have found their wonder abate, and objects formerly thought scarcely within the limits of credibility, afterwards almost lost their power of exciting notice. Those who have never attempted this study hear with equal astonishment and unbelief the relation of particulars which are established by unquestionable testimony: whereas to the adept they seem little removed from ordinary occurrences.

It can scarcely be supposed what perplexities this sometimes imposes on a lecturer in those half public half private societies which are instituted among us, for the profitable relaxation of a leisure hour. We have seen a gentleman placed under the necessity of appealing to authorities, and the books themselves examined, yet after all the auditors have retired rather silenced than convinced. The description of the great *Sea Serpent*, given in our fifth volume, p. 749, is one of those discoveries in Natural History which will effectually prevent further incredulity on the question of his existence. But incredulity will continue to maintain itself in regard to the existence of land serpents of dimensions equally surprizing, though not equally enormous. To meet this disposition, we avail ourselves of an article which has appeared in the sixth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Some Account of the large Snake *Alea-azagur*, (*Boa Constrictor* of Linnæus), found in the Province of Tipperah. Communicated by Mr. James Russel. Extracted from the Memorandum Book of John Corse Scott, Esq. Read 28th April, 1807.

"February 1, 1807. A large snake of this species (Alea-Azagur) was brought to Commillah. It measured 15 feet 3 inches in length, and 18 inches in circumference about the middle. This measurement, however, varied considerably by the wreathings and contortions it made, in order to free itself from confinement.

"The œsophagus, from the mouth to the pylorus, or bottom of the stomach, measured altogether 9 feet 3 inches, and was so wide as to take in a man's head with ease. The stomach was easily distinguished by the thickness of its coats, or the number of rugæ on its internal surface. But there was no contraction at the cardia or entrance of the stomach. The outlet or pylorus, however, was so narrow as hardly to admit two fingers.

"The head of the snake was small in proportion to its body. And I was curious to observe the mechanism of the jaw, by which it can so easily take into its mouth any substance as large as the thickest part of its body.

"The lower jaw consists of two bones, connected anteriorly by skin and ligaments, which admit of considerable distension, so that the anterior ends can be separated an inch from each other. The posterior extremity or condyle of each lower jawbone, is likewise connected to the head in such a manner, as to allow of considerable separa-

tion. The two bones, which compose the upper jaws, are capable only of a very small degree of separation at the symphisis or anterior part.

"This singular degree of laxity in the structure of the articulations, permits a degree of distension which is incompatible with the firmness requisite to perform the function of mastication.

"July 7, 1790. A snake of the Aliea species was brought in, of a very uncommon thickness in proportion to its length, which induced me to open it. A very large guana was extracted from the gullet and stomach; for the animal was gorged to the throat. The guana, from the nose to the tip of the tail, measured 4 feet 3 inches, and in circumference round the belly 1 foot 6 inches; and yet the snake, after the guana was taken out, measured only 8 feet 6 inches in length.

"The circumference of this snake is not given; but if it bore the same proportion to its length that it did in the former snake, it would be nearly 10 inches. In this instance, therefore, the snake had swallowed an animal of greater magnitude than itself almost in the proportion of 9 to 5.

"On the 16th of the same month another snake was brought in, having nearly the same appearance as the last, but still more distended. It was opened while yet alive, and an entire fawn of one year old extracted. The fawn measured 1 foot 8 inches round the belly; and the extreme length of the snake was only 9 feet 3 inches.

"April 5, 1791. A snake of the same species was brought to Comillah and opened, from which a fawn was taken still larger than the one just mentioned; but the snake was 10 feet 6 inches in length.

"The animal is swallowed very gradually, being first, I suspect well lubricated with slime, with which this kind of large snake appears abundantly provided.

"These circumstances may undoubtedly be deemed rather fabulous by those who have never seen nor examined large snakes. But they are facts not to be denied, and are well authenticated by every one who has had opportunities of seeing and opening such snakes."

In corroboration of these statements, we shall add the contents of a paper originally drawn up by a gentleman in support of his assertions on the subject of large serpents. The Boa is, no doubt, in some of its species, the Dragon of ancient authors.

The Dragon is frequently mentioned by ancient naturalists: by Aristotle, lib. ix.; Diod. Sicul. lib. iii. &c. St. Ambrose, de Mor. Brach. p. 63, says, there were dragons seen in the neighbourhood of the Ganges, near seventy cubits in length. Alexander and his army saw one of this size in a cave, to their great terror.—Elian, lib. xv. cap. 21.

The following is mostly translated, or abstracted, from Count de la Cepede: the *Boa* is among serpents, what the lion or the elephant is among quadrupeds; he usually reaches *twenty feet* in length, and to this species we must refer those described by travellers, as lengthened to *forty* or *fifty feet*, as related by Owen, Nat. Hist. Serp. p. 15. Kircher mentions a serpent forty palms [30 feet] in length; and such a serpent is referred to by Job Ludolph, p. 166, as extant in Ethiopia. St. Jerom, in his life of Hilarion, denominates such a serpent, *draco*, a *dragon*; saying, that they were called *boas*, because they could swallow *(boves)* beeves, and waste whole provinces. Bosman says, entire men have (frequently) been found in the gullets of serpents on the Gold Coast; but, the longest serpent I have read of is that mentioned by *Livy*, and by *Pliny*, which opposed the Roman army under Regulus, at the river Bagrada in Africa. It devoured several of the soldiers; and so hard were its scales, that they resisted darts and spears: at length it was, as it were besieged, and the military engines were employed against it, as against a fortified city. It was *an hundred and twenty feet* in length. Its skin was sent to Rome as a trophy, and was preserved in one of the temples there. Pliny, lib. xxviii. cap. 14.—

Add the following testimonies:

"At Batavia was once taken a serpent, which had swallowed an entire stag of a large size: one taken at Bauda had done the same, by a negro woman."—Baldeus, in Churchill, Vol. III. p. 732.

"Leguat in his Travels says, there are serpents fifty feet long in the island of Java. At Batavia they still keep the skin of one, which, though but twenty feet in length, is said to have swallowed a young maid whole."—Barbot, in Churchill, Vol. V. p. 560.

"The serpent *guaka*, or *liboya*, [boa] is questionless the biggest of all serpents; some being eighteen, twenty-four, nay, thirty feet long, and of the thickness of a man in the middle. The Portugueze call it *kobre de hado*, or the roebuck serpent, because it will swallow a whole roebuck, or other deer; and this is performed by sucking it through the throat, which is pretty narrow, but the belly vastly big. Such an one I saw near Paraiba, which was *thirty feet* long, and as big as a barrel. Some negroes accidentally saw it swallow a roebuck, whereupon thirteen musqueteers were sent out, who shot it, and cut the roebuck out of its belly ..It is not venomous ...This serpent, being a very devouring creature, greedy of prey, leaps from among the hedges and woods, and standing upright on its tail, wrestles both with men and wild beasts: sometimes it leaps from the trees upon the traveller, whom it fastens on, and beats the

breath out of his body with its tail."—Nieuhoff, in Churchill, Vol. II. p. 13.

The following is the latest, and most distinct account of one of these large serpents which I have been able to procure: It combines several particulars which coincide with our purpose.

The narrator (Stedman) was in chase of this great creature intentionally: and he renewed his efforts to obtain it, with perseverance and constancy. The skin was afterwards brought to Europe; and may be seen, it is presumed, in the Cabinet of Natural History at the Hague.

"We had not gone above twenty yards through mud and water, the negro looking every way with an uncommon degree of vivacity and attention; when starting behind me, he called out, "Me see snakee!" and in effect there lay the animal, rolled up under the falling leaves and rubbish of the trees; and so well covered, that it was some time before I distinctly perceived the head of this monster, distant from me not above sixteen feet, moving its forked tongue, while its eyes from their uncommon brightness, appeared to emit sparks of fire. I now, resting my piece upon a branch, for the purpose of taking a surer aim, fired; but missing the head, the ball went through the body, when the animal struck round, and with such astonishing force as to cut away all the underwood around him with the facility of a scythe mowing grass; and by flouncing his tail, caused the mud and dirt to fly over our heads to a considerable distance. Of this proceeding however we were not torpid spectators, but took to our heels, and crouded into the canoe.

I now found the snake a little removed from his former station, but very quiet, with his head as before, lying out among the fallen leaves, rotten bark, and old moss. I fired at it immediately, but with no better success than the other time: and now, being but slightly wounded, he sent up such a cloud of dust and dirt, as I never saw but in a whirlwind, and made us once more suddenly retreat—Having once more discovered the snake, we discharged both our pieces at once, and with this good effect, that he was now by one of us shot through the head. David, who was made completely happy by this successful conclusion, ran leaping with joy, and lost no time in bringing the boat-rope, in order so drag him down to the canoe; but this again proved not a very easy undertaking, since the creature, notwithstanding its being mortally wounded, still continued to wreath [writhe] and twist about, in such a manner as rendered it dangerous for any person to approach him. The negro, however, having made a running noose on the rope, after some fruitless attempts to make an approach, threw it over his head with much dexterity; and now, all taking hold of the rope, we dragged him to the beach, and tied him to the stern of the canoe, to take him in tow. Being still alive, he kept swimming like an eel; and I having no relish for such a ship-mate on board, whose length (notwithstanding, to my astonishment, all the negroes declared it to be but a *young one come to its half growth*) I found upon measuring it to be twenty-two feet and some inches; and its thickness about that of my black boy Quaco, who might then be about twelve years old, and round whose waist I since measured the creature's skin...

The negro, David, having climbed up a tree with the end of the rope, let it down over a strong forked bough, and the other negroes hoisted up the snake, and suspended him from the tree. This done, David, with a sharp knife between his teeth, now left the tree, and clung fast upon the monster, which was still twisting, and began his operations by ripping it up, and stripping down the skin as he descended. Though I perceived that the animal was no longer able to do him any injury, I confess I could not without emotion see a man stark naked, black and bloody, clinging with arms and legs round the slimy and yet living monster. This labour, however, was not without its use, since he not only dexterously finished the operation, but provided me, besides the skin, with above four gallons of fine clarified fat, or rather oil, though there was wasted perhaps as much more. When I signified my surprise to see the snake still living, after he was deprived of his intestines and skin, Caramaco, the old negro, whether from experience or tradition, assured me he would not die till after sun-set.

This wonderful creature in the colony of Surinam is called *Aboma*. Its length, when full grown, is said to be sometimes forty feet, and more than four feet in circumference; its colour is a greenish black on the back; a fine brownish yellow on the sides, and a dirty white under the belly: the back and sides being spotted with irregular black rings, with a pure white in the middle. Its head is broad and flat, small in proportion to the body, with a large mouth, and a double row of teeth; it has two bright prominent eyes; is covered all over with scales, some about the size of a shilling; and under the body, near the tail, *armed with two strong claws like cockspurs*, to help it in seizing its prey. It is an amphibious animal, that is, it delights in low and marshy places, where it lies coiled up like a rope, and concealed under moss, rotten timber, and dried leaves, to seize its prey by surprise, which, from its immense bulk, it is not active enough to pursue. When hungry, it will devour any animal that comes within its reach, and is indifferent whether

it is a sloth, a wild boar, a stag, or even a tiger; round which having twisted itself by the help of its claws, so that the creature cannot escape, it breaks, by its irresistible force, every bone in the animal's body, which it then covers over with a kind of slime or slaver from its mouth, to make it slide; and at last gradually sucks it in, till it disappears: after this, the *Aboma* cannot shift its situation, on account of the great knob or knot which the swallowed prey occasions in that part of the body, where it rests till it is digested; for till then it would hinder the snake from sliding along the ground. During that time the *Aboma* wants no other subsistence. I have been told of negroes being devoured by this animal, and am disposed to credit the account; for, should they chance to come within its reach when hungry, it would as certainly seize them as any other animal. The bite of this snake is said not to be venomous; nor do I believe it bites at all from any other impulse than hunger."—Stedman's Expedition to Surinam, Vol. I. p. 170.

Stedman gives a plate of this creature, shewing also the operation of skinning it. The "two strong claws," are sufficiently remarkable; but they are at the same time rendered less extraordinary while they are also greatly surpassed, by the *feet* of the Sea Serpent, mentioned in our former article. That their purpose is "to help it in seizing prey," may be doubted. It is probable, that, could we trace this member, we should find a gradation in the size and powers of these "claws," as of many other parts.

As this paper was composed some years ago, the writer could not support his opinion by the authority of the Wernerian Society of Natural History to which we are indebted for an authentic account of Pontoppidan's Sea Serpent; this will explain the uncertainty of the following paragraph: but whether the testimony of the prophet Amos may not be added to those formerly given in support of the existence of such a serpent, and in proof that his powers were well known to the ancients is submitted to the ingenious reader.——

"I see no reason for doubting the existence of true sea-serpents at least equal in dimensions with land serpents: (I think I have read of some eight or nine feet long,) but whether these possess venom I do not know. However, the stories quoted may justify the sacred writers in speaking of sea-serpents, which they call *nahash*: as Amos, ix. 3. "Though they hide in the bottom of the sea, thence will I command the serpent *nahash*, and he shall bite them."

. . . . . .

It is not easy to determine whether this "biting" mentioned by the prophet implies *venom* in the animal or simply *biting*. We know too little of the great Sea Serpent, to be able at present to decide the question.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

OBSERVATIONS MADE IN THE COUNTRY OF THE GREAT NAMAQUAS, IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PART OF SOUTH AFRICA, BY A. ALBRECHT, MISSIONARY.

[Translated from the Dutch.]

The country inhabited by the Great Namaquas, as far as I am acquainted with it, is extensive enough, but very poor. The Orange River runs through part of the country; and farther to the northward is the Fish River, which is said to be much like the Orange River, though not quite so considerable. Both rivers fall into the sea; but the mouth of neither of them has yet been sufficiently explored. There are very high mountains in the country, but we have not observed any covered with trees; those, which do not appear quite barren and rocky, are overgrown with the quiver tree (an aloe). In the lower parts of the country, several dry or periodical rivers are found, in which there is water only for a time, and occasionally after heavy rains. The beds of these rivers are very sandy, and the water sinks into the sand to a great depth; by digging, therefore, in such places, water is commonly procured, even in the dry season. Some scattered, but not very considerable, fountains or wells, yield a supply of water during the whole year. The water of some of these wells is not quite fresh, but brackish; in some, it is hot: that fountain, for instance, where we have been established for a while, is a hot-well. The bed of the Orange River comprehends a number of small islands: the distance from the highest water mark on one bank of this river, to the highest water-mark on the opposite bank, being in some places four hours' ride. These islands have very good pasturage, but cannot be used for gardening or sowing corn, because they are too frequently overflowed.

The country has no regular succession of seasons, nor can we depend upon a rainy season every year, as in other parts of the Cape colony; but it is by thunder-storms that the country is watered occasionally. Whenever such occasional showers of rain, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning, happen to fall, the country immediately is covered with grass; while, perhaps, at a short distance from the track of the thunder-storm, not a green leaf is to be seen. Thunder-storms, fortunately, continue the whole year through to yield a supply of water, but always occasionally, and by tracks.

The country produces no large trees or timber. The thorny tree (a mimosa) is

rather scarce also. The natives know some roots and bulbs, growing spontaneously, which are good for eating; likewise they gather wild honey in the mountains; but for the rest, the country does not produce any wild fruits or vegetables fit for man to live upon: the cattle, however, are well fed, and the game is pretty abundant. The Great Namáquas keep cows, oxen, sheep, and goats; they have dogs also, but no other domestic animal. The largest of the wild beasts are, the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, the quacha, and the giraffa, or camelopardis; but these are not very abundant, and are rarely killed. The different species of bucks, or antelope, frequently yield us a supply of meat.

The natives of this country are much like the Hottentots; their complexion, however, is rather darker. They seem also to speak the same language. Some of the men are very stout and tall; and some appear to arrive to a considerable old age. The whole nation is divided into different tribes, each of them distinguished by a particular name, and governed by a chief, whom we use to call *Captain*. That division of the Great Namáqua nation, in which we have begun our Missionary work, is called Kaminúqua; and this likewise is the name of its captain, or chief. Our interpreters translate it into the Dutch name of *Bondelzwart*; but I cannot tell what this means. Another tribe, which inhabits chiefly the mountains, is called Okèis,—in Dutch, *Bergsche* (Mountaineers). Another tribe is called in Dutch, *Veldschoen-draagers* (such as wear shoes made of hides). The language of the Namáqua nation is spoken with the same particular sound as that of the Hottentots; and both nations, with some difficulty however, are able to understand each other. It would be almost impossible to write or to learn this language; and, in general, the natives of this country are fond of the Dutch language, and the sound of it is familiar to them.

As I have visited only some of the kraals, or villages, of the Great Namáqua nation, I cannot exactly say how numerous they may be; however, I know pretty certainly that the Kaminúqua are about 1400 souls in number, taken altogether. The tribe of the Okèis comprehends not above 800 souls: but each of the two other tribes, that I know of, is more in number than the Kaminúqua; which leads me to suppose the whole of the Great Namáqua nation to amount to 4 or 5000 souls at least. Farther to the northward, lives a nation called the Damras, which is said to be much more numerous than the Namáqua, and better provided with cattle.

The usual food of the Namáquas is milk and meat; but some of them, who are so poor as to have no cattle at all, are obliged to live on the gum which they gather from the *kameel doorn* (a mimosa), upon the bulbs and roots growing spontaneously, and upon wild honey. The natives hunt the smaller species of bucks, and kill them with arrows, assagays; but the larger game they sometimes catch in holes, which they dig near the wells of fresh water. The Namáquas generally have their meat boiled; and the women are obliged to take care of the kitchen, and prepare the food. They make use of iron and of earthen pots for boiling meat; the iron ones being purchased, by exchange, from the colonists: the earthen ones are of their own fabric.

Occasionally they have a very strong and intoxicating beverage, made of honey. The honey, being gathered in the mountains, is thrown into an earthen jar, then mixed with water, and brought into fermentation by a certain root: this produces a kind of beer, but it is of a very intoxicating nature.

The manner in which the Great Namáquas build their houses, or, more properly speaking, construct their huts, is the same with those of the other natives of South Africa. The poles, or bending sticks, which support the huts, are placed in a circular form, and covered with matting. These huts are not higher than to allow a man to stand upright in the centre; and the entrance is a narrow opening between the mattings, into which they are obliged to creep. It is the business of the women to fit up the houses, wherever they are wanted, occasionally: they likewise make the matting to cover them; and it does not take much above half an hour to erect their habitations any where. On occasional removals from one place to another, the whole of their furniture, together with the houses themselves, that is to say, with the poles and matting, is carried by oxen.

For clothing, they make use of karosses, made of sheep skins. Five or six skins are requisite to make a kaross, which is worn the woolly side next to the skin, and also serves as a cover during the night, but is thrown aside in summer. At this time of the year the men go quite naked, except a small piece of a jackal's skin. The women are clothed with sheep-skin karosses, like the men; but, like them, throw them off in summer, and wear only a small apron of skin.

The weapons, which the Great Namáquas use, are, the assagay or javelin, and the bow. The arrows are of two different sorts; some being pointed like a harpoon, others in a more plain manner. Both are usually poisoned—the poison being taken from a wild growing plant.

Their social pleasures consist almost exclusively in dancing; but, what is curious, *only the men are the performers at a dancing*

party. The dancing consists chiefly in jumping, and a violent shaking of the whole body, to the time of the music. The music is made by whistles, cut out of a certain reed, and turned in such a manner as to produce a musical sound. If even twenty whistles should be heard at once, they make them all agree. Every dancer whistles on his whistle during his performance. This kind of amusement they generally indulge in, when they are provided with honey-beer.

The work in which the men are employed, consists in taking care of the cattle, and in hunting. The task of milking, however, is chiefly left to the women; because the young men, as soon as they come of age, think it beneath them to milk a cow, and would even be banished out of the society of the men, if they should stoop to this part of domestic employment. One of the most laborious tasks, in which they are occasionally employed, is, to procure water for their cattle during the hot season of the year. They are obliged to dig large and deep holes, in, or on the banks of, the periodical rivers, to the depth sometimes of twenty feet, and from ten to twelve feet wide. Instead of a spade, they make use of the shoulder-bone of an ox; but as such holes do not fill with water, they cannot suffer the cattle to walk down to it, but are obliged to draw out the water that, at a time, is requisite for quenching the thirst of the animals. They therefore lay down two large blocks of wood, near the water-pit, and cover them with a sheep's-skin, which is to serve as a kind of watering trough; then they draw out the water in a bamboo, which one hands up to the other. This labour sometimes occupies the men half a day, during a suffocating heat, and must be extremely fatiguing. The chief, or captain, in order to set an example, is expected to work hardest on such occasions; and, indeed, we have observed our Captain Bondelzwart to work with the greatest eagerness and perseverance.

Parents are not much respected by their children. It frequently happens that the boys lift up their hand against their father or mother; and this is not looked upon even as unbecoming; for the young men value themselves upon, and are distinguished by, their dexterity and undaunted intrepidity in attacking one another. Witnessing such enormities committed by children against their parents, one is led to credit what is reported — that a father, who is unhappy enough to outlive his strength, and become a burden to the family, is carried by his sons to a solitary hut, provided with a little food for the last time, and then cruelly left there to his fate, till he breathes his last.

The Namáquas, in general, seem as capable of improvement, as they are ready to listen to what is set before them with that view.

Their disposition, in general, is much milder than that of other heathen nations is reported to be; but I have observed that they are much inclined to be suspicious; for if but a word is said against them, by one of another nation, they immediately take the alarm, and suspect the most hostile intentions.

The Great Namáquas are in the habit of burying their dead, and observe some funeral ceremonies on such occasions. The whole of the family of the deceased follows the corpse, when carried to the grave, in a mourning procession, manifesting their grief by loud lamentations; for which, a persuasion that the deceased is lost for ever, furnishes the argument. After the corpse has been deposited in the grave, every one of the mourners throws a handful of earth upon it; and the grave being then filled up, is at last covered with a heap of stones.

In several instances they yield to superstition. The sorcerers, or conjurors, for instance, are supposed to be very powerful. These men are commonly wandering Hottentots, or bastard Hottentots, who, having learnt some trick or other, and being more crafty than those with whom they live, take advantage of their credulity. They have some notions of things that will make them unclean, in a spiritual sense, as by eating of a hare for instance. Some of the genuine Namáquas too are said to believe that their cows would not yield any milk, if their women were to drink cow-milk, this being only good for the men: the women, consequently, must content themselves with the milk of sheep and goats. Idolatry is unknown among them.

The manners of the Great Namáquas are not so unclean as those of the Hottentots were in former times: however, they grease their bodies with fat if they can get it; and the Namáqua women even prepare baths for that purpose in large gourds. They are all extremely fond of smoking tobacco, both men and women, and even go to great intemperance in this enjoyment; for some will smoke till they are intoxicated, or indisposed, by it. The pipes which they use are made of a kind of a soft green stone, which they hollow out in a conical form, and pierce the pointed part out by which they draw the smoke: not being provided with such pipes, they make shift with an emptied marrow-bone. In the room of tobacco, they frequently employ dachia, a kind of hemp; and both are occasionally mixed with that kind of reed of which the covering of their houses is made, in order to make the luxury of smoking tobacco last somewhat longer.

Their industry chiefly consists in making

the matting for the houses, this being the business of the women; in preparing the karosses, the weapons, bows, arrows, and assagays; in cleaning and drying large bottle-shaped gourds, or kalebasses, so as to serve for milk and water vessels; in hollowing out bamboos, for the use of buckets, &c. They make likewise a kind of bag, or portmanteau, of skin, in which they carry their little utensils: and they are very ingenious in making cups and basons of wood, taken from the willows that grow on the banks of the Orange River. These vessels are very well contrived, and of different sizes

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VINDICATION OF HIS STATEMENT, BY THE GENTLEMAN WHO COMMUNICATED THE FORMER LETTER, DESCRIBING THE SITUATION OF THE INTERIOR OF FRANCE.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 526]

Morning Chronicle, Nov. 30, *No.* 12,654.

"I conceive (this) to be *the real situation of France*, after a residence, amongst men of every description in that country, of more than seven years. I have mixed with the military, with the citizens, with farmers and the peasants, in cities, towns and villages. The atrocious robberies, plunder and murders, committed on our brave and unfortunate countrymen, have been remonstrated against in very strong language, without any redress,—conduct that an Algerine or a Tripoline Government would shrink to commit! The treatment of prisoners of war and hostages, by the French government, can be proved, and shall be laid before the British nation in full detail; and if the statement does not raise the indignation of Englishmen, they must be lost to feeling indeed. The Parisians are indifferent to peace on the Continent; they want commerce; *that* the Continent cannot give them; they are dissatisfied with the conscriptions daily made, that wrest from them their children and their workmen. *Numbers of tradesmen of every description are obliged to stop their trade for many months, on account of their workmen being ordered to join the army.* Not a Frenchman who dare speak, but complains of the insatiate ambition of Buonaparte—not one who does not see the ruin of his country. *The flower of the French army is cut off.* The bulletins given of every battle were scarcely read, (A) knowing the truth was kept from the public, and every officer that read them was offended at the disgusting accounts, and declared a *zero* should be put to every figure of the killed and wounded, to bring it any thing near the truth. (B) The French viewed with disgust the numerous maimed that return to their country, and whenever they observed conscripts going to the army, always said they were *going to be butchered.* (C)

Wheat is a great article of commerce in France; and the farmer having no means to sell his wheat, prevents him from paying his rent, and as labour is very high, he suffers very severely.

Prisoners in France were conducted from the extremities of the empire, in the disgusting and degrading manner stated; many sailors, masters of merchantmen, in general *drove on shore by shipwreck, or taken by privateers*, were marched into the interior, amongst a people who had seen nothing of the calamities and distresses of war, and under the guard of men whose duty made them by nature furious and hard."

.....

(A) The writer should have explained this: when the *Moniteur* is offered to an individual for perusal, some such conversation as the following takes place: "*Voulez-vous le Moniteur, Monsieur?*"—"*Non: n'importe.—Mais, oui; donnez: quel* CONTE *pour aujourd'hui?*" Those who understand the power of the French term, know, that the last sentence implies "what MADE-UP *story* for to "day?" — In places where this phrase, which is regularly used, is not safe, "*mum* is the order of the day."

(B) This observation is correct: to the best of our judgment we have inferred, that the rule established for the guidance of the Moniteur *historians* has been, to cut off the cypher, from the true number of Frenchmen slain in battle. And this has its advantages: for a cypher (or *zero*) being by itself no numeral, nor marking any efficient person or persons, the writer is enabled to swear positively that "he diminished *nothing* from the real number." And to put this beyond all doubt, it is only necessary to recollect, that the returns of a French army, in losses after a battle, are never published; nor authenticated by any signature of officers, of whatever rank. Besides this, those who have perused the letters written from one general to another, know well that they contain statements very different from those *made up* for publication: and in giving information, they approach as near as possible to the insertion of the discarded *zero*. For one proof of the truth of this assertion, the reader is referred to Gen. Moore's campaign in Spain, by his brother: and to the intercepted letter to Soult, which is remarked on to this effect, by Mr. James Moore.

(C) There is scarcely a housekeeper in France, at this moment, who is not amenable to the conscript laws; since the mere act of giving shelter *for a moment* to a fugitive conscript, even *not knowing him to be such*; still more the giving a day's work to such an one, subjects the party to imprisonment, &c. with innumerable vexations, at the *mercy!!* of the military officer, who commands the department.

WORSE STILL:——

The requisitionary laws, made by the "Committee of Public Safety" of infamous memory, have *never been repealed*; it is, therefore, in the power of any commanding officer of a district, to put ANY individual *into requisition*, on a simple demand before the prefect, or the mayor of a place, and to send him off packing to the army. Instances have been mentioned to us, in which this power has been exercised, at the request of animosity, when properly backed by a handful of *weighty reasons*;—to the infinite distress of a family, thus deprived of its head:—and to the incalculable disgrace and detriment of the community! Such is the Great Nation! Such is its present *awful* state!

We add, that by intelligence from a young friend, a conscript, who in the battle of Wagram (which our readers will recollect the French termed a decisive and glorious victory) was in that corps of the French army which *last* entered the combat, we learn, that *one half of this corps was destroyed*. The inference is, that of those corps which *first* entered the combat, *nearly the whole was* previously *destroyed*. It is a certain fact, that they were so reduced as not to have been capable of attacking (in the opinion of Prince John of Lichtenstein, who made that observation to the Archduke Charles, and advised his Highness to disregard them); scarcely a thousand remained collected, in order of battle, throughout the field.

The constitution of the French army does not admit of our being more explicit. Yet it may be well to know, that there is a corps reserved *(sub rosâ)* for the reception of conscripts of families of a respectable class and situation in life: where they associate with others of a similar description. The cost of placing a youth in this *reserve* is about twenty-five, or thirty guineas *per annum*. This is taken, under the description of various articles of necessity or use, understood *to be furnished*; but it is much more confidently understood, that it reaches the pocket of the commanding officer, or the general:—100 conscripts at 30 guineas *annually*, is no bad speculation; neither is it a bad instance of the profits of a commanding officer. By such profits the satellites of Buonaparte are induced to support a leader, whom in their hearts they despise!

A friend to whom we are under obligation for the communication of information on this subject, assures us that he has heard several (five or six) French general officers, of whom Augereau was one, severely criticize and condemn the manœuvres of Buonaparte; particularly on occasion of one of his combats, the result of which he called a victory. They saw their men perish uselessly, and contrary to the rules of tactics, by thousands.

ARMENIAN HISTORIANS.

Our men of learning have looked to the east for instruction of various kinds, and have opened to the world the treasures formerly locked up in that now unspoken language, the Sanscrit. They have also studied the Persian with success; and have favoured the public with translations of very interesting articles. The Arabic is patronised by our Universities. These languages have opened to us the histories, &c. of Mahometan or idolatrous nations; and we are not inclined to undervalue the advantages resulting from such labours. Yet we incline to express surprise, that another of the eastern languages, the Armenian, which may boast of works composed in it not less interesting than those of others, if considered simply as history, but entitled to superior attention, when known to contain early particulars of Christian events, should have furnished so little to English literature. We are apt to think too highly of classic writers and western authorities. If we were better acquainted with oriental productions, we should find them useful on a variety of occasions, on which western historians desert us. They state circumstances that would, had they been known, have superseded many controversial discussions among our divines, to say the least; and they would have contributed assistance also, on questions of geography, as well as of ancient history. There is reason to think that among the translations from Greek authors made while Armenia was the seat of learning, many works of eminent historians, and philosophers, lost to us, may yet be extant: so that, independent of what information relating to the country of Armenia, and to the nations immediately around it, might be obtained, research might be further rewarded with discoveries of what the European world of letters has long sighed after in vain.

There is also something pleasing in the consideration that science was never wholly extinct, even in what we call the dark ages; but if one part of the world were involved in darkness, another part enjoyed the blessings and light of knowledge. It may be true that, at this time, Armenia has little to boast of as to science; while Britain stands pre-eminent among nations. Nevertheless, Britain would suffer nothing by availing herself of what was formerly the advantage of Armenia, and adding these stores to the mass of her literary treasures. Whether this would meet with any difficulty, if undertaken by some of our countrymen in India, we know not. We presume however that none would occur proof against resolution; and therefore we shall introduce a few hints on the historical writers of that

country, whose labours, could we appropriate them, would certainly contribute to fill up more than one *hiatus* which we find in the completest histories we at present possess.

.....

The Writers of Armenia are scarcely known in Europe; and the reader may be surprised to learn, that the Academy there was the most celebrated in Asia, during the period of ten centuries, *i. e.* from 440 to the taking of Constantinople in 1455. Its members consisted of theologians, poets, philosophers, historians, astronomers, and translators, well versed in the Greek, Syriac, Arabic, Persian, and Latin languages. The following fact proves that Armenia has always studied to promote instruction and a love of knowledge. Although a kingdom of Asia the farthest removed from Europe, yet a century had scarcely elapsed after the invention of printing, before Armenian presses were successively established in Constantinople, Ispahan, Venice, Trieste, in the Taurid, in Holland, and in India.

We shall notice a few of these historians with their works.

Mar-Ibas Cadina lived about one hundred and fifty years before Christ, and was well versed in the Greek, Chaldaic, Armenian, and other languages. He is the first author who collected the scattered records of Armenia, and arranged them in an historical form. Among the numerous MSS. in the archives of Nineveh, he discovered one written in Greek, which contained this note: "This book was translated from the Chaldean language by order of Alexander the Great; it contains the history of the three first men, *Zerovan*, *Titan*, and *Japetosthes*; that of the children of these three patriarchs; and a recital of celebrated acts during a long course of years." From these sources Mar-Ibas compiled his history of Armenia, which he wrote in Greek and Chaldaic, and presented to Prince Valarsaces, who received it most graciously, and deposited it in the archives of Nisibis; he also caused a marble column to be erected in his palace, with the principal events recorded thereon. From other materials found in Armenia, Mar-Ibas continued the history down to his own times, and wrote the particular history of the first and second Arsaces, as well as that of Valarsaces and of his son. Moses of Choren and others have borrowed from him.

Agatangelus, was secretary to King Tiridates, and wrote the history of his own times. He has dilated much on paganism, temples, statues, and pagan deities; and on the introduction and establishment of Christianity in Armenia. His style is simple and elegant. His work was published at Constantinople, in 4to. in 1709. There is a copy of it in the Imperial Library at Paris.

Glag-Zenob, an abbot, wrote a political and religious history of his own times, in the fourth century. It was printed at Constantinople in 4to.

Puzant-Posdus, a bishop, wrote a general history of Armenia, from the earliest period, down to the year 390. It is divided into six books, the two first of which are lost: the others were printed at Constantinople in one vol. 4to. in 1730. Notwithstanding its prolixity, dryness, and want of arrangement, it contains many interesting circumstances drawn from the records of ancient temples, which fell into the hands of the first founders of Christianity. Procopius has copied from it most of his historical facts relating to Persia and Armenia.

Gorgun flourished in the fifth century, and has left a civil and religious history of Armenia. His style is elegant and lively; sometimes vehement and sublime. The work is only to be met with in MS. and is not very scarce.

Elisha, a learned doctor, in the same century, wrote a history of the wars between Armenia and Persia, and other events, between the years 439 and 463. This work was printed at Constantinople in 1764, and is esteemed a master-piece of eloquence. His style is vigorous and pathetic, and the battles are depicted with such brilliancy of colouring, that the reader might imagine himself to be present.

Chiragasi, a celebrated astronomer in the seventh century, wrote the lives of many illustrious personages in Armenia, and different treatises on the calendar and computation of time. The French have often used them for chronological calculations, and fixing historical data. There is a copy at Paris.

Catholicos, patriarch of Armenia, wrote a history of his country from the time of Haik, down to the year 920, and the chronology of all the patriarchs to his own succession to that dignity. His history is written with all the pathos of eloquence, and is celebrated for its order and correctness. It ranks as high among the Armenians as Livy does among the Latins. The Imperial Library, in Paris, possesses a copy of this valuable work.

Erez of Edessa lived in the twelfth century, and has left us a history of Armenia, from 954 to 1128. The contemporary facts are stated with great exactness and precision. He details at large the events of his own country, of the neighbouring nations, and the crusades. There are two copies in MS. at Paris.

Anesi, in the same century, compiled a chronicon, containing the genealogy of the patriarchs from Adam to our Saviour; details on the posterity of Shem, Ham, and Japhet; and a chronology of the kings and

patriarchs of Armenia, according to the Olympic, Christian, and Armenian era, down to 1164. The work is precise and methodical;—the chronology has been continued by other hands to the year 1337, but it wants the exactness of Anezi. There is a fine MS. copy of these works at Paris.

Glaexi Nerses, patriarch of Armenia, was one of its greatest poets: he flourished in the twelfth century. He has admirably versified the history of Armenia down to his own times, and composed a prosopopetic and tragic poem on the capture of Edessa. He has left many familiar and encyclic letters; some in verse, others in prose: they throw great light on the civil and ecclesiastical history of Armenia. We cannot too much admire the charms of his style, and the inimitable harmony of his verses. Superb editions of his works have been published in Amsterdam, Venice, Constantinople, and in Russia.

Vartan Vunagan, composed a history of Armenia, from the creation to the year 1267, containing many observations on the adjacent countries. This author was versed in several of the oriental languages, and had consulted various archives and ancient documents. All that he relates of antiquity is founded on the testimony of magi, pagan priests, and Jewish, Persian, and Arabian authors. The only copy known, is in the Armenian convent at Venice.

[*To be continued.*]

MERMAID.

[From the Gentleman's Magazine.]

Society's Hall, Oct. 16.

Mr. Urban,

The letters from Caithness respecting the Mermaid, which have lately appeared in the public prints, having excited considerable attention, the Glasgow Philosophical Society, by their Secretary, wrote to the Rev. Mr. Mackay, Minister of Reay, to ascertain the authenticity of these documents. The following polite answer was, in due course, received by the Society.—*James Watt*, Pres.

Sir, In terms of your and the Philosophical Society's request, I have to inform you that my daughter wrote a letter to Mrs. Innes, Dowager of Sandside, concerning the strange phænomenon seen near this place, merely for private information; without the smallest suspicion of any other use to be made of it. But, having excited Sir John Sinclair's curiosity, he obtained a copy of this letter, and it seems that by one of his friends it found its way to the English Newspapers. Though I never saw the letter, either originally or in the papers, I have good reason to suppose that it is a genuine document. With regard to the animal's timidity, I have only to say, that two servant-maids and a boy being at the time down among the rocks, it was the cries of the boy that made it first disappear. It soon re-appeared farther out in the sea; and ultimately disappeared, after having taken its course a considerable way along the shore, the spectators following, and walking on until they lost hope of its coming up again. The schoolmaster of Thurso's letter is also genuine; and he is a gentleman whose veracity is not called in question.—I am respectfully, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,

David Mackay, *Reay, Oct.* 3.

James Boag, Esq. Sec. Phil. So.
High-street, Glasgow.

Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. pp. 118, 508, for the letters referred to.

CAUSE OF INJURY FROM THE CULINARY USE OF COPPER VESSELS.

It is well known, that the use of copper vessels in cookery, has been attended with fatal consequences; and that it is justly dreaded. Notwithstanding this, a variety of articles are boiled, &c. in such vessels, without acquiring any injurious qualities. An ingenious French chemist, M. Proust, determined to discover, if possible, the cause of these contradictory effects. He boiled for above an hour, in a copper vessel, a quantity of strong vinegar, *which completely filled the vessel.* The most active re-agents, such as sulphurated hydrogen, did not discover the smallest effect produced on the liquor by the copper.—He found, however, that the copper becomes oxided (rusted) only when the vessel is *not full*; but a portion of its surface is exposed to the action of the atmosphere, the oxygen of which combines with it. This theory he verified by many experiments. The heat produced during the time of boiling, by greatly dilating the air which comes into contact with the copper, prevents this combination. The accidents, then, which sometimes follow on the use of copper vessels, are occasioned by *suffering liquids to cool in them*, during which time the air has access to the surface of the copper.

This theory certainly explains by what means it may happen that one person shall use with safety, and consider as not unwholesome, the same vessel, which another person shall use and find extremely nauseous and deleterious. Some such cases have been the subjects of public inquiry, and have proved very perplexing to medical men.

Our domestic dames will also perceive by this suggestion, the reason why cleanliness is their security when their culinary vessels become partly untinned, &c. by continued use,

FRENCH BIRDS IN CAGES: OR, WHISTLING AND SINGING RENDERED SUBSERVIENT TO INTERCOURSE IN IMPRISONMENT.

That the French are a very ingenious and inventive people, is readily acknowledged; and in nothing, is this quality more evident, than in those devices to which their military officers have had recourse, to amuse and circumvent those whom they intended to subdue. They cannot always be vindicated, in the judgment of strict honour and integrity: yet on some occasions, as on that which we are now to introduce, it would be moroseness, rather than morality, to impugn the alleviation of sufferings, by means of a skilful application of ingenuity.

We have no need to bring to recollection, the imprisonment of several French general officers, who were induced to seek their personal safety, by quitting the French army, then in insurrection, after the famous *tenth of August*. These were arrested in their attempt to escape to Holland; and were first seized by the King of Prussia: from his custody they passed into that of Austria, and were long confined in the castle of Olmutz. It is to the honour of Madame de la Fayette, that she desired, and obtained, leave to share the captivity of her husband: but other wives were not so happy.

To maintain some intercourse with his family, M. de Pusy, one of the imprisoned party, concealed a tooth-pick, and mingling his spittle (not seldom his *tears*) with soot, he contrived to write in the blank pages of some pious works, which he hired from a bookseller in the town, such information as he desired should reach his wife. It is true, that he was never without a guard in his room, but this guard having little taste for the *pious meditations* contained in the works procured by M. de Pusy, he slept, as many others do when such things are in question. That the bookseller had *weighty reasons* for tolerating the destruction of his treatises on godliness need not to be doubted.

Moreover, it so happened, that although each of these prisoners was kept solitary, yet they were within hearing of each other, when standing at the windows of their respective chambers. To improve this advantage they bethought themselves of the following method:—There is at Paris a number of tunes, called airs of the *Pont Neuf*, or those popular ballads that were sung at the corners of the streets, and on other public places. The words belonging to these airs, were so well known, that to strike up a few of the notes, was to recall the words, which they accompanied. The captives at Olmutz gradually composed for themselves, a musical vocabulary, by whistling these notes at their windows, and this vocabulary after a while became so complete, and even *rich*, that two or three notes from each air formed their alphabet, and effected their intercourse. They communicated to each other, by this mean, news concerning their families, the progress of the war, and when by good fortune one of them procured a gazette, he *whistled* the contents of it to his partners in suffering. When any event particularly interested them, we may suppose, the *chorus* was proportionately loud and general.

The commander of the fortress was constantly informed of these unaccountable concerts. He listened; he set spies; but the whole being a *language of convention*, the most practised musician would have failed, in detecting the intention and real *expression* of the notes he heard. In vain was whistling forbid: was whistling ever made a crime? was it ever punished? At length the Austrian was tired out; and confined himself to convictions, that among the most difficult things in nature, was that of keeping Frenchmen from whistling and singing!

ASTRONOMICAL PREDICTIONS.—LUNAR CYCLES.

A short time ago a paper was circulated, containing predictions of what weather we might expect in England during several months; with a general character of the whole year, This was attributed to Dr. Herschell; and said to have been deduced by him from astronomical observations. The Dr. finding it obtained credit by this means, thought it proper to deny the paper, publicly. We have suspected that something to this purpose might be *conjectured*, by adverting to the lunar period of *nineteen years*, which bringing repeatedly the same aspects of the principal heavenly bodies to the influence of which our globe is subjected, might also bring the same seasons, as resulting from the same causes. The registers of seasons, &c. have of late years been so accurately kept, that much may be expected from comparisons between the later series of momoranda: for instance, those made during the latter half of the last century or earlier: by which three or four revolutions might be compared, and their influences (within certain limits) be either admitted and confirmed, or denied and confuted. Perhaps some hints might be given in the ensuing month of January of the general character of the year 1810. We are far enough from placing any confidence in the astrological predictions of Messrs. Moore, Wing, and Partridge, as delivered to the world in these degenerate days; yet we think it likely that some general ideas might be deduced from observations grounded on experience.

SALT MINES LOST TO AUSTRIA,

BY THE TREATY OF VIENNA: THE PRODUCTS OF THOSE RESERVED: WITH QUERIES ON THE ORIGIN OF SALT.

The city of Wieliczka, in Gallicia, the salt pits of which are to be possessed in common by the sovereigns of Austria and Saxony, according to the late treaty of peace between Austria and France, contains a parcel, or parcels, of miserable wooden huts, and scarcely any better buildings. It stands immediately over an enormous mountain of salt, which is covered by about twenty fathoms of earth. The mine is divided into three stories, one below the other; each is about thirty fathoms in height, about two thousand fathoms in length, and four hundred in breadth. Insomuch that those who explore these mines affirm, that whoever would devote *six hours* every day to the examination of them, would employ six weeks in visiting the whole of these subterraneous vaults.

The valne of the products of this mine is estimated at 300,000 ducats annually. Besides losing a moiety of this income, Austria loses the salt pits of Hallein near Salzburgh, which, with those of Berchtoldsgaden, yield 387,000 quintals of salt yearly.

From the shores of the Adriatic sea also, a quantity of salt was procured every year; in 1805, Austria relinquished the salt-pits of Hall.

Notwithstanding these losses of mines of this valuable mineral, Austria is not destitute of salt springs. Not far from Wieliczka, is the rich source of salt, Bochnia, which is of vast extent, though not more than twelve salt-pits have hitherto been in operation at the same time. This is still retained by the emperor. Beside the refineries of Wieliczka and Bochnia, there were in Gallicia fourteen salt works belonging to the sovereign, and two hundred salt works belonging to private proprietors, which produced 900,000 quintals of salt, annually. Hallstadt and Ischel at the source of the Fraun, in higher Austria, furnished annually 660,000 quintals: the salt works of Styria furnished 154,000 quintals, and those of Hungary 800,000 quintals.

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These salt mines are among the most perplexing as well as surprising objects to which the investigation of naturalists can be directed. Are they immense deposits of salt formed by settlings from the sea in former ages? Is the saltness of the sea owing to the dissolution of similar masses, to which the otherwise fresh waters of the Ocean having had access, have thereby been rendered salt? Was salt one of the constituent elements of the original creation? or is it a secondary production? In Ethiopia there are mountains of salt, and the substance of the salt they yield is so extremely hard that it serves the purposes of circulation as a medium of commerce: it is truly a *rock*. These mountains, if we rightly understand the descriptions of them, rise high *above* the surface of the earth: the mines of Austria lie deep *below* the general level of the country around them: each of these natural collections of salt is inexhaustible. Elsewhere salt springs are found, and water impregnated with the mineral is drawn up (pumped up) and afterwards refined, as at Upton in Worcestershire; while in other places, as on the borders of the Caspian [Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1251] the waters exposed to the action of the air, supply incredible masses of salt, year after year, without any sensible diminution. In these stores nature presents salt in a pure and perfect state: not so, in that immense and more than inexhaustible repository the Ocean from whence the salt used in our island is drawn. In sea water, salt is found in various proportions, but always mingled with earth, by which its quality is debased. These it should be the object of the refiner and salt-boiler to separate: so that, when the product of his labours is applied to the purpose of resisting putrefaction, and counteracting the decomposing properties of the atmosphere, the viands committed to its protecting power, should be effectually secured, and preserved.

The revenue, drawn by this country from its salt works, is among the most considerable resources of the state; but that the duty on this *necessary* article is all profit to the nations is not the opinion of the most judicious statesmen; it is to the weight of the duties that the impurities by which British salt is depraved are attributed.

METHOD OF PACKING TREES AND PLANTS.

The valuable application of the long white moss of the marshes, to the packing of young trees for exportation, by Mr. Wm. Curtis, of the Botanic Garden, Brompton, is done by squeezing out part of the moisture from the moss, and laying courses of it about three inches thick, interposed with other courses of the trees (shortened in their branches and roots), stratum above stratum, till the box is filled, when the whole must be trodden down, and the lid properly secured. The trees will want no further care during a voyage of six, seven, or twelve months, as the moss is wonderfully retentive of moisture, whilst its antiseptic quality prevents fermentation or putrefaction. In fact, vegetation proceeds even in this confined state, and blanched and tender shoots are formed, which must be gradually inured to the external light and air. This white moss is very common in most parts of Europe and America, which renders the application more easy, and the discovery more important.

ERUPTION OF ETNA.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 342.]

Copy of a Letter from a British Officer in Sicily, to his Friends in Scotland.

Messina, April 24, 1809.

On the morning of the 27th of March, about 7 o'clock, advices of an eruption of Etna were conveyed hither, by a very swift courier, a cloud of black ashes from the mountain top, which is 50 miles distant in a straight line. These ashes borne on a hard gale of wind, showered into the town in such quantities, that several cart loads might have been collected from the streets and house tops. They resembled gunpowder; so much so indeed, that an Irish soldier, in the citadel, called out, "Blood and turf! the wind "has blown open the magazine doors, and "here's all the powder blowing about the "barracks."

Soon after daylight, an awful bellowing and horizontal shaking of the mountain excited a general alarm among the inhabitants of its vast regions. Uncertain where the calamity might fall, many deserted their houses. This shock was immediately succeeded by a furious eruption of ashes from the great crater, which formed immense clouds, and covered an amazing extent of country. So violent was the discharge, that a vast quantity overspread the country, many miles to windward of the spot whence they issued.

On the evening of the same day, an eruption of lava took place at a short distance below, whose terrible stream flowed down the mountain about three miles, and then divided into two branches. This volcano soon ceased burning, and another broke out next day, with greater fury than the former, about five miles lower down, at a place called Monte Negro. This one displayed three vast columns of flame and smoke, and its lava extended, in a few days, across the woody region, to the distance of three or four leagues. Hitherto we have heard of no guide bold enough to conduct the curious traveller as far as either of these eruptions, because of the vast and deceitful heaps of snow and ashes scattered about the two upper regions of the mountain; nor has any person, I believe, been yet so rash as to ascend higher than one which broke out two hours after the first alarm, about twelve miles below Monte Negro, and eight west of Lingua Grossa, a town on the north east side, near the foot of Etna. This eruption has formed a row of craters, within a space of about two miles, forming, with the others, an irregular line, running in a north-east direction from the top of the mountain.

From the dark bosom of a wood of tall firs and huge oaks, spread over steep and craggy hills and close valleys, conceive twelve craters or mouths, two successingly, and the rest at intervals, with a noise like a tremendous chorus of several thousand cannons, muskets, and sky rockets, discharging flame, and showers of burning rocks of various forms and all magnitudes, from several yards in diameter down to the smallest pebble, which according to their weight and bulk, ascend from 200 to 1000 feet.—The two forementioned craters, (or rather double crater) the lowest of the row down the mountain, formed the principal object of this awful and magnificent scene—they were the only craters which did not seem to labour. Their joint emissions had encompassed them with a black oblong hill of ashes and lava stones: 30 yards above the top of which their mingling flames furiously ascended, in one immense blaze, which seemed 100 yards in breadth. Amidst this blaze, vast showers of rocks, rising and falling, were continually passing each other. About the middle of the whole line of craters was situated one, which laboured the most, and made the loudest, the heaviest, the highest, and the most dangerous discharges; from the rocks of which our party twice narrowly escaped; one or two, of considerable size, falling within a pace of us:—I think the lava flowed only from a few of the chief craters, particularly the double one. During the emissions of rock and flame, the boiling matter was seen, in slow undulating waves, issuing through the sides, close to the bottom of the black hills of ashes. The double crater appeared completely isolated by the lava of the others. Just below it, all the lavas uniting formed one grand stream of various breadths, from half a mile to 50 yards, which leaving the fir wood, pursued its destructive course down a rocky part of the mountain, interspersed with oaks; until, about five miles below the double crater, it entered some vineyards, after dividing into two branches, the principal one of which advancing a mile farther, directly threatened the house of Baron Carri. Within 200 yards of this house, it entered a hollow way, which, it was hoped, would turn its course; but, going on according to the direction of the impelling fluid behind, its loose rocks rolling off the main body, soon filled up the small ravine, and formed a causeway for itself to pass. The other branch took the direction of Lingua Grossa, and arrived near the Baron Cagnone's house, whose inhabitants, as well as those of the town, were trembling for their property, when the eruption ceased.

The stream sometimes branched off and joined again, forming islands as it flowed along.—Sometimes its banks were formed by the sides of ravines; but where the coun-

try was open, it formed its own, which, from the porous nature of the lava, imbibed the cool air, and soon hardened into lofty banks of many feet in thickness. It gradually thickened in advancing, until about four miles from the crater, when it began to assume the appearance of a vast rugged mound of black rocks, or stones and cinders, moving almost impereceptibly along. By daylight, the appearance of this amazing stream, or moving mound, was black, and might be compared to a long tract of ploughed ground, moving and smoking along, raised on banks from fifteen to forty feet high. The end of it, however, presented a bold front of vivid fire, about fifteen or sixteen feet high, and eighty paces in extent.—While it moved forward in a body, the loose stones and cinders, presenting less resistance to the stream behind, impelled in a continual succession from the top, rolled cracking down its rough sloping sides and front, advancing before the main body, and burning the grass, the weeds, and grape vines, like light troops skirmishing on the front and flanks of an army marching in solid columns.

I never saw a painting which gave me any thing like a correct idea of lava, yet it appears no difficult task. I could discern nothing of the fluid part of the stream; yet, until somewhat cooled by flowing several miles, it must be liquid immediately underneath the thin light crusted surface. Just after issuing from the crater, I should think it flowed at the rate of four miles an hour; half way down the stream (whose whole extent, when the eruption ceased, was about six miles) a mile and a half an hour; and so on, gradually decreasing in velocity to the most advanced part, where its progress was a few hundred yards a day.

The night view of the eruption and stream of lava, was truly grand and terrific. The rocks emitted from the craters displayed a white heat and the flames an intense red; when the adjacent hills and valleys were covered by a shower of rocks, and they appeared for a time, beautifully spangled with stars, whose silver brightness, as well as that of the burning trees, formed a no less admirable contrast to the flames of the crater, than did the evening songs of the birds to the bellowing of the mountain. The lava was a fancied infernal fire, streaked with black and red, presenting a horrid contrast to the dark surrounding scenery. Here down the rocky slopes, it rolled a cataract of fire; there, it displayed floating mounts crowned with imagined fortresses. Trees were seen as if growing from the fire, whose parched branches and burning trunks exhibited the idea of desolation with all its horrors.

The country about Lingua Grossa, Pie Monte and other places on that side of the mountain, now lies covered with ashes, three or four inches in depth. Though some lands have suffered by lava, many have been manured by ashes, and the whole island is freed from the dread of earthquakes for some time to come. Thus we find,

"All partial evil universal good."

Except the inhabitants likely to suffer, little concern or curiosity was expressed by the Sicilians. Even the Baron Carri, whose house was so much in danger, with superstitious obstinacy rejected, for a long while, every proposal of the British officers for removing his property, "No, no," he always replied, "let it be as God wills it." At length, however, self-interest prevailed, the solitary walls alone remained. But when the lava had arrived within 200 yards of this deserted habitation, the eruption ceased, to the great joy of the natives, who attributed this mercy to the merits and interference of the patron saints, whose images were daily brought from Castilone (a distance of three miles) in procession, during the progress of this calamity, and placed, while mass was performed, amidst the tears of a wretched multitude, a few yards in front of a slow advancing fire. This procession was composed of the miserable and ragged natives, of both sexes and all ages, crying and sobbing, beating their breasts, tearing their hair, and flogging their backs in penance, while the priests were calling on all their saints to assist them. On their way to the lava, they stopped at the Baron's house, from the balcony of which the chief priest, with the most violent gestures of grief, delivered a short sermon, in which he told them, the eruption was a judgment upon their sins, and recommended to them to mend their lives, and pray to all the saints to intercede for them. Every pause of this discourse was filled with a general burst of tears, beating of breasts, tearing of hair, and flogging of backs. I was never more affected by any scene of public distress.

What mortal dare to think he breathes a single moment without divine assistance! How feeble, how insignificant does he feel, who stands within 200 yards of these furious volcanoes. What must be the pangs of his heart, who beholds his earthly property, his native fields in a few hours irrecoverably overwhelmed! Transitory, compared with this, are all the other scourges of the earth. The fertility swept away by floods and tempests, by war and by pestilence, is shortly succeeded by smiling plenty.—The fields of Austerlitz and Jena, already revive from their late desolation. Even Spain may perhaps smile ere long; but many successive generations, with hopeless sighs, must view the black and barren rocks which have buried the native lands of their unhappy forefathers!

MR. ELPHINSTON.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,

I now send you the letters alluded to in the memoirs of Mr. Elphinston, published in your last number, (Pan. Vol. VII. p. 529.) and with them a letter to myself, lately received, by placing which at the head of the others, you will greatly oblige

Your obedient servant,

R. C. DALLAS.

Chelsea, December 16th 1809.

A Letter from the Rev. William Hawtayne, to R. C. Dallas.

Caledonia, November 28, 1809.

My dear Sir,

Your letter of the 7th instant, came to my hands only yesterday, having been at home for the last three weeks; which will account for my not paying it quicker attention. You are certainly at full liberty, to make any use you please of what I have said of our respected friend. It was the sincere ebullition of truth, according to my own sentiments, and though I may say I am sorry, in not being able, situated as I am, to contribute to the honour of his memory and character, I am convinced that my silence will not be regretted. With regard to the tenour of his life, there can be but one opinion, for he was an honest, upright man; and from his works, much, no doubt, might be produced highly to his credit. But he was as much unacquainted with the world, as if he had passed his days in a monastery. His own integrity, perhaps, taught him to talk of mankind, as they should be, not as they really are. So that he was often led to give praise, where it was not due, in a manner that might have exposed him to the imputation of being a flatterer. This, you will say, was erring on the right side. On general subjects, therefore, enough may be found to do him lasting honour. And I am glad, on this score, to have him in such hands.

I perfectly agree with you, that Mrs. Elphinston's conduct has been truly exemplary; his friends will ever respect her most highly. In remembering his spotless character, they will remember the exceeding degree, in which his wife contributed to his happiness. Without such a friend and helpmate, the provision made for him would have failed in its purport; for Mr. Elphinston was as unfit to take care of himself, as any man I ever met with. With wishing you every success in all your undertakings, particularly in this,*

I am, dear Sir, Yours, very sincerely,

WILLIAM HAWTAYNE.

* This was added, in consequence of my declaring an intention, to publish a volume, for Mrs. Elphinston, to consist of a selection of Mr. Elphinston's writings and letters, preceded by a more detailed memoir of him, and a portrait—an intention in which, I trust, I shall be supported by the public.

From Mr. Elphinston to Mrs. Strahan.

How shall I impart to you, what must fill you at once with pleasure, and with pain? The happy departure of our dear, dear mother, who was last night, about seven, delivered from the longest increase of constant suffering, that ever, perhaps, exercised the patience of a mortal; but, in all, God was gracious.; her patience persisted, and obtained the victory. For about a week past, excess of distress and of weakness, with an utter inability, of rest or sustenance, sometimes deprived our dear mother of her wonted distinctness; but, in the main, her consciousness of innocence, the humble confidence she has immoveably placed in the goodness of God, her Creator and Redeemer, preserved her almost cheerful, in the midst of pain; till at length she seemed to have blunted the sting of death himself, and with the most edifying, and most amiable serenity, she resigned her spirit into the hands of God who gave it: but not without blessing you, and yours, and me a few hours before, in the most solemn manner her enfeebled powers could express. She received the holy communion on Sunday morning, as her last and best *viaticum* (or provision), having taken little other refreshment for some days; except, perhaps, a little jelly, or a mouthful of wine and water; all yesterday she was perfectly distinct, and charmingly serene to the last.

I have met with abundance of kindness, and sympathy from all our friends; particularly Miss Garioch, who begs to make her compliments of condolence (as, I may say, do all the rest) in the sincerest manner.

And now, my dear sister, allow me to give you the advice I am myself on all hands receiving; but which is easier to give than to take, though not the less indispensible. Nothing can indeed forbid yielding some time to nature; who, I thank God, has done tolerably her duty to me. But afterwards I hope, we shall feel what we can now only express, great thankfulness, for the so long enjoyment of so uncommon a parent; and for the unspeakable patience and other virtues and graces of her life; of which the happy, though humble consciousness, afforded such consolation at the last. Oh! may we, and all, where her influence, or example can extend; oh! may we *live her life, that our latter end may be like her's!*

The coffining is just performed, with much decency, as without affectation, according to her own dear injunctions, which to

us, will ever be sacred. The interment is to be to-morrow at five in the afternoon, of which I hope to give you an account, by next post, in the mean time, I shall not forbid you to mingle your tears with mine; the tears of nature with the thanks of reason.

I mean to leave this house, which can afford me very small comfort, in a few days; and move to a little house, in the Fountain-Close, where I shall become the doctor's nearer neighbour; though indeed he has been ever a near neighbour to me, particularly upon the present occasion, on which I have been obliged, not a little, to his assistance.

May God comfort and support you and yours; and grant us a happy meeting, when we may pour our souls into each other more freely! my frequent prayer, who am ever your own

JAMES ELPHINSTON.

Edinburgh, September 11, 1750.

From Dr. Johnson.

Dear Sir,

You have, as I find by every kind of evidence, lost an excellent mother; and I hope you will not think me incapable of partaking of your grief. I have a mother, now eighty-two years of age; whom therefore I must soon lose, unless it please God, that she rather should mourn for me. I read the letters, in which you relate your mother's death to Mrs. Strahan; and I think I do myself honour, when I tell you that I read them with tears. But tears are neither to me nor to you of any farther use, when once the tribute of nature has been paid. The business of life summonses us away from useless grief; and calls to the exercise of those virtues, of which we are lamenting our deprivation. The greatest benefit which one friend can confer upon another, is to guard, and incite and elevate his virtues. This your mother will still perform, if you diligently preserve the memory of her life, and of her death: a life, so far as I can learn, useful, wise and innocent; and a death, resigned, peaceful and holy. I cannot forbear to mention that neither reason nor revelation denies you to hope, that you may encrease her happiness by obeying her precepts, and that she may, in her present state, look with pleasure upon every act of virtue, to which her instructions or example have contributed. Whether this be more than a pleasing dream, or a just opinion of separate spirits, is indeed of no great importance to us, when we consider ourselves as acting under the eye of God. Yet surely there is something pleasing in the belief, that our separation from those whom we love, is merely corporeal; and it may be a great incitement to virtuous friendship, if it can be made probable, that a union, which has received the divine approbation, shall continue to eternity.

There is one expedient, by which you may in some degree continue her presence. If you write down minutely, what you can remember of her from your earliest years; you will read it with great pleasure, and receive from it many hints of soothing recollections, when time shall remove her yet farther from you, and your grief shall be matured to veneration. To this, however painful for the present, I cannot but advise you, as to a source of comfort and satisfaction in the time to come: for all comfort and all satisfaction, is sincerely wished you by, dear Sir,

Your most obliged, most obedient
And most humble servant,

Sept. 25, 1750. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

From Mr. E. to Dr. Johnson.

Dear Sir,

While I doubted my ability of making a suitable return to your former letter, the unexpected as unmerited comfort, and next to inspired excellence of last Sunday's, filled me with a transport of gratitude and admiration, which still almost totally deprives me of the power of speaking it; the first sentiment I was capable of expressing, was a rapture of thankfulness to the great creator and comforter of the world, that still such a friend remained in it; and then, that I, who can plead so small a claim, or promise so poor a return; that I should possess such a share in a friendship, which orators have preached, poets have painted, and princes have wished in vain. But I shall not tire you, with all you have made me feel; nor offend your delicacy with praise, as undesired as deserved. Be it my glory to improve your exalted precepts; and so to cultivate that benevolence, as to preserve such a correspondent!

The treasures of my dear mother's letters, which I have been long amassing, and which I shall ever guard with veneration, will greatly facilitate the painful, though pious task you prescribe: which it might indeed almost wholly save me; but which I am fully determined by your sage advice, literally to perform. If I shall eagerly embrace every scheme that can perpetuate the memory, and even the presence, of my beloved, my honoured guardian; that can preserve and invigorate those important lessons, to which I owe all I have that is valuable; all that has been my past, that constitutes my present, or shall found my future happiness; with how much greater ardour shall I then pursue a method, which I am fond to believe may increase the felicity of my best benefactress; or which may at least animate a piety lasting as my life, in return of a piety lasting as hers? Long may, dear Sir, you possess your long possessed parent; and

late may my duty of congratulations be turned into my debt of condolence! Some of my friends, to whom I communicated your letter, have insisted with me to put it into *Scot's Magazine*, for the benefit of my country. But, however sensible I am of its uncommon value, and of the consolation it might convey to thousands, who cannot boast such a correspondent; yet, certain scruples have obliged me to deny the benevolent request; in hopes that I shall easily prevail with you, Sir, to favour the public with an essay, comprising the principal thoughts of the letter, and purposely adapted to still more extensive utility. Though I would not willingly lavish my private treasures, far less publish ought without its author's leave; I shall join with no less ardour in the public gratitude, that you shall have so extended the happiness, without impairing the honour conferred on one, whose glory it is to subscribe himself, dear Sir, your most obliged, and most obedient servant,

JAMES ELPHINSTON.

Edinburgh, October 4, 1750.

From Mr. E. to Dr. Johnson.

I thought you, dear Sir, in my debt, but alas! my sister's letter, which I yesterday received, proves me very deeply in yours. And oh! that I were as able as willing to pay. Your tender friendship and exalted genius flew unasked to my aid, when I lost my, then, nearest and dearest relation: oh! that I could now minister equal comfort to you, bereft of a nearer and dearer. I can indeed (and am proud to own it) participate your sorrow, if hence it can find any alleviation; and do with the more tender sensibility join in mourning your loss, that I now can, from tasting a like happy union, judge what must have been your enjoyment. To paint my notion of the latter were to augment your grief; my idea of the former is scarce to myself supportable. It forces however upon me a consideration, which I have hitherto been willing to banish from my mind; that the strongest human tie must one day be broken, that the happiest pair one day must part; that one shall probably go a moment before the other, to complete perhaps the probation of both, and prepare their eternal reunion. For me, therefore, it is good to sorrow with you, as well as to hope. But surely, my dear friend, it were as bold as unnecessary for me to offer any hints either of consolation or counsel to a sufferer, who has so powerfully taught the public in general, and me in particular, to indulge nature within the limits of reason, and to exalt the man into the Christian.

But, since that modesty, which ever accompanies superior merit, has prompted your grief to seek the aid it used to convey; in obedience I must answer, and in justice declare, that, of the various liniments which allayed my distress, none was equal to your public, far less to your private productions. Other sources of solace you know better than myself. I have therefore only to mix my tears with yours, and to wish you every inward and outward help in this your time of need. Nor can I doubt but the religion and virtue whose cause you have so effectually espoused, will support under every pressure their brave, their faithful advocate. In this persuasion, as in every good wish to Mr. Johnson, I must be joined, not only by my dearest, who feels most tenderly for him; but by all the sensible and the worthy of this kingdom, who, though mourning that the *Rambler* is come to the end of his labours, cannot but congratulate themselves as well as him, that his labours have ended as they begun. How happy must I therefore deem myself in privately sharing with your sorrow or joy, and in styling myself with equal tenderness and truth, dearest Sir, your most obliged, most respectful, and most affectionate servant,

JAMES ELPHINSTON.

Edinburgh, March 26, 1752.

To Dr. Johnson.

Dear Sir,

I have just learned my new debt of condolence; of which the greatness does but put me in mind, how little you need its payment. While I must however grieve with you, through a friendship, where gratitude is but a feebler impulse, it is some joy for me to understand, that no distance, either of place, or of time; no immediate attention, of whatever importance; has been able even to blunt those filial feelings, which are inseparable from a noble mind. But, though affection and sympathy claim both their indulgence; I may at least return the kind hint you lent me, on a like occasion; that "tears are neither to you nor to me, of any farther use, when once the tribute of nature has been paid."

I need not, dear Sir, insinuate to you, that neither your parent nor mine was called away, till weary with age, and ripe for heaven; any more than that the longer we were blest with their company on earth, the shorter shall be our separation from them.

Meantime I think, but again with you, that duty even to the dead, as well as the living, bids us moderate that grief we would not stifle; and return, as soon as possible, to the exercise of those faculties, which the worthies we mourn have transmitted us for the service of a world, that never stands more in need of their aid, than when she seems least to deserve it.

I hope to find you the first day the weather will allow me, enforcing those precepts you both publicly and privately inculcate with so singular power, by a still more powerful example. For, as every solace is your due from at least every Briton; as proud must I be to contribute my little peculiar, as to think how peculiarly it is your due from, dearest Sir, your most affectionate, as most obliged,

JAMES ELPHINSTON.

Brompton, February 22d 1752.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE IN REQUEST: IMPROVED VALUE OF PRODUCTS BY ITS ADOPTION.

The peaceful rivalship of the plough and the spade, to whatever heights it may be carried between two nations, has never met with our censure; on the contrary, we have cheered those engaged in it, while we have endeavoured to expose the false glories of the ambitious. It is to the honour of our island, that this field of battle is yielded to us by our rival, and that among the most popular works publishing at Paris, and confessedly among the most useful, is "A Course of English Agriculture," edited by M. Pictet. This Course, in fact, forms a part of the *Bibliothèque Britannique* of that writer; but he has been induced to comply with solicitations to publish it in a separate treatise, for the benefit of French agriculturists.

M. Pictet is a native of Geneva; his associate in the promotion of agriculture is M. Fellemberg, who has procured models of the most desirable implements of agriculture, from England and elsewhere, to which he had added improvements, to meet his own purposes; and he has formed an experimental farm on a large scale, at Hofwyl, in Switzerland. Here he educates youth *professionally* to the management of farms, and endeavours to shew them the best methods of procedure. The expence of this institution was for some years supposed to exceed the profit; but at length M. Fellemberg has published a statement, shewing very satisfactory results.

It appears from the comparison instituted, that on a space of 32,600 French feet, by the usual course of agriculture in Switzerland under the old management, the product would have been worth no more than 25 French livres; and that in land of the best quality, and under the best management heretofore practiced, the same space of ground would have yielded products to the value of 63 livres: whereas the medium profit of the arable lands of Hofwyl is 176 livres, on the same extent of land. The calculations which justify this report, are said to have been published, and submitted to the closest examination.

M. Pictet, in the course of his work observes, that much remains to be done in England ere the state of agriculture can be deemed perfect: we agree with him in this opinion. We believe, too, that every year makes some progress towards that desirable state; notwithstanding which exertions, there will be abundant opportunities for those who come after, to improve on our labours.

SAXON CHRONICLE.

Specimen of the Saxon Language, being a Description of Britain, from the Saxon Chronicle, with a Translation as nearly literal as the different Idioms of the two Languages will admit.

This work was a Record kept by the Monastery of Peterborough, of the principal events of each year as they occurred. Those which took place before the year 664, in which the monastery was founded, were extracted from earlier writers, and do not enable us to judge of the progressive improvements, or variations, in the language.

Brittene igland is ehta hund miles lang and two hund brad. And her sind on this igland fif gethcode, Englisc and Brittisc and Wilsc and Scyttisc and Pyhtisc and Bocleden. Erst weron bugend thises landes Brittes, tha coman of Armenia and gesætan suthewearde Bryttene ærost. Tha gelamp hit that Pyhtas coman suthan of Scitthian mid langum scipum na manegum and tha coman ærost on north Yhernian up, and thær bædo Scottas that hi ther moston wunian. Ac hi noldan heora lyfan forthan hi ewædon tha Scottas we cow magon theah-hwathere rædgelæron. We witan other egland her be easton, ther ge magon eardian gif ge willath, and gif hwa cow withstent we cow fultumiath that ge hit magon gegangan. Tha ferdon tha Pyhtas and geferdon this land northanweard; and sutheuweard it hefdon Brittas swa we ær ewedon.

Translation.

The British island is eight hundred miles long, and three hundred broad; and there are on this island five nations, English, British or Welch, Scottish, Pictish and Roman. The first inhabitants of this land were the British; they came from Armenia, and settled in the southern part of Britain first. Then happened it that the Picts came from the south part of Scythia with long ships not many, and they came first to the north of Ireland, and there asked the Scots that they might abide there. But they were unwilling to give them leave, so forthwith answered the Scots we are only able to assist you with advice; we know another island that is east, there you may inhabit if you are willing, and if they withstand you, we will assist you that you may drive them away. Then departed the Picts and entered this land northward; and southward the British had it as we before said.

WAGES OF LABOUR,

AS FIXED BY THE MAGISTRATES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF CHESTER, MET AT CHESTER IN APRIL, 1597.

[*From Sir F. Eden's State of the Poor.*]

	Wages by the Year with meat & drink.			Wages by the Year without meat & drink.			Wages by the Day with meat & drink.	
	L.	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
A smith	1	11	8	5	0	0	0	2
A wheel-wright	2	0	0	5	10	0	0	2½
A plough-wright	1	10	0	5	0	0	0	2
A master carpenter	2	13	4	5	13	4	0	4
A servant carpenter	1	0	0	3	10	0	0	1
A joiner	1	10	0	4	0	0	0	2
A rough mason	1	6	8	5	0	0	0	2
A plasterer	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	2
A sawyer	1	8	0	4	10	0	0	2
A lime-maker	1	3	0	4	6	8	0	2
A bricklayer	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	2⅔
A brickman	1	6	0	4	10	0	0	2
A tyler	1	5	0	3	13	4	0	2
A slater	1	6	0	4	0	0	0	2½
A mill-wright	1	3	4	5	10	0	0	3
A tile-maker	1	10	0	4	0	0	0	2
A linen-weaver	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
A turner	0	16	0	3	0	0	0	1
A woollen-weaver	1	8	0	3	12	8	0	1
A miller	1	10	0	4	0	0	0	2
A fuller	1	6	0	3	13	4	0	1½
A walker	1	3	4	4	0	0	0	1¼
A thatcher	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
A shingler	1	10	0	4	0	0	0	2
A shearman	1	0	0	3	13	4	0	1½
A dyer	1	6	8	3	13	4	0	1½
An hosier	1	3	0	3	10	0	0	1
A shoemaker	1	10	0	4	0	0	0	2
A tanner	1	6	0	4	0	0	0	1
A pewterer	1	0	0	3	13	4	0	2½
A baker	0	16	0	3	10	0	0	1
A brewer	1	0	0	3	10	0	0	1¼
Glovers	1	6	8	3	16	0	0	1
Cutlers	1	7	0	4	10	0	0	1½
Sadlers	1	5	0	4	0	0	0	1⅔
Spurriers	1	5	0	4	0		0	1½
Capps	1	0	0	3	10	0	0	2
Hat-makers	1	10	0	4	10	0	0	2
Bowyers	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	2
Fletchers	1	0	0	3	10	0	0	2
Arrow-head-makers	0	15	0	3	10	0	0	1
Butchers	1	6	8	3	10	0	0	1
Cooks	1	0	0	3	5	0	0	1
Bailiffs of Husbandry	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	3
Mowers of grass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Taskers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Reapers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mowers of corn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Best servants	1	0	0	3	10	0	0	0
Second sort	0	10	0	2	10	0	0	0
Third sort	0	8	0	1	16	0	0	0

In the original MS. (Harl. Brit. Mus. No. 2091) the column that contains the wages by the day *without victuals* is torn off. In the preamble we are informed that the meeting was held, and these prices of labour settled, on account "*of the dearth and scarsitie of things at this present tyme.*"—The prices in Windsor market then were: wheat £3 9s. 6d. the quarter, and malt £2 6s. 4d. the quarter, according to the audit books of Eton College. Beef sold at 1s. 6d. the stone of 8lb.; Dutch cheese at 3½d. per lb.; Suffolk cheese at 2½d. per lb.; barley for poultry at 10d. per peck; a bushel of oatmeal at 5s. 8d.; best beer, in October, at 5s. 4d. per barrel; small beer at 2s. per barrel; and in December, best at 6s. small at 4s. 4d.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Population.—In the year 1377 the population of England was 2,092,987 souls; in 1483, 4,686,000; in 1683, 6,500,000; in 1786, and at the last enumeration by order of Parliament, about 8,000,000.

Church Revenues, &c.—It appears that the revenue to the episcopal clergy amounts to £120,000 per annum; deans and chapters (about 1700 persons) to £140,000; universities to £180,000; inferior clergy to £1,350,000 per annum. The number of the established clergy is about 18,000, and, with their families and dependants, probably make up a hundred thousand persons: which, computing the population of the kingdom at eight millions, is about an eightieth part of the people.

Preserving Grapes.—The following is a new method of preserving grapes.—Take a cask, or barrel, inaccessible to the external air, and put it into a layer of bran dried in an oven, or of ashes well dried or sifted. Upon this place a layer of bunches of grapes well cleaned, and gathered in the afternoon of a dry day, before they are perfectly ripe. Proceed thus with alternate layers of bran and grapes, till the barrel is full, taking care that the grapes do not touch each other, and to let the last layer be of bran; then close the barrel, so that the air may not be able to penetrate, which is an essential point. Grapes, thus packed, will keep nine or twelve months. To restore them to their freshness, cut the end of each bunch and put that of white grapes into white wine, and that of black grapes into red wine, as you would put flowers into the water to receive or keep them fresh.

Extraordinary Arrival.—A letter from Portsmouth contains the following paragraph: "An extraordinary arrival came here in the Frederickstein, from the Mediterranean; no meaner person than Mahomed Mozen Khan, an Indian prince, who being driven from his dominions by a powerful adversary, travelled overland to the Emperor of Morocco, and came to England in the above-named frigate."

Tar-making in Scotland.—The London Company, who have the Duke of Gordon's forests on lease, have determined to try the experiment of tar-making in the extensive forests of the Spey. Three Danes passed through Bervie, on their way to the forests, about six or eight weeks ago, for the purpose of beginning the manufacture, and instructing the inhabitants in it.

Aqueduct of cast Iron.—An aqueduct of cast iron, supported by three pillars of freestone, is about to be erected near Stoney Stratford. The middle pillar is 34 feet high, on a base of 26 feet long, by 8 wide. The aqueduct will be 100 feet long, and 8 feet wide. Barges of 90 tons will be able to pass it.

Small Farms.—A worthy nobleman in Wiltshire, the leases of whose farms have lately dropt, has divided those farms, some into two, and some into three; a noble example, which we hope and trust will ere long be followed by all those possessing landed property in the kingdom. The principles of this nobleman may be said to be truly patriotic, and for this deed alone he deserves well of his country.

Supply of Fish.—Shrewsbury. It is with great pleasure we find that a number of public-spirited gentlemen have come to a resolution to furnish Shrewsbury and its neighbourhood with a regular supply of fish, principally soles, from Carnarvon Bay, at a moderate price, viz. 1s. per pound, in opposition to the exorbitant demands which the inhabitants have suffered for years past. There has been already a succession of arrivals of this delicious fish, and we understand that arrangements are forming by which they will be conveyed from the shore to this town in twenty-four hours.

New Free Church.—Christ's Church, Needwood. On the 15th of August last a new church was consecrated in Needwood Forest, in the county of Stafford. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gisborne, to a very numerous audience. When the act of parliament passed for the inclosure of this forest, containing upwards of 9400 acres, belonging to his Majesty, it soon became evident that the population would increase so rapidly, as to require some new arrangement with respect to the means of public worship and religious instruction; and the late Isaac Hawkins, Esq. of Burton-upon-Trent, having bequeathed to his executors (Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. and the Rev. Thomas Gisborne) a large sum of money for pious and charitable uses, they made a proposal, that, if the King would grant in perpetuity an adequate portion of the forest land for the site of a church and the support of its minister, they would engage that a church and a parsonage-house should be erected upon it. The proposal met with the royal approbation; and in 1805 an act of parliament was obtained, enabling his Majesty to make the necessary allotment. The patronage was vested in the Crown. And, for the permanent accommodation of the poor, it was enacted, that not less than one half of the church should ever remain in open and unappropriated sittings. From the late Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lord Mulgrave, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Derby, and Mr. Perceval, who have successively filled the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, it is stated that uniform assistance in forwarding the measure has been obtained. And it ought to be recorded to the honour of his Majesty, that the act having left him an option of granting for the endowment any quantity of land between 105 and 160 acres, he was pleased most liberally to direct, that the largest number should be assigned. The executors of Mr. Hawkins have furnished, towards the expence of the act and the buildings, 3000l.; to which 656l. have been added by individual subscription.

Surprising Instance of Abstinence.—"It has been mentioned in the different newspapers, some months ago, that Mrs. Ann Moore, of the village of Tutbury, five miles from Burton-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, had lived without meat, drink, or any support whatever, for some time; we have it now in our power to state positive facts, given us from a correspondent, who has within these few days paid a visit to Tutbury, and spoke with the said Ann Moore, who informed him she had lived two years and a half without eating, and one year the 15th of September last, without drinking any thing, not even a glass of cold spring water. To satisfy the faculty and her village neighbours, she submitted herself to be removed from her humble cottage, to Mr. Jackson's house in that village, and there watched alternately, by two persons at a time, four hours each, for 16 days and nights together, and during that time she had not so much support as a glass of water, nor did she ask for any thing; thus far convincing the faculty she did live *(or rather say exist)* without any thing, except taking a large quantity of Scotch snuff *(nasally)*. She was carried back to her humble cot again, and there resides. She was born at a village, in Derbyshire, and has been in stature a full-sized woman, was married to a person of the name of Moore, and has had four children. Her legs and thighs are doubled under her. She has not had any passage through her for a long time. She can sit up straight in bed, and work a little at her needle; she reads her bible and prayer-book, with the assistance of glasses; she sleeps at night from two to four hours at a time, and has the delicate appearance of a lying-in woman, has a small tint of red just in the centre of each of her cheeks; her voice is low and rather faint, but accurately distinct; she is now 48 years of age. But what is most astonishing to the faculty and the world at large that have seen and heard of her, that she has to this hour her five senses perfect. Her own opinion is she cannot long continue. Any person that calls has free access to converse with her. Her own daughter and another woman attend on her. She is visited by many from various parts of the kingdom." *Birmingham Chronicle.*—Has any medical gentleman examined, and reported on this subject for public information?

Hint to those who use Fowling-Pieces.—The frequent bursting of guns by which many a finger, and sometimes a hand, is shattered, may render the following information useful to those who are in the habit of using fowling-pieces. The smallest portion of sand or sugar, has the effect of bursting a barrel; therefore great care should be taken not to use paper in loading, in which sugar or sand has recently been inclosed.

Curious Calculation.—A human being is supposed to consume annually the produce of rather more than 3½ acres of land, namely, half an acre for bread, ¼ of ditto for beer, cider, &c. 1-50th ditto for vegetables, and 2½ ditto animal food; 39 stone of which each person, on an average population of ten millions, is computed to devour. It is estimated that there are in England and Wales 1,759,000 horses for labour and pleasure, and

that they, with colts, &c. require for their support 7,500,000 acres of land. In the county of Middlesex the number of taxed pleasure horses in 1797, was 18,266; for agriculture, &c. 12,709—total 30,975. The cultivated lands in England and Wales, allowing 3,603,000 acres for hedges, copses, wood, water, and roads, is computed as 39,027,000, of which about 14,000,000 are supposed to be arable: namely, 3,850,000 under wheat; 1,050,000 barley and rye; 3,500,000 oats and beans; 1,400,000 clover, rye-grass, &c. a like quantity under turnips and other roots; and 2,800,000 lost annually by the generally injurious system of fallow. The commons and waste lands are stated at 7,889,000 acres, making the whole superficies of the kingdom 46,916,000 acres. The metropolis consumes butchers meat to the amount of seven millions sterling annually. A calf fed for the London market is stated to consume as much milk as would make a hundred weight of cheese. The number of sheep in England and Wales, according to the evidence given on passing the wool bill, exceeds forty millions; of which, including three millions of lambs, about fifteen millions are killed annually. The total annual produce of 46,916,000 acres is estimated at 126,720,000l. which costs in labour, artificers, and horse-keep, 56,720,000l., leaving an annual nett increase in value on the produce of the land to the amount of 70 millions sterling; of which the landlord is supposed to receive 42 parts, taxes and tithes 13, and the farmers 15. This latter allotment we presume to have been made at a period infinitely less productive to the farmer than the present.

Croydon Canal.—On Monday, Oct. 23, the navigation of this canal, from the Thames to the town of Croydon, was opened. The proprietors met at Sydenham (about 5 miles from Croydon), and there embarked, in one of the Company's barges, handsomely decorated with flags, &c. At this barge's moving forward, an excellent band played "God save the King," and a salute of 21 guns was fired. This barge was followed by a great many others, loaded with coal, stone, corn, &c. &c. all hoisting flags and streamers. After passing a wharf, erected at Penge Common by John Scott, Esq. by means of which the towns of Beckenham, Bromley, and a considerable part of Kent are accommodated with coal, manure, and merchandize, at a greatly reduced rate of carriage, the gay fleet of barges entered Penge Forest. The canal passes through this forest in a part of it so elevated, that it affords the most extensive prospects, comprehending Beckenham, several scattered villages and seats, Shooter's-hill, Addington-hills, Banstead Downs, and numerous other picturesque objects in the counties of Kent and Surrey; these rich prospects breaking in, from time to time, by openings among the trees. In gliding through the deepest recesses of the forest, nothing met the eye but the elegant windings of the clear and still canal; its borders adorned by a profusion of trees, of which the beauty was heightened by the tint of autumn. The inhabitants of Croydon met the procession some miles from their town, and hailed it with loud and repeated cheers. The bason at Croydon was surrounded by many thousands of persons. When the proprietors' barge entered the bason, the band played "God save the King" the guns fired, the bells of the churches were rung; and this immense concourse hailed, by universal shouts, the dawn of their commerce and prosperity.—The proprietors walked to the Greyhound Inn, accompanied by music, and preceded by the workmen, who marched in order, with their tools on their shoulders; a very splendid dinner was provided in the Assembly-room at the Greyhound, Edward Smith, Esq. presided. His Majesty's health was drank: also those of the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Gwydir, the Chairman, and others: many songs, &c. were sung suitable to the occasion.—It having been stated to the meeting that circumstances are now favourable for the extension of the Croydon canal to Portsmouth; and the prodigious advantages of such a measure, both as affecting public commerce and the commercial and agricultural improvements of the counties through which it will pass, being universally acknowledged, the following toast was drunk accompanied by the most lively acclamations:—"The Union of the River Thames and the English Channel through the Croydon Canal."—After several other appropriate and patriotic toasts, the day's entertainment concluded with the greatest harmony and satisfaction; and it is a most agreeable circumstance to add, that notwithstanding the vast concourse of people crowding the banks, the bridges, tops of warehouses, and other dangerous situations, the enjoyment of the day was uninterrupted by any misfortune.

Tyrolean Deputies.—Two deputies have arrived in this country from Hoffer, the general of the Tyrolean patriots, for the purpose of soliciting pecuniary assistance from our government. They came by the way of Gottenburgh. These gentlemen report very favourably of the resources of the country, and of the disposition of its inhabitants to sustain the arduous struggle in which they are engaged; they declare that the French and confederate armies lost upwards of 18,000 men during the month of September, in their unsuccessful conflicts with the Tyrolese.—Andrew Hoffer, the chief of the Tyrolese, gives every facility to the continuance of the intercourse between Italy and Germany. Several Italian silk-dealers, lately arrived at Munich, having travelled with their valuable merchandize unmolested, in consequence of Hoffer's passports. He told them, that if the Bavarians suffered them to exchange their commodities for grain, he should be glad; but if they did not, neither he, nor his brave adherents, should be reduced to want.—The two Tyroleans who have been deputed by their gallant countryman to solicit assistance from our government, appeared on the Exchange. They are both extremely well-looking men, and were dressed in the uniform of the Tyrolese patriots. They afterwards ascended to the subscription-room at Lloyd's, where they were received with repeated cheers. They were among the foreign deputies invited to the Lord Mayor's dinner at Guildhall, on his entrance into office, November 9.

*** For an account of the Tyrol, and its inhabitants, vide, in a future page, our OBSERVANDA EXTERNA, article TYROL, and for the manner of their defending their country, vide p. 528.

Address of the Corporation of the City of London to his Majesty, presented Dec. 20, 1809.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the humble, loyal, and dutiful Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.—

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We your Majesty's most faithful, loyal, and dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty's sacred person, in the perfect assurance that your Majesty will graciously condescend to receive the suggestions of your faithful and loyal citizens, on subjects which seriously and deeply affect their interests, in common with the rest of your Majesty's people.—We have witnessed with deep regret the disastrous failure of the late expedition, as the magnitude of its equipment had raised the just hopes and expectations of the country to some permanent benefit.—And we cannot avoid expressing to your Majesty the sorrow and indignation with which we are affected by the unhappy dissentions that have prevailed among your Majesty's ministers, and our fears that such dissensions may prove eminently prejudicial to the best interests of the nation.—Your Majesty's faithful citizens, actuated by loyal attachment to your sacred person and illustrious house, and solicitous for the honour of your Majesty's arms, and the dignity and solidity of your Majesty's councils, are deeply impressed with the necessity of an early and strict inquiry into the causes of the failure of the late expedition, therefore pray your Majesty will direct inquiry to be forthwith instituted, in order to ascertain the causes which have occasioned it.—By order of the Court,

HENRY WOODTHORP.

His Majesty's Answer.

I thank you for your expressions of duty and attachment to me and to my family.—The recent expedition to the Scheldt was directed to several objects of great importance to the interests of my allies, and to the security of my dominions.—I regret that of these objects a part only has been accomplished.—I have not judged it to be necessary to direct any military inquiry into the conduct of my commanders by sea or land, in this conjoint service.—It will be for my Parliament, in their wisdom, to ask for such information, or to take such measures upon this subject as they shall judge to be most conducive to the public good."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.—

N.B. This address was finally adopted, after two courts called for its reconsideration, by the City of London, instead of another Address, which had been agreed to.

Junction of the Thames and the Medway.—About ten years ago, a junction of the rivers Thames and Medway, by a canal from Gravesend to Rochester, was projected, but from various causes this useful scheme was afterwards nearly abandoned. About eighteen months since, a spirited individual raised it again into action, and, with the assistance of some who had always seen its value, recommenced this promising work. We have now the satisfaction to state, that lately, at Gravesend, the first stone was laid of the entrance lock to the basin, or dock, of the canal, which will closely unite the above important rivers. This canal, of less than seven miles in length, will save a long and often dangerous voyage round the Nore, of nearly fifty miles; conveying timber, hops, corn, and the other produce of the county of Kent (whose motto is "*Invicta*"), and, indeed, merchandize of every description, to and from the London market, in a short and certain time. The chairman and committee performed the ceremony of laying the stone, at two o'clock, amidst the ringing of bells, and the acclamations of a large concourse of spectators. On the stone was engraved:

"This first stone of the entrance lock to the canal uniting the rivers Thames and Medway, was laid on the 27th day of November, 1809, by *Joseph Stonard*, Esq. Chairman, and the Committee.—*Ralph Walker*, Engineer."

The current coins of the realm, gold, silver, and copper, together with the medals commemorating the grand national jubilee of the 25th October, 1809, on our gracious Sovereign George the Third entering the 50th year of his glorious reign, were deposited in a glass vase placed in the stone.—To detail the numerous advantages which the nation, and more particularly the counties within its immediate sphere, will derive from this canal, would far exceed our limits. The royal dock-yards of Chatham, Woolwich, Deptford, &c. will have an easy and safe communication with each other; and we hope in due course to record the completion of a work, which we consider conducive in its degree to the prosperity of a kingdom, so justly famed for its internal and external commerce.

Subterraneous Oak and Yew Trees.—In the progress of excavating the basin in the Medway canal, which is to connect the Thames and the Medway, a stratum of peat has been discovered, in which large trees are found, apparently oak and yew; some standing, others lying horizontally, and many in all directions.

Scarcity of Coin.—For some time past, various persons have made it their business to attend all the markets in London and its environs, to purchase guineas, half-guineas, and seven shilling pieces, which, no doubt, are sent to a foreign market in neutral ships. This trade is attended by very great profits. This sort of traffic is said to be carried on to a very great extent at Flushing; and, should it continue long, the scarcity of gold coinage will be severely felt.—Lately, 13,000l. in silver. with 3000l. in gold, were seized in the river, intended for exportation. The money was carried to the Bank.

Navy List.—The naval monthly list up to Dec. 1, contains the following statement of our force employed on active service :—108 sail of the line, 28 fifties and forty-fours, 155 frigates, 245 sloops, 16 bombs and fire-ships, 98 brigs, 339 cutters, 49 schooners, and 6 luggers.—Total, 723. The grand total, comprising the guard, store, prison and hospital ships, as well as those building and in ordinary, amounts to 252 sail of the line, 35 fifties and forty-fours, 253 frigates, 314 sloops, 25 bombs and fire-ships, 105 brigs, 8 gun-vessels, 40 cutters, 53 schooners, 6 luggers, 10 yachts, 25 tenders—1131.

Extent of Norfolk Farms.—Some idea of the extent of Norfolk farms may be formed, when it is known that one occupier, in the Western district, last year expended more than 1100l. for only one sort of manure (brought many miles), notwithstanding the immense quantity made at home, and the great number of sheep annually folded on the grounds. On another farm, 48 acres are consumed in paths and fences across the lands.

Chrystal.—A Cairngorum stone, weighing 308 ounces, of one entire chrystal, was lately found in the Highlands of Scotland, and is now in the possession of a lapidary in Edinburgh.

Herring Fishery.—Forty boats employed in the herring fishery, on the Norfolk coast, between the 25th of September and 1st of November last, caught upwards of *fourteen millions* of fish, which sold to the merchants for between 16 and 17,000l., and gave to each person employed in the fishery, independent of the expenses of the vessel, about 50l.—The herring fishery at Yarmouth has been remarkably productive, a greater quantity having been caught than ever was known. The boats have come in repeatedly with *twenty lasts*, and, in some instances, as many as *twenty-three* or *twenty-four lasts* have been brought in at a time. A last of herrings is 10,000.

Amazing Oak.—An oak-tree, of the uncommon admeasurement of 25 tons, or 100 solid feet, is now standing in Newbury Park, —it is supposed to be worth upwards of 250 guineas.

Jubilee Non-Observance ! ! !—The *Essex Herald*, in giving an account of the jubilee as observed in that county, remarks as follows: —"Every sect and society vied with each "other in cheering the hearts of their poor "neighbours, *except in one solitary instance*, "viz. at HARLOW, in which a number of "very opulent dissenters reside, all of whom "refused subscribing to entertain their poor."

Foreign Plants.—It may not be improper to inform the curious in seeds, roots, &c. that all seeds and roots of foreign plants, and other objects of Natural History, may be imported, or regularly entered and landed at the Custom-House, and the duties paid on them; no prohibition, by law, existing on the above articles.

Dangerous State of the Public Roads near London.—The dark nights which have lately prevailed have been productive, as might be expected, of many serious accidents upon those roads about the metropolis which to the disgrace of the police, are yet without lights. Upon the Croydon-road, which is now one of the greatest thoroughfares out of London, and upon which a gentleman met his death not long ago, there is not a public road lamp between Kennington turnpike and Streatham. The darkness, during a fog, lately, was so considerable, that travellers coming that way from Brighton and other places, called, without ceremony, at private houses to borrow candles and lanterns; it was impossible for the drivers otherwise to proceed. One gentleman, on the Streatham-road, with great humanity, ordered all his servants and labourers to station themselves along the road with lights till the moon got up. Surely it is within the province of the Grand Jury of the county to remedy such a nightly nuisance, as the unprotected state of such a road.—However, some alteration may be expected ere long: perhaps, in the ensuing session of parliament. Our readers are requested to turn to Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 407 and 418, for the notice officially taken of this subject by Mr. Hasker of the General Post-Office, and Mr. Ward, the latter of whom remarks, "I think "the roads for 15 miles about London ought "to be under the management of persons of "abilities, and the more immediate care of "government."

IRELAND.

Catholic Petition.—Dublin, Nov. 16.—The last reading of the Catholic Petition occasioned some debate, and several alterations and amendments were proposed. A motion, however, for making an amendment to the petition, being negatived, it was resolved that it should stand in its present form.—The

transmission of the petition is committed to the Earl of Fingal.—The petition is to be presented to the House of Lords by Lord Grenville, and to the House of Commons by Mr. Grattan.—A Committee of eleven were chosen, to prepare a digest of the grievances affecting the Catholic Body; after which the meeting adjourned.

Catholics in Dublin.—An account is now taking in Dublin, by order of the archbishop, of every Protestant family, and also of every Roman Catholic in their employment, distinguishing the respective ages of each.

Stamp Duty.—The executors of the late Archbishop of Dublin lately paid into the Stamp-office in that city, 1,733l. 6s. 8d. for duty on the will of his Grace. He is said to have died worth nearly 400,000l. His property descends to his son, Earl Normanton.

Theatrical Collections for Charities.—The managers of the private theatre in Kilkenny, have paid to the several charitable institutions in that town no less a sum than 1678l. 11s. 6d. being the produce of their late performances.

Carolan, the Irish Bard.—The first commemoration of this celebrated bard took place lately at the private theatre, in Dublin. Several admirable pieces of Irish music were played and sung on the occasion.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, AND AMERICA.

Steppes, or Deserts: natural and moral.—M. Humboldt, the celebrated traveller, has lately published interesting considerations, on what might be thought, without a pun, the most *barren* of subjects; but under the treatment of a masterly hand, and a mind of extensive research and combination, nothing is, properly speaking, barren. His object is to consider the wastes, or deserts, which are found in every quarter of the globe; and as some of these are known by the name of *steppes*, he applies this name generally.

The *steppes* of Europe extend from the point of Jutland to the mouth of the river Scheldt; these are but small, compared with those of the other parts of the world; and these are covered with *one* species of plants, the heaths, the vigorous vegetation of which choaks all other herbage.

The *steppes* of the interior of Africa, offer a most surprising spectacle. They are so many oceans of sand, which separate fertile regions, or surround them entirely, and render them so many islands. Their whole extent comprises a space nearly three times the dimensions of the Mediterranean sea. Small troops of ostriches and gazelles, with pairs of thirsty lions and panthers, roam throughout these vast wilds, as want or fancy leads them. Those tribes of mankind which inhabit the borders of these deserts, do not hazard the passing of them, except at certain periods of the year; or rather of the seasons.

The *steppes* of Asia occupy the center of that immense continent, and overspread the mountains which, in prodigious masses, rear their lofty heads to the clouds. These are the highest deserts on the globe: they are also the most extensive; for we trace them nearly two thousand leagues. Yet these mountains, these wastes, have their intervals, and from these seclusions have issued those hordes of Tartars, Mongols, and other tribes, whose irruptions have had prodigious influence on the manners, the enjoyments, and even the destiny of the human species.

The *steppes* of the two Americas, although extensive, are smaller than those of Asia and Africa. The immense lakes which these countries contain, leave little room for deserts. Perhaps, too, the presence of such great bodies of water is inconsistent with the existence of *steppes*, which usually are reduced to barrenness by the absence of water. If the waters of America were placed in the deserts of Africa, would those sands longer continue barren? We suppose not:—but, if any from this disposition of things take occasion to impugn the kindness of Providence, let them well consider whether something similar has not its seat in themselves, and whether it be not a previous duty to reclaim their personal *steppes* to moral cultivation.

We are not fond of the melancholy of philosophy: it is seldom beneficial; it is sometimes morbid; yet the speculations of M. Humboldt do certainly support the exclamatory language of the complaining poet:

A part how small of this terraqueous globe
Is tenanted by Man!—the rest a *waste*,
Rocks, deserts, frozen seas, and burning sands:—
Wild haunts of monsters, poisons, stings and death.
Such is Earth's melancholy Map! but far
More sad! This Earth is a true Map of Man.

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AFRICA.

Slaves released—Sierra Leone. In August last, the brig letter of marque Minerva of London, detained the Swedish schooner Penel, at sea with a cargo of slaves on board; and brought her into this colony. Of the cargo *eighteen* slaves had been purchased from Mr. Samuel Samo, a resident in the Rio Pongas; these *eighteen* slaves, as having been purchased by a neutral contrary to the Abolition Act, and unlawfully "exported, transported, carried, or conveyed, sent, or embarked," and being found on board a neutral vessel out at sea, were adjudged to be condemned to the use of his Majesty. But the vessel with the remainder of the cargo was restored to the Swedish captain.

This decision did not satisfy all present, and a gentleman, standing up in the court, declared himself attorney for the remainder of the slaves, for whom he prayed deliverance, stating that they were unjustly detained. The judge finding that these slaves were not, and never had been, natives or inhabitants of this colony, and therefore were absolutely *aliens*, refused to interfere; as having no power over the actions of the subjects of other countries.

It is said, that the gentleman who acted as attorney for these slaves, wished that they should make their *personal* appearance in court: also that he went on board the vessel, and urged them to make an attempt to get on shore. This gave great offence to the governor, who has written a letter of apology to the Swedish governor of the Island of Bartholomew, whither the vessel was bound.

AMERICA, NORTH.

Expedition of Discovery.—A large body of warriors, hunters, and trappers, all well armed and equipped, took their departure about three months ago from Lousiville, in America, on a three-year expedition, to join the Missouri Company, who design to establish themselves not only on the River Columbia, but to enlarge the sphere of their commerce to the East Indies.

French Prince among the Republicans.—Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Nov. 10th:—"The Emperor Napoleon has created Mrs. Jerome Patterson, of Baltimore, a Duchess of the House of Napoleon, with a suitable establishment of 40,000 crowns per annum; her son, a Prince of the French Empire; Colonel Toussard, late of the American Revolutionary Army, is appointed Governor of the young Prince, with the rank of General and a splendid salary. He has left Philadelphia for Baltimore, to take upon himself the duties of his appointment. Baltimore is to be the imperial and royal residence for the present."

This is a master stroke of policy in the Corsican: if the Americans do not see through it, and act with spirit,—that they will have reason to repent their supineness, *time will shew.*

AMERICA, SOUTH.

Electrical Eels.—M. Humboldt, in his recent travels, affirms that the marshy streams of Bera and Rastro, in South America, are full of electrical eels, whose slimy body, dashed with yellow spots, communicate in every direction, and spontaneously, a violent shock. These *gymnoti* are five or six feet long, and when they suitably direct the action of their organs, armed with an apparatus of multiplied nerves, they are able to kill the most robust animals. All fishes shun the approach of this formidable eel. It even surprises men, who, standing on the steep bank, are fishing with a hook; the wetted line conveying the fatal commotion. In this instance, the electrical fire is disengaged from the very bottom of the waters.

AUSTRIA.

Ramparts Destroyed.—Vienna. The demolition of the ramparts around this city is carried on briskly. This will prove a great benefit to the city, which has hitherto been bounded by them: it will be improved by the more free and active circulation of air. The suburbs, hitherto shut out from the city, will now become parts of it, especially if the streets be paved. The ramparts will be planted and become public walks. The price of house-rent in the suburbs has already experienced a rise; and the citizens in general, consider this proceeding as tending to the embellishment of their city. The operation of blowing up these works by gunpowder causes a variety of damages. The windows and other glasses in the houses within the range of the shock occasioned by the explosions, are all broken. Many houses are shaken considerably: and some persons have lost their lives.

Sketch of the Changes produced by the Peace of Vienna. Abstracted from the French.—Previous to the war, the population of the Austrian dominions, was estimated at 22,600,000. New Gallicia when it became an Austrian province was supposed to contain 1,100,000 persons: in 1803 it reckoned 1,281,057. The country transferred to the duchy of Warsaw, may be taken at 1,500,000 persons: it also includes the salt mines of Wieliczka, mines of silver, iron, and lead, with several corn countries; and the ancient city of Cracow, formerly possessing 80,000 inhabitants; now reduced to 24,000. Austrian Poland had by the last official enumeration 4,600,000 inhabitants: this treaty reduces them to 3,000,000.—The part of higher Austria ceded to the Confederation of the Rhine, contains from 210 to 220,000 people: the country of Saltzburgh, and Berchtoldsgaden, ceded also, comprise 214,000 inhabitants. Upper Carinthia, or the circle of Villach, a country which possesses mines of lead, copper, iron, calamine, and marble, had lately 117,815 inhabitants. In Carniola are the famous quicksilver mines of Idria, the product of which is necessary for refining the ores of Mexico and Peru; Spain was allowed by treaty with Austria, to export yearly, *six thousand cwt.* of quicksilver. Carniola reckons 433,000 inhabitants, including Istria: Frioul with Montefalcone may have 60,000; the territory of Trieste 33,000. In Croatia, is ceded about 450,000. The Illyrian provinces possess a population of about 1,400,000. The whole population ceded by the treaty of Vienna, is estimated at 3,430,000 subjects.

Nevertheless, the population still remaining under the Austrian government is at least 19,000,000 of persons; and it is likely that this number will be increased by the addition of those who will endeavour to relieve themselves from the impositions they must expect, by withdrawing from the places where they are at present, settled. For these changes a time is allowed, six years; till the expiration of which all estimates formed on the subject, are little other than conjectures.

Abstract of the Definitive Treaty between Austria and France.—It contains 18 articles; the following are the chief stipulations:—

The cessions of Austria divide themselves principally into three parts: those to the sovereigns of the Rhenish League, generally; those to Buonaparte; and those to the King of Saxony, individually.

Among the first of these the Emperor of Austria resigns Saltzburg, and a portion of Austria, extending on the Danube from Passau to the vicinity of Lintz.

To the second, Fiumé and Trieste, and, in general the whole of the country south of the Save, till that river enters Bosnia.

To the last, a few villages in Bohemia, and (to be united to the Duchy of Warsaw) the whole of Western Gallicia, extending from the frontiers of Silesia to the Bog, together with Cracow, and a district round it in Eastern Gallicia.

To these is added a barbarous cession to Russia, in the Eastern part of Gallicia, of so much territory as contains *four hundred thousand souls.*

It cannot be denied that the extent of the Austrian dominions will be materially circumscribed by this treaty; yet still it leaves her, contrary to the denunciations of her enemy, an independant and formidable power. The Tyrol is given up, with a provision that Buonaparte shall procure a "complete and full pardon" for her brave inhabitants!—On the whole, the enemies of Austria are disappointed in their anticipation of her downfall. Francis II. is acknowledged to be, as before, Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, in direct retractation of the language of Buonaparte, who had spoken of him merely as a Prince of the House of Lorraine, and in contradiction to the famous proclamation, in which the Corsican invited the Hungarians *to chuse a King*, and to inform him of their choice.

FRANCE.

Buonaparte's Speech to his Senate, Dec. 3.

The Emperor being seated, the Members of the Legislative Body newly elect took the oaths; after which the Emperor made the following speech:

"Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body.—Since your last Session, I have reduced Arragon and Castile to submission, and driven from Madrid the fallacious Government formed by England. I was marching upon Cadiz and Lisbon, when I was under the necessity of treading back my steps, and of placing my eagles on the ramparts of Vienna. Three months have been the rise and termination of this fourth Punic war. Accustomed to the devotedness and courage of my armies, I must nevertheless, under these circumstances, acknowledge the particular proofs of affection which my soldiers of Germany have given me.

"The genius of France conducted the English army: it has terminated its projects in the pestilential marshes of Walcheren. In that important period I remained 430 leagues distant, certain of the new glory which my people would acquire, and of the grand character they would display. My hopes have not been deceived. I owe particular thanks to the Citizens of the departments of the Pas de Calais and the North. Frenchmen! every one that shall oppose you, shall be conquered and reduced to submission. Your grandeur shall be increased by the hatred of your enemies. You have the force and energy of the Hercules of the Ancients.

"I have united Tuscany to the Empire. The Tuscans were worthy of it by the mildness of their character; by the attachment their ancestors have always shewn us; and by the services they have rendered to European civilization.

"History pointed out to me the conduct I ought to pursue towards Rome. The Popes become Sovereigns of part of Italy, have constantly shewn themselves enemies of every preponderating power in the peninsula: they have employed their spiritual power to injure it. It was then demonstrated to me, that the spiritual influence exercised in my States by a foreign Sovereign was contrary to the independence of France, and to the dignity and safety of my throne. However, as I acknowledge the necessity of the spiritual influence of the descendants of the first of the pastors, I could not conciliate these grand interests, but by annulling the donative of the French Emperors my predecessors, and by uniting the Roman States to France.

"By the Treaty of Vienna, all the Kings and Sovereigns my Allies, who have given me so many proofs of the constancy of their friendship, have acquired and shall acquire a fresh increase of territory.

"The Illyrian provinces stretch the frontiers of my great Empire to the Save. Contiguous to the Empire of Constantinople, I shall find myself in a situation to watch over the first interests of my commerce in the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, and the Levant. I will protect the Porte, if the Porte withdraw herself from the fatal influence of England. I shall know how to punish her, if

she suffer herself to be governed by cunning and perfidious counsels.

" I have wished to give the Swiss Nation a new proof of my esteem, by annexing to my titles that of their Mediator, and thus putting an end to all the uneasiness endeavoured to be spread among that brave people.

" Holland, placed between England and France, is equally bruised by them Yet she is the *debouche* of the principal arteries of my Empire. Changes will become necessary; the safety of my frontiers, and the well understood interests of the two countries, imperiously require them.

" Sweden has lost, by her alliance with England, after a disastrous war, the finest and most important of her provinces. Happy would it have been for that nation, if the wise prince that governs her now, had ascended the throne some years sooner! This example proves anew to kings that the alliance of England is the surest presage of ruin.

" My ally and friend, the Emperor of Russia, has united to his vast Empire, Finland, Moldavia, Wallachia, and a district of Gallicia. I am not jealous of any thing that can produce good to that Empire. My sentiments for its illustrious Sovereign are in unison with my policy.

" When I shall shew myself beyond the Pyrenees, the frightened leopard will fly to the ocean, to avoid shame, defeat, and death. The triumph of my arms will be the triumph of the genius of good over that evil—of moderation, order, and morality over civil war, anarchy, and the bad passions. My friendship and protection will, I hope, restore tranquillity and happiness to the people of the Spains.

" Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body, I have directed my Minister of the Interior to lay before you the history of the legislation, of the administration, and of the finances of the year just expired; you will see that all the ideas I had conceived for the amelioration of my people, have been followed with the greatest activity —that in Paris, as in the most distant parts my empire, the war has not produced any delay in the public works. The Members of my Council of State will submit to you different projects of law, and especially the law upon the Finances; you will see in it their prosperous condition. I demand of my people no new sacrifice, though circumstances have obliged me to double my military means."

Blunders of French Journalists. — The German paper, *the Morgenblatt*, of Oct. 26, contains the following criticism on the journals of Paris :—

" The journalists of Paris from time to time, enrich the science of geography, with new towns and new rivers, which might in vain be sought in Busching, or in the best of modern maps. One of them has lately created and rendered navigable a river, the *Axe* in Pomerania. The occasion of this creation, was an article in the Hamburgh *Correspondenten*, in which to explain the stagnation of commerce in that district, the writer observed, that " no goods were now carried either by water or *by land*:" the latter mode of conveyance he described by the German phrase *zufuhr auf der axe* " laden *on the axletree*." The French translator has rendered it, " conveyed by *navigation on the Axe*." In like manner the *Gazette de France* of Sept. 21, has placed on the Elbe a new city called *Schlepthan*. Reporting an article from Copenhagen, the gazette writer says, " that Capt Halling has so roughly handled the English vessels in a battle with them, that the gunboats were abandoned by their crews, who were forced to retire with a single brig to *Schlepthan*." The German phrase simply implies, that " in their retreat, they were obliged to *tow off* one of their brigs."

*** Whoever has occasion to compare the originals with the translations made from them in our English newspapers, will find many similar blunders. For these we can easily account, knowing the hurry in which such translations are made: whether the same excuse applies to the translators for the journals of the Great Nation, we know not: but we know that their representations of English articles are often incredibly incorrect; and very much beyond those above noticed.

Tobacco. — An experienced chemist at Paris has lately made several curious experiments on tobacco, which, if found to be correct, will occasion a great innovation on the trade and the manufacture of that vegetable. His results were, that the acrid principle of tobacco differs from that of all other vegetables, whose properties are known—that it can by an easy process be completely separated from the plant, either green or dried, and in a liquid state—and that the juice thus extracted may be combined with the dried leaves of any tree, and thus form tobacco.—The remains of the plant, after the acrid principle is thus separated, have neither smell nor taste.

Deficiency of Literary Publications.— Some notion of the present state of literature on the Continent, may be formed from the circumstance, that the monthly publication which appears at Paris, under the title of the Journal of Foreign Literature, is reduced from *six* half sheets per month to *four*: and the price, in the same proportion, from 21 to 14 fr. The Journal of French Literature had set the example of this diminution. The editors declare their intention of comprising in these works, notices of the more important books only; the fact is, that they have

found it difficult to fill their pages; and that they have noticed publications not only trivial but uninteresting, from the necessity of the case, *rebus sic stantibus*.

GERMANY.

Poesy Unexpected.—At Nuremberg lately, the special commission appointed to try those who were concerned in the insurrection which took place when the Austrians occupied that city, among others accused, had before them a shoemaker named Wolf, a member of the *Association of Improvisatori*, which has existed in Nuremberg from the 13th or 14th century: [the German name imports *repeaters of sentences*, or as we might say in English *those who cap verses*] Wolf was not wholly acquitted; but the commission thinking the imprisonment he had already suffered sufficient, dismissed him.—Wolf returned his thanks to the tribunal in a long speech consisting of *verses entirely unpremeditated*, to the surprise and amusement of his judges.

French Iniquity.—Two persons were executed at Bamberg, for having attempted a short time since, to assassinate the Duke of Abrantes, while passing through that city. The Duke had, it appears, violated the wife of the one, and seduced the sister of the other.

French Exactions.—Several of the most flourishing cities and towns in Germany have been reduced to ruin in consequence of the exactions of the military. Among the number is Passau (Bavaria) the most wealthy of whose inhabitants have been impoverished by having soldiers quatered on them; in August, they gave lodging and subsistence to 148,221 men, including officers.

HOLLAND.

State of the Country.—The Dutch Papers contain the Address of the Legislative Body to King Louis, Nov. 26th, (the day before he set out for Paris) with his answer.

The rumour of an exchange of dominions between Louis and Jerome, appears to have created some alarm. "The Legislative Body," says the President, "ardently wish, that it may please Providence to confirm in your Majesty's hands, to extreme old age, the reins of a government which is calculated to promise permanent happiness to this country. They are fully convinced, Sire, that, could the wishes of your heart be accomplished, your people would have constantly enjoyed all that prosperity which might be expected from their local situation." The President then enlarges on the disastrous circumstances which have involved Holland in the present war, contrary to her interest and her inclinations; and laments that in the present state of things, instead of diminishing the public burthens, it only remains for his Majesty, in proposing fresh taxes, to lay them on with as light a hand as possible. His Majesty replies—"If the public treasury has experienced some momentary difficulties, every one must feel that it is the necessary consequence of the hardness of the times." He, however, assures the Legislative Body, that notwithstanding an increased expenditure of 3,000,000 florins in the war department, he has contrived by a temporary diversion of the appropriations for other services, to keep within the estimate for the year 1809. He refers them to a Report of the minister of the interior, for a detailed statement of the different branches of the public service, adding "that, but for the circumstances of the maritime war, our efforts would most probably have procured for the nation that peace and prosperity of which it greatly stands in need!!!"—"We must," he says, "embrace this occasion to express the pain we feel in being under the necessity of *proposing changes and innovations*, to which the Dutch are in general so averse, from their attachment to their old usages and their regard to the memory of their ancestors. But we only propose such *changes and innovations* as are indispensably necessary for *consolidating the existence of the kingdom*, giving greater *uniformity of system to its government*, and promoting the happiness of its inhabitants. We are not unaware that innovations and changes give great offence, and often excite aversion against their authors, when their salutary effects are remote and imperceptible." He assures them that he leaves them "with the most anxious wishes, and the firm purpose," of again seeing them before the end of December.

INDIES, EAST.

Hindoo Perseverance in Devotion.—A shark, of most extraordinary dimensions, some months ago made its appearance in the upper parts of the river Hoogley, where the Hindoos are accustomed to perform their ablutions. Many attempts were made to destroy it, but in vain. Three Bramins, with several of their followers, were among its victims; and the greatest consternation prevailed among the bathers; who, notwithstanding, rather than forego a practice consecrated by their religion, were content to enjoy it at the risk of their lives.

INDIES, WEST.

Columbus's House.—St. Domingo. A French traveller who not long ago visited the island of St. Domingo, and the town of that name, in the Spanish part of the island, speaks highly of the judgment of Columbus in selecting a situation so happy, where the heats of the climate are constantly moderated by breezes: he also drew the plan of the town; the streets of which cross each other at right angles, and are of considerable breadth. The house which that distinguished navigator and discoverer built for his own residence is still standing; but in a dilapidated condition: no respect is paid to it; no inscription marks

it; no attention is bestowed on repairing it! Such is the gratitude of this island to the memory of Columbus "who to Castile and Leon gave a new world."

Dangerous Rock.—Tortola. The following article of marine intelligence is well worthy the attention of navigators and traders to Trinidad: Extract of a letter, dated July 1: As I never met in any of the charts of Trinidad the smallest notice of a sunken rock, which is in the Grand Bocas, I conceive it may be for the benefit of the British navy that its bearing and distance are accurately known. I had an opportunity of getting at its precise situation, on the morning of the 26th of June, the ship Samuel, Captain Suchree, of London, drawing seventeen feet water (of which I was on board) having stuck fast upon it for several hours. It is about forty yards in circumference, with nine feet at low water in the shoalest parts. While we lay aground, two of the convoy passed on each side of us without touching, although not twenty-five fathoms from us, the water being very deep all round. The bearings of this are—Chacachacarrero S.W. point E.N.E. ¼ mile—Goose Island S.W. by W. ¼ W.—S.E. point of Cumana, bordering on the Grand Bocas W. by S.—Note. The current was setting very strong from the southward, with light variable winds.

ITALY.

The Population of Trieste never exceeded 40,000 persons; yet the contribution levied on it by Napoleon, equalled 50 millions of francs; not more than five of which could be raised. Since its occupation by the enemy, and the blockade by our squadron, its commercial greatness has vanished, and those families who once lived in splendour, are now reduced to poverty, and can scarcely procure the necessaries of life.

Curious ancient Coin.—A Roman peasant has lately found in a field, at Monterose, a coin, which is supposed to be the most ancient that is extant. It is thought to have been coined by Servius Tullius, the sixth King of the Romans, who died in the year of Rome 213. It is consequently 2330 years old. Its weight is 11 oz. 17 pwts. and its diameter two inches ten lines. On one side it has the head of Minerva, seen in full face, with the helmet *(Pallade galeata)*, and on the other an ox, and a small I, which indicates the first of the Roman figures. On the exergue is inscribed in large characters, *Roma.* —The metal is very pure, and has a considerable analogy to the Egyptian copper of the coins of the Ptolmies.

RUSSIA.

Copy of a Letter from Buonaparte to the Emperor of Russia.

[From the Times newspaper, which vouches for its authenticity.]

Monsieur my Brother,—The Duke of Vicenza informs me, that your Imperial Majesty wished for peace with Sweden, and that you have obtained the advantages which you desired. Will your Majesty permit me to congratulate you upon the event?

The negociations of Altenburgh have been transferred to Vienna. Prince John of Lichtenstein conducts them with M. de Champagny, and I expect I shall soon be able to inform your Majesty of peace being concluded with Austria. You will see by the treaty, that, conformably to your wishes, the greater part of Gallicia will not change masters; and that I have managed your interests as you would have done yourself, conciliating every thing with what honour required of me. The prosperity and welfare of the Duchy of Warsaw require that it should possess the favourable regards of your Majesty; and your Majesty's subjects may rest assured that, in no case, nor under any circumstances, have they to expect any protection from me.

I have given Austria the most advantageous peace that she could expect. She only loses Saltzburg, and a mere trifle on the side of the Inn. She cedes nothing in Bohemia. On the side of Italy she cedes only what is indispensable for my communication with Dalmatia. The Austrian Monarchy, therefore, remains entire. This is the second experiment which I have been willing to make. I have used towards her a moderation which she had no right to expect. In this I hope I have done what is gratifying to your Majesty.

I send your Majesty the English Journals last received, you will there see, that the English Ministers are fighting with each other; that there is a revolution in the Ministry, and that all is perfect anarchy. The folly and absurdity of that Cabinet are beyond description. They have recently occasioned the destruction of from 25 to 30,000 men in the most horrible country in the world; it would have been just as well to have thrown them into the sea; so pestilential are the marshes of Walcheren! In Spain they have lost a very considerable number of men. General Wellesley has had the extreme imprudence to commit himself in the heart of Spain with 30,000 men, having on his flanks three armies, consisting of 90 batalions, and from 40 to 50 squadrons, whilst he had in his front the army commanded by the King, which was of particular force. It is difficult to conceive such an act of presumption. It remains at present to be ascertained who are to succeed the late Ministry.

The United States are on the worst terms with England, and seem disposed, sincerely and seriously, to approximate to our system.

I pray God, Monsieur my brother, to have you in his high and holy keeping.—*Napoleon.*

Schoenbrun, Oct. 10, 1809.

SICILY.

Marriages in the Families of Bourbon.—The marriage of the Duke of Orleans with the Princess of Naples, it is said, has taken place; as well as that of the duke's sister to Prince Leopold, second son of the King of the Two Sicilies.—Should a change of fortune ever restore the Bourbons to the throne of France, the Orleans family will perhaps succeed to the throne.

SPAIN.

Bombardment of Gerona.—Nov. 9. By an account transmitted by the governor general of Gerona, it appears that from the 15th October, on which day the French re-opened their fire on Gerona, 75,623 balls were fired against that town, and 9058 grénades and 11,050 bombs thrown into the place, which still holds out.

Spanish Administration.—Names of the newly created Executive Council of Spain:—The President Marquis of Astorga, Grandee; the Marquis of Romana, Titulo de Castilla; the Marquis of Villel Grandio; Don Joseph Nicholas Garcia de la Torre; Don Rodrigo Riquelme; Don Francisco Xavier Caro, Don Sebastian de Jocano.

The Supreme Junta to the Spanish Nation.

SPANIARDS!—Our enemies announce, as positively certain, a peace in Germany; and the circumstances which accompany this notice give it a character of truth which leaves little room for doubt. They already threaten us with the powerful reinforcements which they suppose to be marching to complete our ruin. Already, proudly elated with the favourable aspect which their affairs in the north have assumed, they insolently exhort us to submit to the clemency of the conqueror, and tamely bow our necks to the yoke.

What unheard-of insolence! unparalleled effrontery! which posterity will scarcely believe, notwithstanding the testimony of public records. Thus do these barbarians dare to impute to us the calamities which this country has suffered from their scandalous aggression, and thus make us responsible for those which are about to befal us anew, should we prolong our resistance. But when have we ever seen the innocent victims accused of the ferocity with which the inhuman tyrant sacrifices them? These declaimers very soon forget, when their armies entered Spain, how they entered—what posts they occupied—what was the signal of combat which they gave—and the whole series of gratuitous and unparalleled atrocities which they committed against us. Because in their own degraded hearts they find nothing but servile submission when they are feeble, and insolent atrocity when they are strong; they, forsooth, imagine that the Spaniards, equally destitute of the support of native fortitude, will renounce their just and lofty expectations. Who has told them that our virtue was to be assayed by so low a standard? They may, perhaps, throw greater obstacles in our way. We will redouble our efforts to surmount them. Our toils, our dangers, will be augmented. We shall acquire the greater glory.

No! slaves of Buonaparte, waste not your time in practising hacknied artifices, which, at this time of day, can deceive nobody. Speak out frankly, and say, "Because we think ourselves the most powerful, we are resolved to be the most wicked of mankind." This language, however barbarous the sentiment which it conveys, would be consistent and intelligible. But do not attempt to persuade us that the abandonment of our just rights is wisdom, and cowardice prudence. Though your iniquitous aggression has placed us between ignominy and death, what alternative can you expect a magnanimous nation to adopt, except that of defending itself to the last extremity, rather than consent to so disgraceful a submission? Rob, murder, waste, and destroy: that you have been doing for these twenty months past; but with what effect, you well know; and so also do the provinces you occupy; where, in proportion to the injuries you inflict upon them, increases the insuperable aversion they bear towards you, the eternal rancour and implacable revenge with which they incessantly swear to pursue you.

To yield!—Are these sophists really aware of the advice which they are giving to a people the most jealous of their honour of any nation upon the face of the globe? After such admirable efforts, such incredible successes, it would be an act of infamy, for which no precedent can be found in the pages of our history, to fall down at the feet of the crowned slave that Buonaparte has sent us for a king? And for what should we do so?—That, from the midst of his impious orgies, the pimps and parasites who offer him adulation, and the impure prostitutes who accompany him, he may point out with his finger the temples which are to be burnt, the manors which are to be partitioned among his odious satellites, the virgins and matrons who are to be dragged to his seraglio, the youths who are to be sent off as a tribute to the French *Minotaur!*

Think not, Spaniards, that the Junta that addresses you to excite your valour by the arts of language. What occasion is there for words, when things speak for themselves with such persuasive energy? Your houses are demolished, your temples laid in ashes, your fields ravaged, your families dispersed, or hurried to the grave. Shall we have made so many sacrifices, shall the flames of war have consumed one half of Spain, in order that we should shamefully abandon the other half, to that much more destructive peace which awaits it at the hands of the enemy? Surely, nobody can be the dupe of the insidious parade of reform which the French hold forth in their proclamations. The Tartar, who governs them, has decreed that Spain shall have neither industry, nor commerce, nor colonies, nor population, nor any political representation whatsoever. To be turned into a vast and solitary sheep walk, in order to breed flocks which shall supply the French manufactures with our valuable wools; to form a nursery of human beings, to be hurried away to slaughter; misery, ruin, degradation in every part of the Peninsula:—such is the fate to which he consigns the country the most favoured by Heaven of any upon earth! But should our apathy even go so far as to induce us to abandon interests so highly

valuable, could we ever consent to the total destruction of that holy religion in which we were born, and which in all our proceedings, civil and political, we have sworn to preserve? Shall we, then, abandon the interest of heaven, and the faith of our fathers, to the sacrilegious derision of a frantic banditti? And shall the Spanish nation, celebrated in every quarter of the globe for their fervid piety, forsake the sanctuary, which, for seven successive centuries, and with the loss of thousands of warriors, our ancestors defended again t the impious ferocity of the Saracens? Were we so to act, the victims who have fallen in this memorable contest, would lift up their heads from their graves, and say to us—'Perfidiou, ungrateful wretches! Have we fallen an idle sacrifice? Is our blood of no estimation in your eyes?' No! brave fellow-countrymen, now no more, rest in peace, and let not that agonizing solicitude di turb the repose of your sepulchres. Your glorious example has taught us our first and greatest duty, and we are perfectly convinced that the peace which we ought to seek is not behind, but before us. It is through war and combats, it is by valour and noble daring, that we have to procure that tranquillity, that repose, of which those traitors have despoiled us. Do we fear death? Many of our companions have already met it, and sealed with their blood the solemn oath which all of us have taken. Who can fly from it? Who shall dissolve that alliance of glory and danger to which all of us are subject? Our country is laid waste, and we are insulted, and treated as a vile herd of cattle, which are bought and sold, and slaughtered when our master pleases. Our King—Spaniards! Would you have infused into your hearts that ardour and energy which lead to victory?—remember the vile, the treacherous manner in which this abominable Usurper tore him from our arms. He called himself his ally, his protector, his friend; he pretended to give him the kiss of peace, but his embraces are the folds of the serpent which twine round the innocent victim, and drag him captive to his cavern. A perfidy unknown to civilized nations, and scarcely practised among the most barbarous, was reserved in store for our unfortunate monarch. Behold, condemned to groan in solitude, surrounded by guards and spies, the idolized object of your hopes; him, whom you destine to the glory of the throne, that he may govern you with benevolence and justice. See him incessantly fixing his streaming eyes upon his country! Hear him, amidst the anguish of his sufferings, imploring the valour of his beloved Spaniards, and calling upon them for liberty or revenge.

There is no peace—there can be no peace in this state of things. That Spain should be free, was, and still is, the universal wish of the nation; or that it may become an immense desert, one vast sepulchre, where the accumulated carcases of French and Spaniards shall exhibit to future ages our glory and their ignominy.

But fortune is not so inimical to virtue as to leave to its defenders, only that melancholy alternative. It is written in heaven, and the history of all ages attests the fact, that the people who are decidedly attached to their liberty and independence, must ultimately establish them, in despite of all the artifices and all the violence of tyranny. Victory, which is so frequently the boon of fortune, must be the reward of fortitude and constancy. What but these defended the small republics of Greece from the barbarous invasions of Xerxes? What protected the capitol when assailed by the Gauls? What preserved it from the arms of Hannibal? What, in more modern times, rescued the Swiss from German tyranny, and gave independence to Holland, notwithstanding the great power of our ancestors? What, in fine, inspires at present the Tyrole e with such heroic resolution, that, though surrounded on every side by enemies, and abandoned by their protectors, they take refuge in their rocks, and on the summit of their mountains, and hurl defiance and defeat on the battalions of the conqueror of Dantzic? Let us, bravely, imitate their example; our situation is the same; we are animated with the same ardour, and should support ourselves with the same hopes. The God of armies, for whom we fight, will protect us, and in reward for the unshaken fortitude with which we have encountered adversity, will finally conduct us through all the dangers that surround us to the throne of independence.

Spaniards! the Junta announces this to you frankly, that you may not for a moment be ignorant of the danger which threatens your country; they announce it to you, with confidence that you will shew yourselves worthy of the cause which you defend, and of the admiration of the universe; they announce it to you, because appointed to the sacred duty of saving the state, and, convinced that it is the unanimous wish of the Spaniards to secure their freedom at every risk, they will make every possible effort to expel the enemy.

When the storm rages, the most valuable treasures must be thrown into the sea to save the vessel from sinking.—Perish the man whose selfishness can render him wanting in his duty, or induce him to conceal what is necessary to be distributed among his brethren for the common defence!—Perish a thousand times the wretch who can prefer his own interest to the delivery of his country! All such the state will severely punish. Our enemies omit no means which can be employed for our destruction, and shall we neglect any which can conduce to our preservation? There are provinces which have driven out the enemy from among them; and shall not those who have not yet suffered from such a scourge, sacrifice every thing to preserve themselves from it? Our brave soldiers endure the rigours of winter, and the scorching heats of summer, and nobly encounter all the dangers of battle; and shall we, remaining quietly at our homes, forgetful of their incalculable fatigues, think only of preserving our wishes, and refuse to resign even the least of our luxurious enjoyments?

The victory must be ours, if we continue and conclude the great enterprize we have undertaken with the same enthusiasm with which we begun it. The colossal mass of force and resistance which we must oppose to our enemy, must be composed of the forces of all, of the sacrifices of all; and then what will it import that he

pours upon us anew the legions with which he has been successful in Germany, or the swarm of conscripts he endeavours to drag from France? With 80,000 less troops than we now have, we begun the war; it was begun on his side with 200,000 more. The experience we have obtained in two campaigns, and our very desperation, will consign these hordes of banditti to the same fate which the former have suffered. —If some of the Monarchs of the North have consented to become the slaves of this new Tamerlane, and at the expence of ages of infamy have purchased a moment's respite till their turn shall come to be devoured; what is that to us, a great nation, resolved to triumph or perish? When we, twenty months ago, armed against tyranny, did we ask their consent? Did we not enter into the contest, single-handed? Did we not, for one campaign, maintain it single-handed? Europe, when she first heard of it, refused to believe it. When she saw it, she looked upon it as a sudden and ephemeral meteor; and even now, contemplating the effects of our constancy and our magnanimity, in the midst of our reverses, she considers it as a phenomenon, a prodigy, in the series of political events. Let her continue to behold us, as she ought, with admiration, or, if it must be so, with terror. We are deficient in none of the means necessary for our defence. Our connection is daily drawn closer with America, to whose assistance, equally well-timed and generous, the Mother Country is so deeply indebted, and in whose zeal and loyalty is centered a great part of our hopes. We are resolved to perish or triumph. The alliance we have contracted with the British nation continues, and will continue.—That nation has lavished for us its blood and its treasure, and is entitled to our gratitude, and that of future ages. Let the machinations of intrigue, or the suggestions of fear, prevail with weak governments, or misled cabinets; let them (and welcome!) conclude treaties of peace, illusory on the part of him who grants, and disgraceful on the part of those who accept them. Let all those Great Potentates relinquish the cause of civilised nations, and inhumanly abandon their allies—the Spanish people shall firmly stand alone amidst the ruins of the European Continent.

Here is drawn, never to be sheathed, the sword of eternal hatred to the execrable tyrant; here is raised, never to be lowered, the standard of independence and justice. Hasten to it, all ye who wish not to live under the abominable yoke, ye who cannot enter into a league with iniquity; and ye who are indignant at the cowardly desertion of deluded Princes, hasten to us. Here the valiant shall find opportunities of acquiring true honour; the wise and virtuous obtain respect, and the oppressed find an asylum —our cause is the same, the same be our danger, the same our reward. Come hither, and in despite of all the arts, and all the power of this inhuman despot, you shall witness how we will render dim his star, and be ourselves the creators of our own destiny.

The ARCHBISHOP OF LAODICEA, President.
PEDRO DE RIVERO, Secretary.
Royal Alcazar of Seville, Nov. 24, 1809."

Official Specimen of extraordinary French Atrocity.

Considering the necessity of multiplying the resources of the army of his Imperial Majesty, and of depriving the *rebels* and *traitors* of the means of procuring animals to accomplish their *atrocious designs*, it is hereby declared, that all the *horses* and *mares* belonging to the provinces in Upper Spain, viz. in the districts of Salamanca, Zamora, Toro, Leon, Placentia, Burgos, Guipuscoa, and Alava, of the height of four feet four inches, or five feet and half an inch of the measure of Spain, and from thence upward, are in requisition for the service of the armies of France, and are to be conducted to the capital of the respective Governments, where they are to be received and maintained by the Governors, until the returns made to me shall enable me to give directions for the disposal of them.

All the horses of less than 4 feet 4 inches, or 5 feet ½ inch, Spanish measure, also mares *pregnant* for more than 3 months, and horses and mares that are not 30 months old, and less than the height mentioned, ARE TO HAVE THE LEFT EYE PUT OUT, and are to be rendered, by other *proper* means, unfit for military service by the proprietors themselves. Those who *presume* to disobey this command are to be mulcted in four times the value of the animals.

The execution of this order is to be committed to the Governors, Commandants of Arms, and to the Commandants of Detachments and Flying Columns. (Signed) KELLERMAN,
28th Oct. 1809. Gen. of Division, and Governor General of Upper Spain.

SWEDEN.

Expences of the late War. — According to an official statement published at Stockholm, the war with Russia has cost Sweden from the beginning in 1808, to May 1809, the sum of 14,319,354 rix dollars (about £3,000,000) the subsidies received from England have amounted to 6,214,802 rix-dollars. But as the province of West Bothnia has suffered severely, the expences of the war may be estimated at 16,000,000 rix-dollars.

THE TYROL.

THE Tyrolese have excited the attention of Europe, by the vigorous struggle which they have prolonged against the French arms, and the victories which they have obtained over large bodies of the best troops of their invader. To those triumphs, the nature of their country has undoubtedly contributed: their personal prowess has been favoured by the difficulties which an enemy must experience in his approach. The attention of Europe has been followed by the applause of Britain; the reception of two deputies from their country, has been very flattering at London. These deputies are a major and a private of their volunteers It is honourable to our country that the oppressed from all parts turn hither their eyes, as to their hope of re-

fuge. If any power can assist them, under heaven, it is Britain. Alive to such feelings, it is natural that our countrymen should desire a better acquaintance with this people, their modes of life, their talents and propensities. We have endeavoured to gratify this desire, by translating from a foreign journal, an article of which they are the subject. The very insertion of this paper in such a vehicle of intelligence, is a kind of homage paid to valour and freedom: for, surely, if the Tyrolese had not distinguished themselves by their exertions in the cause they have espoused, they would not have been distinguished by the insertion of this account in any continental publication. The press is too much shackled by the agents of Buonaparte to suffer truth to appear openly. We may trace her by a kind of reflected light; but her direct beams are not permitted to illuminate any country where Gallic oppression has sufficient influence to shroud them in a murky cloud.

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The country which at present forms the Tyrol and the Grisons, was formerly inhabited by the *Rhetians* or *Rhetii*; the same people which, having in early ages rendered themselves masters of Italy, were known to the Greeks and the Romans, under the names of *Tyrrheni*, *Etrusci*, and *Tuscani*. The *Rhetians* were a brave people, and difficult to subjugate. The Romans, who always calumniated the nations which resisted them, called them *Brigands*, and asserted, that they massacred all their prisoners of war. But, these reports, though transmitted to us by all the Latin historians, were but little credited among the more enlightened people at Rome.

The Tyrol, were it interspersed with beautiful lakes, would be another Switzerland; as it is in other respects. It possesses similar elevations, and similar slopes of land: we there behold at the same time, mountains covered with ice, and hills clad with rich vineyards; on one side a desert, on the other, cantons crouded with population: we often discover the empire of Flora separated from actual winter, simply by the intervention of rising rocks. The country is not generally very fertile; and the whole of what it yields proves insufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants; but this they amply compensate by their industry.

Few nations are more industrious than the Tyrolese: the rearing of silk worms, the cultivation of hemp, flax, and tobacco, afford them ample resources. Their mountains contain minerals of all sorts: these they well know how to obtain. At the approach of the inclement season of the year, which obliges them to take shelter in their huts, where they are literally imprisoned by the snow and torrents, and around which, nature seems to exhibit no traces of vegetation; it is difficult to conceive the variety of their labours and occupations; some are engaged in breeding and taming birds, particularly canary birds, the exportation of which produces nearly *four thousand pounds* per annum: others are employed in making straw hats and baskets, which are remarkably neat, and generally find a ready market in Bavaria and Suabia. The women, who inhabit the rude valley of Monafoe, are occupied in spinning of flax; and those of the Hartzberg and the Voralberg, in embroidering muslin, knitting of stockings, caps, &c.

The habitations of these mountaineers during the winter, present a very interesting sight: we often behold ten women sitting round a table, each of them plying the distaff or the spinning wheel: at some distance in the same room, we find an old man engaged in making hoops, while at hand a number of boys is busied in finishing boxes, or making cases for instruments, and different sorts of toys, which are exported to Spain, Portugal, and America. In the neighbourhood of Bregentz, there are women who from one pound of cotton will manufacture 130 bobbins, each containing 1300 French ells.

In the upper valley of the Tyrol, there are villages whence the inhabitants emigrate during two months in every year; they proceed to Switzerland and Germany, where they engage themselves as carpenters, masons, or shepherds. Nor it is seldom that troops of children amounting to twenty or thirty in a company, conducted by an old man, are seen forsaking for a while their paternal roof. As soon as they are capable of gaining their own subsistence, these youngsters leave their native land, each of them provided with a hurdy-gurdy, a havresack, and a small stock of oaten bread. The wages they receive as shepherds in Suabia are but very trifling; here in the meadows and fields they pass the summer, living on coarse bread and roots, still retaining amid such a solitary and painful mode of living, their gaiety and good morals. Towards the conclusion of the autumn, they are re-conducted to their rude hamlets by the same old men, each of them bringing back 5 or 6 florins, as the fruits of his labour during a whole summer.

The science of the mathematics seems innate among the Tyrolese. Without any previous instruction, they guess the principles of mechanism, and often make astonishing improvements therein. This may be instanced in the skill of Peter Anich, who, from a simple shepherd, became a very good geographical engineer; drew the first accurate map of the Tyrol that has been published,

and constructed a globe in a wonderful approach to perfection, still seen at Inspruck.

Their genius is principally exercised on hydraulical works. On the loftiest slopes, you perceive rivulets falling at various distances on wheels of rude workmanship, the simple mechanism of which, answers all the important purposes of domestic economy. The grinding of corn, the extracting of oil, the sharpening of tools, the watering the meadows, all these operations are performed by the rivulets and their water mills. Each peasant has his mill, which he erects and alters according to his purposes.

M. Rolfer relates, that having entered a peasant's cottage, he found there only a child a few months old, whose cradle rocked in a regular and constant manner, without any person to give the impulse. The cause of this phenomenon having excited his curiosity, he discovered that a cord fastened to the cradle, extended as far as a beam outside the house, on which a wheel, set in motion by a neighbouring rivulet, bestowed a regular movement.

The number of Tyrolese who yearly emigrate from and return to their homes, is estimated at *thirty* or *forty thousand*. They travel into foreign countries and exercise either a profession or some sort of trade. In the latter case, they have commonly partners in their own country, with whom they divide their profits with a probity, from which they have never swerved. The following is their method of accounting. When the Tyrolese traveller is returned home, his partners are immediately apprised of his arrival, and they appoint a meeting. The traveller empties his bag of gold on the table; each takes the share which belongs to him according to the sum he has embarked in the speculation; and all accounts are thus settled at once. The meeting concludes with a hearty shake of hands, and a fraternal banquet; here mirth reigns, and here they discuss the speculations for the next year.

In so industrious a country, the traveller would naturally expect to find some flourishing cities, and considerable townships, but in this he is deceived. The Tyrolese have a dislike to see their dwellings enclosed by any neighbourhood; they therefore possess few cities or villages.

Inspruck, formerly the capital of the whole principality, is situated at the foot of mountains on the banks of the Inn. It is well built, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. The public buildings consist of the new and the old castle, the church belonging to the court, the town hall, with an obelisk erected in honour of the Holy Virgin.

Hall, a city containing 4,000 inhabitants. The making of salt is carried on here to a very great extent: there is also a mint here, for coining of money

Schwartz, a city containing 8,000 inhabitants: here is the seat of the administration for conducting the business of the mines.

Kuffstien, a very important fortress: the only one regularly built, in the Tyrol.

Feldkirch, a considerable hamlet; near which there is a camp strongly intrenched.

Lintz, a town, famous for a breed of cattle.

Brixen, a city of 4,000 inhabitants.

Botsen, a city containing 8,000 inhabitants; situated at the foot of a huge mountain, which seems to threaten destruction by its overhanging rocks. In this neighbourhood, the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in cultivating the vine.

Bolzano, is the intermediate commercial repository for Italy and Germany; the inhabitants are considered as being very wealthy.

Trent, a city containing seven hundred houses, and ten thousand inhabitants. It is extremely well built, and contains a number of merchants and manufacturers. The episcopal palace, a structure in the gothic style, abounds in marble monuments, and *fresco* paintings. The church of *Notre Dame* is celebrated for having been the place of meeting of the council of Trent. The principal square is ornamented by a very handsome marble fountain.

Roveredo, a commercial and manufacturing city;—computed to contain 18,000 inhabitants, and consequently it is the most considerable city in the Tyrol. Silk weaving holds the first rank among those branches of industry, which have raised this city to so flourishing a state. It is built in the Italian style; and like the Italian cities boasts of a very good Academy.

WALES, NEW SOUTH.

New Chapel and School.—We are glad to hear that, in this county, where the gospel is so much needed, a commendable effort of Christian zeal has been manifested. In the district of Portland Head, on the banks of the river Hawkesbury, several of the settlers have come forward, by a subscription, to erect a chapel and school-house. One of the settlers has given four acres of ground for the purpose: and about £200 was subscribed. The spot, which is delightfully situated, is now called *Ebenezer Mount*. The institution is named "The Portland Head Society, for the Propagation of Christian knowledge, and the Instruction of Youth." Mr. Hassal and Mr. Youl, formerly missionaries at Otaheite, are the ministers. A supply of Bibles, Testaments, Watts's psalm and hymn books, and school books, will be very acceptable. They will be received by the Secretary of the Missionary Society, 53, Hatton Garden.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Dec. 27, 1809.

"Charity," says the proverb, "begins at home;" to which is often added, "but it should not end there." Politics, or the labours of government, should certainly begin at home; for home is the heart, the life, the center of the system; but they should not end there. Foreign politics are of importance, though not of equal importance to home prosperity. To us, as Britons, nothing in the political world is of such moment as the approach of a meeting of Parliament. That the last sessions of that august body was uncommonly prolific in interesting events, and produced more than usual bustle, cannot be forgot, for scarcely are the agitated waves of opposing opinions yet settled; to such a height were they raised by disclosures affecting public officers in the highest stations. Those disclosures, considered solely as to their effects, and without scrutiny of motives or means, present a mingled spectacle, imparting joy and grief to the real well-wisher of his country. Those disclosures are likely to be the fruitful parents of a progeny, which, in the ensuing sessions, will give pain to the attentive, and anguish to the candid. Those disclosures are hitherto imperfect; and how to convey a hint of their nature, without contributing to widen a breach where all should be unity, and to accuse of malignity where such an accusation approaches to *scandalum magnatum*, exceeds our dexterity. Should we state facts that have come to our knowledge, the proofs of those facts would be required of us; and the issue would be *in Banco Regis*. Yet to withhold allusion to them entirely, is incompatible with that perpetual vibration of the tongue which accompanies a disposition for political inquisitiveness. But if it should so happen that the mask of patriotism, assumed by personal ambition to accomplish its own purposes should be removed; if falsehood, open falsehood, should be proved on individuals, whose superiority in life should preserve them from such degrading meannesses; if the public should be convinced that, as says the proverb, "all is not gold that glitters;" then will it be recollected that the Panorama alluded to such events before they were notorious; and stated, in plain language, that others beside "Dickon of England, were *bought and sold*."

We have often differed in opinion from those who by office should be the best informed persons in the kingdom; we have often differed, too, from those whose discourse, like a draught of wind through a long open gallery, is a perpetual howl; whose imaginations are haunted with more ghosts, bobgoblins, and *doubles*, than all Mrs. Radcliffe's Romances. We cannot say, without exception, "whatever is is right:" nor without exception, "whatever is is wrong." There are many causes of anxiety; the operation of these we fear. There are many causes of hope: that these may issue in reality we heartily desire.

We think it not impossible that Buonaparte has commissioned a circuitous whisper of the word *peace*; whether he will speak out manfully, we doubt. We think, certainly, that his star declines; but he may not be sensible of that fact, as yet; or, if sensible of it himself, he may endeavour, through policy, to prevent others from noticing it. It may be some time, even, ere it becomes obvious to the world; yet, that he has almost reached the bounds of those horrors to which his commission extends, several indications persuade us. Either his person or his power may shortly suffer. He will then be no more distinguished among men: or, as the axe which has shed human blood in abundance might be in a civilized nation; or as the singularly bloody guillotine now is in France,—pointed at as a memorial of extensive executions.

If it were notorious of any other potentate that he had scampered before his company, like a Harlequin, to shew them a sight; if his morning ride had been prolonged to *sixty miles* when *six* would have served; would the world think him *compos mentis*? Neither shall we think the man *compos mentis* who in a public paper, can boast of the extent of his dominions; or, in a letter of form to a crowned head, can wander from his subject by impertinent allusions: nor him, who, having divorced one *Empress!!!* and "being "arrived at the age of forty years," intends to marry another. "*God knows*," says he, "*how much such a resolution has cost my* "*heart; but there is no sacrifice beyond my* "*courage, when it is proved to me to be ne-* "*cessary to the welfare of France*"—Who proved this *necessity* to him?—who bid him look forward to "*thirty years* additional of "life"—to a period long enough to "edu-"cate his children" yet to be begotten, and on a consort yet to be married? This language is that of arrogance, the next of kin to

Moon-struck madness laughing wild!

When such aberrations of intellect are conspicuous in national documents, nature is about to put ambition to silence. Whatever losses Buonaparte has lately inflicted on others, they have not produced adequate gain to himself. The lives lost by France in Spain cannot be less than *three hundred thousand*; with *three hundred millions of livres*. What advantage to compensate this has Buonaparte obtained? He boasts of dominion over two

provinces!—two provinces, that scarcely resisted him, have been—conquered? No:—plundered—by his troops! What inch of ground does he hold of which he had not possession previous to Dupont's surrender? Has any of his generals penetrated so far south as that unfortunate officer had? And supposing he himself, in the plenitude of his wrath, should subjugate the whole peninsula,—when he has calculated the cost, and estimated the nothingness of his acquisition, where is the proof of his wisdom in beginning, conducting, or persevering to the bloody termination of this prodigal undertaking?

It passes for certain that Holland is destined to undergo another transformation: what a mass of miserable disappointments is presented by that unhappy country! When it was first invaded by the French what boasts of inexhaustible wealth! — incalculable commerce!—tons of gold!—and a dock-yard!—yes, re-echoed the hall of audience—a dock-yard, *ad infinitum!* A single blow annihilated this wonderous dock-yard: prohibitions annihilated this incalculable commerce: the Dutchmen denied all knowledge of these tons of gold;—and when the French Mercuries essayed to move the broad-bottomed Mynheers in the service of liberty, they shoved them behind, but there was no stirring them; they jerked them on one side, they tugged them on the other side, but the *vis inertiæ* was equally invincible by repulsion or attraction, motion there there was none. So Buonaparte sent thither a gilded coach, and thought a set of eight royal horses would draw the Amsterdamers, *à la Française*, to wherever the driver should dictate. What has been the result? the coach is returning to Paris; and the Dutch are reported incorrigible. "The people will be governed by myself, as conquered provinces" The frogs in the marshes will deem their good fortune incredible,—"that they should have all that vast territory of mud to themselves!"—Yes, except when pelted with stones to amuse a few Gallic school-boy commissaries; or when to be served up to table by way of *fricassee* as the *summum bonum* of a Frenchman's gluttony—a frog-feast!

Spain will prove equally deceptive to the Emperor and King. If his majesty loves pork, he may cram himself with sausages; if garlic and oil can satiate him, he may be satiated with garlic and oil. He may force a few slaves to call him *Massa:* but the obedience of the heart, the frank services of affection—they ARE NOT.

DIDASCALIA.

"DIDASCALIA! Why, this is the wrong place for DIDASCALIA!" True, gentle readers, so it is: but start not; for we think it our duty to apprize you, that the actors of the National Theatres of France and England, have agreed to exchange a performance or two, from their respective stock plays.

The French have rehearsed already, by command of the Emperor and King, *The Beaux Stratagem:* the following scene was publickly performed (by the *Court Performers*; we have annexed the proper names) with great applause, to an overflowing house, "on the fifteenth day of December, at nine o'clock in the evening, in the year 1809."—The Play was strongly cast:

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Mr. Sullen,	*Napoleon, the Emperor and King.*
Mrs. Sullen,	*Josephine, Empress of France.*
Lady Bountiful,	*Madame.*
Sir Charles Freeman	*Lewis, King of Holland.*
Archer,	*Jerome, King of Westphalia.*
Aimwell,	*Joachim, King of Naples.*
Foigard,	*Cambaceres, Arch-Chancellor of the Empire.*
Gibbet,	*Count Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely.*
Scrub,	*Eugene Napoleon.*
Cherry,	*Julie.*
Gipsey,	*Hortense.*
Other servants,	*Catherine, Pauline, Caroline.*

We add the last scene, as a specimen of the performance: to do justice to the performers is out of our power.

Emperor.—This good company meets opportunely in favour of a design I have in behalf of my unfortunate spouse: I intend to part from her—gentlemen, will you assist me?

Jerome.—Assist you! 'sdeath, who would not?

Cambaceres.—Ay, upon my shoul, we'll all ashist.

Emperor.—They tell me, spouse, that you had like to have been murdered.

Empress.—Truly, spouse, I was pretty near it——Had not some gentlemen interposed.

Emperor.—How came those gentlemen there?

Empress.—That's his way of returning thanks, you must know.

Cambaceres.—Ay, but upon my conshience de question be à-propos for all dat.——

Empress—Hold, gentlemen, all things here must move by consent; let my dear and I talk the matter over, and you shall judge it between us.

Emperor.—Let me see who are to be our judges:—pray, sir, who are you?

Louis.—I am, sir, Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, come to——

Emperor.—And you, good sir?

Jerome.—Jerome Napoleon, King of Westphalia, come to——

Emperor.—And you, pray sir?

Joachim.—Joachim Napoleon, King of Naples, come to ——

Emperor.—To take away my mother, I hope. Gentlemen, you're heartily welcome: I never met more obliging people since I was born.——And now, my dear, if you please, I'll have the first word: How long have we been married?—by the almanack fifteen years.

Empress.—'Tis thereabout by my reckoning.

Cambaceres.—Upon my conshience dere accounts vil agree.

Empress.—Pray, spouse, what did you marry for?

Emperor.—To get an heir to my estate.

Louis.—And have you succeeded?

Emperor.—No.

Joachim.—*The condition fails on his side.*—Pray, madam, what did you marry for?

Empress.—To support the weakness of my sex by the strength of his, and to enjoy the pleasures of an agreeable society.

Louis.—Are your expectations answered?

Empress.—No.

Cambaceres.—Arra honeys, a clear caase, a clear caase!

Louis.—What are the bars to your mutual contentment?

Empress.—I can't hunt with him.

Emperor.—Nor can I dance with her.

Empress.—*Your silence is intolerable.*

Emperor.—Your prating is worse.——Is there on earth a thing we can agree in?

Empress.—Yes——to part.

Emperor.—These hands joined us, these shall part us——Away——

Empress.—East.

Emperor.—West.

Empress.—North.

Emperor.—South; far as the poles asunder.

Cambaceres.—Upon my shoul a very pretty sheremony.

Louis.—'Twould be hard to guess which is the better pleased, a couple joined, or this couple parted; one rejoices in hopes of an untasted happiness, the other in deliverance from an experienced misery.

Both happy in their several states, we find:
Those parted by consent, and those conjoin'd.
Consent, if mutual, saves the lawyer's fee;
CONSENT IS LAW ENOUGH TO SET THEM FREE.

Exeunt omnes.

Notwithstanding the *éclat* of this scene on the French stage, it is thought the English will succeed equally well (in spite of their natural phlegm) in *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* of Moliere. To refresh the memory of our readers, we annex Scene 2 of Act III.

The Emperor and King Napoleon-le-Grand, John Bull, Servants, &c.

Emperor.—John Bull!

John Bull.—Plaît-il?

Emperor.—Ecoutez.

John Bull.—Hi, hi, hi, hi, hi.

Emperor.—Qu'as-tu à rire?

John Bull.—Hi, hi, hi, hi, hi, hi.

Emperor.—Que veut dire ce coquin-là?

John Bull.—Hi, hi, hi. Comme vous voilà bâti! Hi, hi, hi.

Emperor.—Comment donc?

John Bull.—Ah, ah, mon Dieu! Hi, hi, hi, hi.

Emperor.—Quel fripon est-ce là? Te moques-tu de moi?

John Bull.—Nenni, Monsieur, j'en serois bien fâché. Hi, hi, hi, hi, hi, hi.

Emperor.—*Je te baillerai sur le nez*, si tu ris davantage.

John Bull.—Monsieur, je ne puis pas m'en empêcher. Hi, hi, hi, hi, hi, hi.

Emperor.—Tu ne t'arrêteras pas?

John Bull.—Monsieur, je vous demande pardon; mais vous êtes si plaisant, que je ne me saurois tenir de rire. Hi, hi, hi.

Emperor.—Mais voyez quelle insolence!

John Bull.—Vous êtes tout-à-fait drôle comme cela. Hi, hi.

Emperor.—Je te.....

John Bull.—Je vous prie de m'excuser. Hi, hi, hi, hi.

Emperor.—Tiens, si tu ris encore le moins du monde, je te jure que *je t'appliquerai sur la joue le plus grand soufflet qui se soit jamais donné.*

John Bull.—Hé bien! Monsieur, voilà qui est fait, je ne rirai plus.

Emperor.—Prends-y bien garde. Il faut que, pour tantôt, tu nettoies.....

John Bull.—Hi, hi.

Emperor.—Que tu nettoies comme il faut.....

John Bull.—Hi, hi.

Emperor.—Il faut, dis-je, que tu nettoies la salle, &c.....

John Bull.—Hi, hi.

Emperor.—Encore?

John Bull (tombant à force de rire.)—Tenez, Monsieur, *battez-moi plutôt, et ne laissez rire tout mon saoul; cela me fera plus de bien.* Hi, hi, hi, hi.

Emperor.—J'enrage.

John Bull.—De grâce, Monsieur, je vous prie de me laisser rire. Hi, hi, hi.

Emperor.—Si je te prends.....

John Bull.—Monsieur, je crèverai, si je ne ris. Hi, hi, hi.

Emperor.—*Mais a-t-on jamais vu un pendard comme celà, qui me vient rire insolemment au nez, au lieu de recevoir mes ordres?*

John Bull.—Que voulez-vous que je fasse, Monsieur?

Emperor.—*Que tu songes, coquin, à préparer ta maison pour la compagnie qui doit venir tantôt.*

John Bull.—Ah! par ma foi, je n'ai plus envie de rire; & toutes vos compagnies font tant de désordre céans, que ce mot est assez pour me mettre en mauvaise humeur.

Emperor.—Ne dois-je point, pour toi, fermer mes ports à tout le monde?

John Bull.—Vous devriez au moins les fermer à certaines gens.

.....

The health of the lately-crowned King of Sweden, is reported to be in a dangerous state: should he die soon, nobody would wonder at seeing a French General appointed to succeed him. To prepare for this, Bernadotte was nominated at a diet, with much the same intention as candidates are among ourselves; not to be elected, but to be recollected: he had two votes. Sweden, has recovered Pomerania, by her treaty with France. France also grants personal security to the *late* king of Sweden to proceed to Switzerland, for his future residence.

The most important political incident at present affecting Britain is, her discussion with America. The negotiation is avowedly broken off. The President has opened Congress with a speech, in which he justifies the measure; it appears to have been a question depending on the diplomatic principle, that a public officer, may *know* that as an individual, which as a national minister he is supposed *not to know*; and therefore may plead and maintain his ignorance of it. We should be sorry on a question of simple fact, to find truth on the side of America: we wait for our minister's statement of what has happened.

By what we are able to learn, the late attempt of Buonaparte to establish his power in Persia, and other Asiatic courts, will ultimately prove beneficial to the British interests, by fixing the attention of our government, on the necessity of establishing and increasing its influence in those courts. To this the presence of a Persian ambassador in London, cannot but contribute. We hope India with its connexions will continue in peace.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Warwickshire.—The weather during the early part of the month, has been rather unfavourable to the young wheats, particularly on low situations. The low wheats rise better to the flail than was expected, their quality in general fine; not having sustained so much injury from the mildew as was supposed. Barley continues a rough indifferent sample: fine barley that will malt well, is in demand. Oats turn out a good crop, and only require some sharp weather to render them good provender. Peas and beans turn out more than an average crop. The late sown turnips are much improved. Sheep in low situations and where the turf is thin—many have died of the dry rot. Wool stationary, at about 1s. per lb.

Suffolk.—The wheats look well considering we have had so much rain, excepting on the very cold lands. Turnips and the rowings, yield abundance of feed, owing to the mildness of the season, and continuance of the rain, coleworts look healthy and well. The new wheats, barley, oats, beans, and peas, rise about 3 parts of a crop. Potatoes are a good crop and sell at 4 shillings per sack: our corn markets are lower, without any alteration in the price of flour, as there ought to be.

Essex.—This month little can be said of the operations in the fields, as that kind of work is dormant. The forward sown wheats look well; and the latter pieces make a pleasing show. The same opinion still prevails, that the produce of last year's crop is somewhat slender. Clover-seed thrashing is scarcely begun. The weather being so mild during the autumn, the herbage for cattle has held out beyond what is common. Turnips are fine, but the weather has not been in favour of the grazing stock. The prices of both lean and fat beasts are looking upwards.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, December 20, 1809.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the following vessels, on account of the East-India Company, viz. the Bombay, Upton Castle, and David Scott. Their cargoes consist of the undermentioned commodities: Company's goods, 1,698,855 lbs. of cotton, 1 cwt. of hemp.—Privilege goods, 5,944 bales; 80 half bales of cotton; 49 bales of hemp; 317 bags of alkali; 10 bags of mother-o'-pearl; and 80 boxes of nutmegs and cloves. Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known. We understand that it is the intention of the East-India Company to pay for their freightage in future by bills at three months. Notwithstanding the reported rigour with which the non-intercourse act is enforced in America, four vessels are arrived at Liverpool within the last few days from the United States; and the expectation of further supplies in the same way, as well as by a circuitous route, has damped the spirit of speculation in articles of American produce, and less business has been done in the cotton-market during the ten days immediately antecedent to the date of our report, than for any similar period for many months past.

It is the wish, as it is the interest, of every honest trader on either side of the Atlantic, that the existing differences between this country and North America should be speedily adjusted, and the meeting of the Congress is looked to as the epoch of that event; but late reports do not favour this expectation: the final adjustment of all differences seems to be postponed to a distant date, if we may credit the latest intelligence. It is said that notwithstanding the evacuation of Flushing, the Board of Trade has granted licences to trade to Walcheren for two months.—All the ships of war and merchantmen from the Baltic (except such as may be frozen in) may soon be expected. The merchants declare, that there never was so vast a trade carried on with so little loss as that to the Baltic has been during the present year. The number of vessels that have passed through the Belt, under the protection of Admiral Dixon's squadron alone, between the 25th of June and the 8th of November amounts to 2210, not one of which has been captured by the enemy, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of the Danish gun-boats, more than 100 in number, to annoy them during the passage of the Belt in calms.—The Lords of Trade have refused the granting of further licences for the sailing of ships to the port of Embden, without assigning any reason for this sudden and unexpected determination. Three convoys have sailed from this country for Sweden since it was known here that the Swedish ports were to be shut against us on the 15th instant. This circumstance, we suppose, implies some understanding between the two governments; be this as it may, several vessels are still lading in the river for the Swedish market. The value of the English colonial produce and manufactures confiscated in Trieste, including the Sicilian goods, is estimated at six millions of guilders; * but as the English cruizers have captured some vessels laden with this merchandize, on their passage to Venice, all the confiscated goods are now conveyed thither by land.—Within the last month, the islands of Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, &c. have fallen into our hands. The two former are noted for producing that species of currants, which when dried, constitute a considerable article of commerce, being of essential use for culinary and pharmaceutical purposes. There are only two vineyards in the island of Zante, that produce the grapes *(uvæ Corinthiacæ)* from which the currants are prepared. These vineyards are situated in a delightful plain about the middle of the island. The grapes are gathered in the month of August, and laid on the ground to dry, and when perfectly dessicated are carried to the capital of the island, and lodged in warehouses called *seraglios*, being poured into them by means of large doors in their roofs, until the warehouses are completely filled. They adhere so closely together when thus lodged, that immediately before their being barrelled, they are obliged to be removed with iron utensils.—Shipments of linens, damasks, and large quantities of Irish calicoes, have taken place to Rio Janeiro and Demerara, during this month, from Belfast; and also linens and calicoes to New York, but by no means in such large quantities as usual to the latter place. At the late linen-market in Dublin, fine linens met an extremely dull sale. Coarse goods, particularly half bleached yard wides, and ¾ths wides, in general brought good profit to the seller. Many of the coarse linens sold, were for Spain, and some for the West Indies. Since the market, coarse linens have risen greatly in the brown market.—At no period of our history has there been known such stores of wine, brandy, hemp, tallow, timber, &c. as now crowd our docks, quays, and warehouses. It is said that the quantity of pipes, butts, puncheons, hogsheads, &c. of wine and spirits now under bond, and lying on demorage, exclusive of the quantity in the merchants' cellars, would, if placed endways, exceed one hundred miles in length.

The East-India Company declares for sale for March 14, 1810, the following goods. Bengal piece goods, muslins 26,093 pieces; callicoes 36235 pieces; prohibited goods 7660 pieces.—And for March 7, coast piece goods, callicoes, 432,599½ pieces—muslins, 150—prohibited goods, 35,262.—This is the largest sale of coast goods that has been declared for several years. They will also put up to sale upwards of 200,000 pieces of nankeen.

The following is a list of East-India ships lost, missing and taken within the last twelve months.

Walpole	820	lost in the Downs, Dec. 20, 1809.
Britannia	1200	lost in the Downs, Jan. 27, 1809.
Admiral Gardner	813	
Travers	577	lost at Bengal. Lloyd's List, April 25, 1809.
Lord Nelson	819	Missing. See Lloyd's List, Sept. 26, 1809.
Glory	502	
Experiment	543	
Lady Jane Dundas	820	
Jane Duchess of Gordon	820	
Bengal	818	
Calcutta	819	
Streatham	819	taken. Lloyd's List Dec. 8, 1809.
Europe	820	
Asia	820	lost in the Ganges See Lloyd's List, Dec. 3, 1809.
	11,007	tons.

* The guilder is equivalent to 1s. 9d. consequently the amount of the confiscated property must be £525,000 sterling.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF NOVEMBER, TO THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1809.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.——The Queen of Prussia was safely delivered of a son on the 4th ult. at Konigsberg. The event was announced to the citizens by firing of cannon.—At Heligoland, the lady of David Allan, Esq. commissary there.—Near Warwick, the lady of Roger Kynaston, Esq.—At Ballinamona, county of Waterford, the lady of Thomas Carew, Esq.—The lady of Christopher Thomas Tower, Esq. of Gadebridge, Herts.

Of a Daughter.——At Westhorpe-house, Bucks, the lady of Lieut.-general Sir George Nugent, Bart.

MARRIAGES.

At the town residence of Hon. Mr. Douglas, in Cumberland-place, Lord Hamilton, heir apparent to the House of Abercorn, to Miss Douglas.—Mr. Robert Mercer, of Stamford-street, to Miss S. Treacher, of Paternoster-row.—At Alverstoke, near Gosport, John Ogle, Esq. to Miss C. Connell.—At Queen-square church, Capt. Chas. Downes, of the 49th regt. to Miss Granville, of Taunton.—At Putney, Capt. J. Hirst, of the royal horse guards, to Miss H. A. Hankey, of Putney.—At Kingston, Surrey, Capt. John Walton, of his Majesty's ship Amethyst, to Miss Sarah Johnstone.—Js. Vine, Esq. of Bernard-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Steer, of Devonshire-square.—At Stoke, near Guildford, Mr. O. Hatch, of Friday-street, to Miss Sparkes, of Guildford.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-col. Egerton, of 44th regt. to Miss Troubridge.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. W. Denys, Esq. to Miss E. Lind, of Stratford-place.—At St. Martin's in the Fields, W. Silvester Addington, Esq. of Bedford, to Miss F. L. Addington, of Barnet.—At St. Martin's in the Fields, J. Wilkinson, Esq. to Miss C. Craig, of Great Scotland-yard.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Harold Daniel, Esq. to Miss Mary Ann Sloper, of Montague-street, Russell-square.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Pyne, Esq. of Great Haughton, Huntingdon, to Miss Mary Engleheart, of Newman-street.—John Butler, Esq. of Tavistock-square, to Mrs. Cockle, of Bath.—At Great Yarmouth, Capt. R. Spear, of the R. N. to Miss Anna Maria Walter.—At Houghton-le-Spring, Henry Geo. Liddle, Esq. of Ravensworth, to Miss Charlotte Lyon, of Hatton-house.—John Tennent, jun. Esq. merchant in Glasgow, to Jessy, only daughter of the late Capt. Thos. Jones, of Slane-ypark, Wicklow, Ireland.—At Liverpool, Mungo Nutter Campbell, Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Helen Campbell, second daughter of the late John Campbell, sen. Esq. of Glasgow.—At Broxburn, Mr. John Carnie, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Agnes Galbreath.—At Perth, Richard Chas. Blunt, Esq. son of the late Sir Ch. Blunt, to Miss Eliza Forbes Mercer, daughter of the late Capt. Mercer, of the R. Cav.—At Hillhouse, by Bishop Sandford, John N. Macleod, Esq. of Macleod, to Ann, fourth daughter of J. Stephenson, Esq. of Great Ormond-street, London.—At Muirhead of Gask, Robert Low, Esq. of Brackly, to Miss Mary Buchan, eldest daughter of David Buchan, Esq. of Muirhead of Gask.—At Edinburgh, William Simpson, Esq. to Margaret, eldest daughter of Francis Yates, Esq. merchant, Lerwick, Zetland.—At Edinburgh, Capt. Alex. Robertson, of the ship Surat Castle, of Hon. East-India Company, to Jane, eldest daughter of Alex. Laing, Esq. architect, Edinburgh.—At Montreal, Capt. A. Clerk, of the 49th regt. to Miss M'Rae.—Vice-admiral Aylmer, to Frances, youngest daughter of Rev. T. H. Pearson, of Queen Camel, Somerset.—At Glasgow, Archibald Buchanan, Esq. of Catrine Bank, Ayrshire, to Hannah, youngest daughter of late Mr. John Struthers, brewer in this city.—Alexander Reid, Esq. merchant, Leith, to Mary, second daughter of Michael Muirhead, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.—Mr. Robert Mac Callum, writer, Glasgow, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr. David Robb, merchant, Glasgow.—At Dumbarton, Mr. William Dunn Barclay, writer in Glasgow, to Anne, daughter of the late John Mac Aulay, Esq. of Levengrove.—At St. Andrew's, Jos. Yates Cooper, Esq. of Lansdown-place, to Susan, youngest daughter of John Pollard, Esq. of Bedford-row.

DEATHS.

William Frogatt, Esq. high steward of Westminster.—Wm. Devaynes, Esq. of Dover-street.—At Barnet, John Corpe, Esq. surgeon of that place.—At the Havannah, R. W. Ottley, Esq. of Cheapside.—At Sidmouth, George Carling, Esq. of Cleveland-row, St. James's.—At Appleby, Rev. Wm. Cowper, vicar of Ramsey and Dover Court cum Harwich.—At Kelveden, in Essex, Mrs. S. Muscat, late of Grantham.—At Preston, Lady Mary Frances Hesketh, abbess of the nuns of the order of St. Benedict, late of Ghent, in Flanders. She was first cousin to the Duke of Norfolk.—Sir James Branscomb, an eminent lottery-office keeper of Holborn.—Aged 95, John Holme, of Cob Wall, near Blackburn. He was servant to Henry Sudell, Esq. of Woodford, and his predecessors, for upwards of 80 years.—In Bunhill Fields Burial Ground, a man of the name of Greenwood, at the advanced age of 102 years; he retained all his faculties to the last. Although by various donotions he received to the amount of 20s. or 27s. per week, he frequently stood in the streets, soliciting relief as a common beggar.—Sir Alex. Ball, governor of Malta.—Aged 75, Mr. Charles Brown, a respectable farmer, of Great Barton, Suffolk.—John Bastard, Esq. of the Blandford Bank. He had been spending the day with a party at Handford-house, the seat of H. Seymour, Esq. The night was extremely dark, and as he was returning home in a chaise, accompanied by his wife and daughter, the carriage was overturned when they had proceeded but a short distance: he was taken up alive, and immediately conveyed back to Handford; but he had received so much injury, that he expired before he could be conveyed into the house. Mrs. and Miss Bastard received very little personal injury; but their anguish on this melancholy occasion it would be difficult to describe.—At Cheltenham, in the 72d year of his age, Major-gen. Duncan Campbell, of the royal marines; in which corps he had served many years with the highest reputation.—At Woolwich, aged 102, W. Anderson, Esq. who had belonged to the train of artillery

upwars of 80 years. He had fought at the battle of Cufloden, and in the campaigns on the Continent, under Wm. Duke of Cumberland, and preserved his faculties to the last.—In Bridge-street, of an inflammation in the bowels, James Dixon, Esq. aged 56 years.—At an advanced age, Sir Philip Stephens, who was 52 years secretary, and many years one of the lords of the admiralty. By his death his pension of £1500 per annum, falls into the public purse. His remains were interred at Fulham. Sir Philip Stephens has left the whole of his property and estates, in Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, to Lord Visc. Ranelagh.—Mr. Joseph Hole, farmer and grazier, of North Muskham, aged 72 years.—At Gravesend, Wm. Cruden, Esq. aged 76.—At Swansea, Robert Hamilton, Esq. son of the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Bath, and nephew of the late Sir W. Hamilton.—At her sister's, Mrs. Reade's, Camberwell, Mrs. Ann Langton, aged 91.—At Camberwell, Walter Burgue, Esq. aged 78.—At his apartments, in Belgrave-place, Pimlico, the eccentric George Wood, Esq. well known by the name of *Peek and Booze*. He attended Charlotte chapel, Pimlico, and when the minister was longer in his sermon than ordinary, he would bang the pew-door to, and leave the chapel in a rage, exclaiming, his dinner would be spoiled. He had a great aversion to married women; when any passed him that he knew to be married, he exclaimed at them, "I hate a parcel of fusty married women!"—At Streatham, Hen. Thomas, Esq. aged 78.—At his hotel, in St. Martin's-lane, Mr. John Reid. He has left a widow and five children.—In Welbeck-street, John Gillon, Esq. formerly of the island of Jamaica.—At Brighton, Mrs. Vaughan, aged 82.—Mr. Joshua Brookes, of Horselydown, aged 73.—At Lobos, in Spain, of a fever, Capt. Jas. Macpherson, of the 42d regt.—At Cleland-house, much and deservedly regretted, Marion Dalrymple, Esq. of Fordel. The great national design of a *Rail-road from Glasgow to Berwick*, now in contemplation, owed its origin to his ingenuity; and, when carried into execution, it will remain an honourable monument of his enlightened views, and his indefatigable and persevering activity.—At Flushing, in Cornwall, whither she had gone for the recovery of her health, the lady of Sir John Stuart, Bart. of Allanbank, daughter of the late Jas. Coutts, Esq. and niece to Thomas Coutts, Esq. banker in London.—At Mayen, Capt. Charles Graham, of the royal engineers.—At Berbice, Capt. John Ogilvy, of the 1st battalion of the royals, eldest son of the Hon. Walter Ogilvy, of Clova.—At the Manse of West Kilbridge, Mrs. Ann Ferguson.—Dr. John Buchanan, of Provanhall, in the 83d year of his age.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1809.

War-Office, October 24, 1809.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-generals R. Donkin, J. Balfour, Sir J. Duffe, Kt. H. Lord Mulgrave, G. Blakeney, to be generals in the army.

Major-generals G. Elliot, B. Leighton, Rich. Chapman, J. Coffin, R. Armstrong, J. Murray, Sir C. Green, Bart., Wm. St. Leger, R. N. Hopkins, Th. Hartcup, to be lieut.-generals in the army.

Colonels J. Hamilton, 81st foot; R. D. Blake, half-pay 8th garr. batt.; J. Barnes, royal invalid artillery; R. Douglas, royal artillery; Hon. R. Meade, 81st foot; Wm. Houston, 58th foot; J. Prime, 8th drag.; G. Mitchell, half-pay 31st light dragoons; T. Hislop, 8th W. I. regt.; J. Macleod, royal artillery; W. Cliffe, half-pay 9th foot; W. Wynyard, royal W. I. rangers; A. Wood, half-pay 120th foot; A. Dirom, 44th foot; A. L. Layard, half-pay 54th foot; T. Earl of Elgin, half-pay reg. of fencibles; J. Earl of Breadalbane, half-pay reg. of fencibles; J. Slade, 1st dragoons; W. Spencer, half-pay 23d light dragoons; S. Graham, 27th foot; J. Montgomery, 64th foot; F. A. Wetherall, Nova Scotia fencibles; W. Wright, late royal Irish artillery; J. D. Arabin, ditto; W. Buchanan, ditto; Hon. W. Lumley, half-pay 3d garr. batt.; R. Brereton, 63d foot; M. Disney, 1st reg. foot guards; J. Mackenzie, half-pay 78th foot; A. G. Stirling, half-pay 122d foot; W. Thomas, 41st foot; J. Michel, half-pay 14th light dragoons, to be major-generals in the army.

Lieut.-colonels H. Chester, Coldstream foot guards; F. W. Grant, half-pay 2d Argyll fencibles; E. Lloyd, 17th light dragoons; G. B. Drummond, 24th foot; M. Sharpe, half-pay 28th light dragoons; J. Lindsay, half-pay 46th foot; D. L. T. Weddrington, half-pay 17th foot; R. Blunt, 3d foot; H. Bayley, Coldstream foot guards; R. Hulse, ditto; F. S. Rebow, 1st reg. life guards; G. Leigh, 10th light dragoons; G. S. Smith, 3d garr. batt.; W. Guard, 45th foot; Hon. E. M. Pakenham, 7th foot; H. M'Kinnon, Coldstream reg. foot guards; Sir T. R. Dyer, Bart. royal York rangers; J. Wynch, 4th foot; R. R. Gillespie, 25th light dragoons; H. Cowran, royal reg.; J. Baird, 83d foot; W. Wheatley, 1st foot guards; W. H. Pringle, inspecting field officer of militia in Canada; J. Hare, 22d light dragoons; O. T. Jones, 18th light dragoons; P. K. S. Skinner, 56th foot, to be colonels in the army.

Lieut.-col. A. Ross, 70th foot, aide-de-camp to the King.

Majors J. P. Hamilton, 4th garr. batt.; Wm. Jones, 5th drag. guards; B. Shore, 4th drag.; J. R. Coates, 69th foot; W. Johnson, 47th foot; P. Vaumorel, 30th foot; C. Sturt, 39th foot; F. Dunne, 7th drag. guards; J. Magrath, 3d garr. batt.; C. Darrah, 21st foot, to be lieut.-colonels in the army.

Captains I. S. Ridge, 47th foot; K. Bunbury, 7th drag. guards; E. Dalling, Coldstream guards; W. Fraser, 60th foot; I. T. Prentice, Cape reg.; P. Westropp, royal marines; —— De Villiers, royal foreign artillery; J. Edwards, 80th foot; P. Robins, 69th foot; A. Wilkinson, 13th foot; J. Goodridge, 62d foot; P. Dorville, 1st drag.; J. Currey, 6th foot; C. O'Gorman, 18th foot, to be majors in the army.

Nov. 25.—3d reg. Dragoons—Lieut. H. L. Rose, 7th drag. guards, capt. of a troop.

1st reg. Guards—Capt. J. R. Udney, capt. of a company.

10th reg. Foot—Capt. H. Heathcote, 60th foot, capt. of a company.

14th reg. Foot—Capt. Wm. Davidson, 72d foot, capt. of a company.

16th ditto—Lieut.-col. H. Tolley, 1st W. I. regt., capt. of a company.

51st ditto—Capt. F. Sparks, major.

60th ditto—Lt. P. Mayor, capt. of a company.

72d ditto—Capt. J. Dunlop, 14th foot, capt. of a company.

88th ditto—Capt. R. B. M'Gregor, major.

91st ditto—Brevet Lieut.-col. B. Gleg, lieut.-col.; Capt. D. M'Neill, major; Lieut. D. Campbell, capt. of a company.

95th ditto—Lieut. D. Ferguson, 52d foot, capt. of a company.

2d Royal Vet. Batt.—Capt. J. Crooks, Nova Scotia fencibles, capt. of a company.

Staff—Brevet Major F. Gomer, 60th foot, staff capt. at the foreign depôt at Lymington.

Hospital Staff—Dep. Inspector Wm. Ferguson, inspector of hospitals in Portugal only, under the command of Lieut.-gen. Beresford.

Dec. 2.—2d reg. Drag. Guards—Lieut. H. B. Gamble, capt. of a troop.

19th reg. Light Drag.—Lieut. J. Atkins, capt. of a troop.

12th reg. Foot—Brevet Lieut.-col. J. Picton, lieut.-colonel.

40th ditto—Lieut. C. Ellis, capt. of a company.

56th ditto—Lieut. W. Gun, capt. of a company.

69th ditto—Lieut. J. Leslie, capt. of a company.

77th ditto—Lieut. C. Kilshaw, capt. of a company.

1st W. I. reg.—Major J. Morrison, 89th foot, lieut.-colonel.

3d Ceylon reg.—Major J. Maitland, lieut.-col.

Staff—Acting Dep. Commissary— — Boyes, dep. commissary general of the forces.

To be Assist. Commissaries to the Forces— — Haines, — Downie, and — Wemyss.

Hospital Staff—Apothecary Christ. Codrington, surgeon of a recruiting district.

King's German Legion—1st reg. Drag.—Capt. and Brigade Major F. Baron Uslar, capt. of a troop, with temporary rank.

Dec. 16.—8th reg. Light Dragoons—Lieut. G. W. Walker, capt. of a troop, vice Young, dec.

11th ditto—Major J. W. Sleigh, lieut.-col. by purchase, vice Thomas, retires; Capt. A. Money, major, by purchase, vice Sleigh; Lieut. C. Fallon, capt. of a troop, by purchase, vice Money.

18th ditto—Hospital-mate J. Poett, assist.-surgeon, vice Jebb, promoted.

10th reg. Foot—Brevet Lieut.-col. J. P. Hamilton, 4th garr. batt. major, vice Bates, who exchanges; R. Bluntish, Esq. paymaster of the 2d batt. vice Ragland, who resigns.

42d ditto—Lieut. John Swanson, capt. of a company, vice J. Macpherson, dec.

69th ditto—Lieut. J. Bisset, capt. of a company, vice Cunningham, dec.

79th ditto—Assist.-surgeon W. G. Burrell, 63d foot, assist.-surgeon.

83d ditto—Lieut. E. Renwick, 72d foot, capt. of a company.

87th ditto—Capt. R. Butler, major, without purchase, vice Hilliard, dec.; Lieut. R. C. Rose, capt. without purchase, vice Butler.

Staff—Major C. Edwards, 3d Ceylon reg. dep. adj. gen. to the forces serving in the island of Ceylon, vice Brownrigg, deceased.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Oct 14.—Tuesday last, the first day of Michaelmas term, the following gentlemen were admitted:—*B. C. L.* D. Williams, of New college.—*M. A.* Rev. J. Mason, Rev. P. Wood, of Oriel, J. Burrows, of Brasenose, E. Ellis, Rev. W. Cleaver, Rev. J. Russell, of Christ church, Rev. W. Fell, of Queen's college.—*B. A.* T. Mawdesley, Mr. E. Cardswell, of Brasenose, J. Hill, of St. Edmund's hall, C. Eddy, of Magdalen col.

Oct. 28.—Rev. J. Clutton, of St. John's, admitted B. D.

The following gentlemen are admitted:—*M. A.* W. Wightman, B.A. of Queen's college; Rev. W. Perry, of Magdalen-hall; Rev. W. C. Marshall, of Brasenose college; Rev. J. Buckland, Rev. J. Blencowe, Rev. A. Meyrick, of Trinity college.—*B. A.* J. Tuckey, of Magdalen-hall; W. P. Richards, of Queen's college; C. Annesley, of Christ church, A. Quicke, J. Castwick, of New col.; T. Tanner, of Balliol col.; J. Moore, J. Bannister, of Worcester col.; Hon. J. S. Cocks, of Brasenose col.; W. Kinsey, of Trinity col.

Dr. G. H. Hall succeeds Dr. C. Jackson in the deanry of Christ church.

Nov. 4.—Rev. F. Hodson, B. D. Principal of Brasenose college, admitted D. D.

Lords Grenville and Eldon, and the Duke of Beaufort, have declared themselves candidates for the Chancellorship of this University, vacant by death of Duke of Portland.

Mr. Annesley and Mr. Sneyd, both of Christ church, elected Fellows of that society.

J. Phillimore, D. C. L. of Christ church, appointed Professor of Civil Law, in room of Dr. F. Laurence, deceased.

Rev. Wm. Crabtree, B. A. of Univer lty col., appointed Master of said col., in room of Rev. Dr. Smyth, deceased.

Nov. 13.—Admitted to degrees: *M. A.* Rev. R. Simpson, of Magdalen hall; Rev. E. Jones, of Jesus col.; Rev. R. H. Wright, Rev. F. Papendick, of Trinity col.—*Bach. in Music*, Mr. J. Jay, of Magdalen hall.

Nov. 18.—Tuesday last Mr. Rashleigh was admitted a Fellow of New col.

Mr. Lancaster, B. A. of Queen's col., was elected Fellow of that society on Mr. Mitchell's foundation.

Nov. 25.—Thursday last the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees: *M. A.* A. Savile, Esq. and J. Phelips, Esq. of Christ church; Rev. C. Bryan, of Oriel col.—*B. A.* W. H. Jones, Esq. Messrs. R Gray and C. Crook, of Oriel; J. Algar, of Wadham; J. W. Mackie, J. Birt, E. Howell, and P. G. Slatter, of Christ church; T. Landon, of Worcester; W. Hoskins, of Trinity; T. Allies, of St. Edmund hall; T. Hancock, of Pembroke; W. Jones, of Jesus; and N. Dodson, of St. John's col.

Dec. 9.—J. Phillimore, D. C. L. of Christ church, and Regius Professor of Civil Law, has been presented to the canonry or prebend in the cathedral church of Salisbury, called Shipton, near Burford, in this county, void by death of F. Laurence, D. C. L. late Professor.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the under-mentioned degrees: *B. C. L.* Rev. G. M. Bethune, M. A. University col. *B. A.* Mr. C H. Johnson, of Braseno e. *D. C. L.* Rev. G. M. Bethune, of University col. *M. A.* Wm. Peter, Esq. of Christchurch; Rev. C. B. Henville, of New col.; Mr. T. Moore, of Balliol; and Rev. G. Spencer, of Queen's. *B. A.* Mr. J. E. Tyler, of Oriel; Mr. G. Calvert, of University; and Mr. S. Richardson, of Jesus col.

The election of Chancellor of the University of Oxford concluded at ten o'clock on Thursday night the 14th inst., after the most severe contest ever experienced. The numbers were:

For Lord Grenville 406
Lord Eldon 390
Duke of Beaufort..... 288

Lord Grenville was therefore declared duly elected, by a majority of 16 over Lord Eldon, and of 118 over the Duke of Beaufort.

This election was more warmly contested than any recollected in Oxford. So great a number of votes, amounting to 1084, were never before offered: the whole that have a right to vote amount only to 1274. All the Bishops who have a vote for the election of Chancellor in this University, it is understood, voted for Lord Grenville, except two, who, it is reported, voted for Lord Eldon.

Cam'ridge.

Oct. 21.—J. T. Woodhouse, Esq. Fellow of Caius col., was admitted Doctor in Medicine; Mr. T. Sims, of Queen's col., B. A.

Rev. J. H. Geldart, LL. B. Fel. of Catharine hall, was elected a Fellow of Trinity hall.

Dr. Madan has resigned the situation of Canon Residentiary of Litchfield, and Dr. Outram, Public Orator of this University, succeeds him.

A splendid copy of Lord Valentia's Travels, with proof impressions of all the plates and etchings, printed on elephant paper, was presented by his lordship to the Univer ity.

The Address from this Univer ity was presented to his Majesty at the Queen's House, on Wednesday 25th Oct., at four o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Pearson, Vice Chancellor, attended by the deputation appointed by the Senate:—Rev. Dr. Barnes, Rev. Dr. Clarke, Sir B. Harwood, Rev. Mr. Chafy, J. Kaye, Esq. Rev. Mr. Veasey, Dep. Reg. J. Beverley, Esq and H. Gunning, Esq., accompanied by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Salisbury, Bishop of Bristol, Lord Camden, Lord Harrowby, Lord Palmerston, Rt. Hon. S. Perceval, the Attorney General, Hon. Mr. Ryder, Hon. D. Saunders, C. Poole, Esq. the Masters of Trinity and Catharine halls, Dr. Marsh, Dr. Butler, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Courtney, Earl Dumfries, of Christ col., and many other university members. The King returned a most gracious answer, and the deputation had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

Nov. 4.—Rev. I. Milner, D.D. President of Queen's col., was elected Vice-Chancellor of this University for the year ensuing. The Heads of Houses are generally chosen in rotation, and the turn this year came to the Master of Christ col.; but the majority of the electors being in favour of the President of Queen's, he was chosen to this very respectable office.

The Seatonian prize is this year adjudged to G. Pryme, Esq. M.A. Fel. of Trinity col., for his poem—*The Conquest of Canaan.*

Nov. 5.—The oration in the Senate House was delivered by the Rev. W. Gee, M.A. Fel. of Sidney col.

Nov. 7.—Rev. R. J. Geldart was elected a Skerne Fellow of Catharine hall.

Nov. 10.—Rev. R. Tatham, M. A. Fel. of St. John's col., was elected Public Orator of this University.—The numbers were, for

Rev. R. Tatham 152
Rev. R. Walpole..... 132

Nov. 11.—Mr. J. Smith was elected Printer to the University. The other candidate nominated was Mr. H. Bryer, of London. At the close of the poll the numbers were, for

Mr. Smith 122
Mr. Bryer..... 25

Mr. Smith has been principal assistant at the office for a great many years, and several of the most respectable members of the university signed testimonials highly creditable to his abilities and integrity.

Nov. 15.—Mr. J. Baker, of St. John's col., was admitted B. C. L.; Mr. W. L. Pickard, of Trinity hall, B. A.

Nov. 17.—Mr. J. Heath, of King's col., was elected a Fel. of that society.

Mr. T. Mitchell, M.A. of Pembroke hall, was elected a Fel. of Sidney col.

Nov. 20.—The Downing Professor of Law began his Lectures on the *Laws and Constitution of England*, on Monday the 13th, at one o'clock, in St. John's col., Combination Room.

Nov. 25.—Rev. Wm. Aug. Pemberton, B. D. Fel. of Emmanuel col., was on Wednesday, 23d instant, elected Registrary of this university. The other candidate nominated was Rev. T. Kerrich, M. A. principal Librarian. The numbers were, for

Rev. W. A. Pemberton 171
Rev. T. Kerrich 55

Rev. Wm. Bulmer, M. A. of Magdalen col., was admitted a Fel. of that society.

The subject for the Norrisian prize for the ensuing year is—*The Connexion of Religion and Learning.*

Dec. 2.—Rev. Dr. Cory, Master of Emmanuel col., is appointed Casuistical Professor of Divinity, vacant by death of Rev. G. Borlase.

A. W. Pemberton, Esq. of Caius col., was admitted M. A.; and Rev. J. Vandermeulen, of the same col., B. C. L.

Rev. G. Palmer, M. A. of Jesus col., was elected a Fellow of that society.

On the late Jubilee Day, the Master and Seniors of Trinity col, voted a donation of fifty guineas to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Dec. 16.—Mr. J. Lonsdale, of King's col., was admitted a Fel. of that society.

Mr. John Evans, B. A. is elected a Fel. of Clare hall.

The List of Bankrupts is unavoidably postponed till our next.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.		Mutton.		Veal.		Pork.		Lamb.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Nov. 27	5	4	5	6	7	4	7	6	—	
Dec. 1	5	2	5	0	7	0	7	2	—	
11	6	2	5	8	7	4	7	6	—	
15	5	10	6	0	7	6	7	6	—	

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Nov. 27	4	4	5	0	6	4	6	8	—	
Dec. 1	4	6	5	0	6	0	7	0	—	
11	4	4	4	10	5	8	7	0	—	
16	4	8	5	0	6	4	7	0	—	

	St. James's.*				Whitechapel.*			
	Hay.		Straw.		Hay.		Straw.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s.	£.	s. d.
Nov. 27	6	10 0	2	11 0	6	6 0	2	2 0
Dec. 2	6	6 0	2	5 0	5	2 0	1	13 0
11	6	8 0	2	8 0	6	0 0	1	17 0
15	6	6 0	2	8 0	6	0 0	1	19 0

Tutts, 50 to 56lb. 23d.
Dressing Hides 21
Crop Hides for cut. 23

Flat Ordinary — 18d.
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen — 34
Ditto, 50 to 70 40

Tallow,* London Average per stone of 8lbs. 3s.0½d. Soap, yellow, 102s.; mottled, 114s.; curd, 18s. Candles, per dozen, 14s.; moulds, 15s.

Nov. 27	8,285	quarters.	Average	101s.	10½d.
Dec. 2	6,390	— —	—	104	1½
11	14,126	— —	—	101	6½
16	13,329	— —	—	101	5¾

Nov. 27	20,415	sacks.	Average	94s.	6¼d.
Dec. 2	20,949	— —	— —	94	5½
11	13,698	— —	— —	94	7½
16	11,312	— —	— —	94	7¾

	Peck Loaf.		Half Peck.		Quartern.	
Nov. 27	4s.	11d.	2s.	5¾d.	1s.	2¾d.
Dec. 2	4	11	2	5½	1	2½
11	5	0	2	6	1	3
18	4	11	2	5½	1	2¼

* The highest price of the market.

COALS.

	Sunderland.				Newcastle.			
	s.	d.	to s.	d.	45s.	6d.	to 72s.	3d.
Nov. 27								
Dec. 1	—		—		64	0	64	6
11	54	0	60	0	43	0	71	3
16	59	0	—		56	9	74	9

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Nov.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock. Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	37	40	34	30,28	10	Fair
22	37	49	47	,05	12	Fair
23	39	48	46	29,95	5	Showery
24	40	44	47	,40	0	Rain
25	40	42	40	,65	10	Fair
26	40	45	35	,11	15	Fair
27	32	41	36	,75	5	Cloudy
28	35	39	35	,87	0	Small Rain
29	35	40	36	,84	0	Small Rain
30	32	42	39	,75	5	Cloudy
Dec.						
1	41	43	36	,31	21	Fair
2	32	41	33	,72	18	Fair
3	37	43	43	,56	15	Fair
4	43	58	37	,41	20	Fair
5	35	43	37	,95	26	Fair
6	46	49	47	,92	6	Cloudy
7	47	49	40	,95	10	Stormy
8	40	44	41	30,02	24	Fair
9	46	49	46	29,40	7	Showery
10	46	48	44	,19	16	Fair
11	40	43	39	,45	24	Fair
12	42	47	39	28,95	10	Stormy
13	38	42	39	29,18	7	Stormy
14	33	39	41	,41	10	Fair
15	40	42	36	28,80	5	Showery
16	33	38	38	,80	5	Fair
17	38	39	40	,31	0	Small Rain
18	40	41	40	,50	0	Rain
19	39	44	40	29,30	15	Cloudy
20	39	44	38	,70	18	Fair

American pot-ash, per cwt.	£2	18	0	to	3	0	0
Ditto pearl.....	3	10	0		0	0	0
Barilla	2	12	6		3	0	0
Brandy, Coniac ....gal.	1	2	0		1	3	6
Camphire, refined ....lb.	0	8	0		0	9	0
Ditto unrefined ..cwt.	27	0	0		0	0	0
Cochineal, garbled ..lb.	1	13	0		1	18	0
Ditto, East-India.....	0	5	10		0	7	3
Coffee, fine.....cwt.	6	0	0		6	10	0
Ditto ordinary.....	4	9	0		4	14	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	0		0	2	3
Ditto Jamaica....	0	1	7		0	1	8
Ditto Smyrna....	0	1	4		0	1	5
Ditto East-India..	0	1	0		0	3	6
Currants, Zant ....cwt.	3	10	0		4	14	0
Elephants' Teeth	20	0	0		31	0	0
——Scrivelloes	14	0	0		20	0	0
Flax, Riga.....ton	107	0	0		108	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	90	0	0		100	0	0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	7	5	0		7	7	0
Geneva, Hollands ..gal.	0	19	6		1	0	0
Ditto English.....	0	10	0		0	14	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	0	0		11	11	0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	0	0	0		83	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	0	0	0		84	0	0
Hops .....cwt.	2	0	0		3	0	0
Indigo, Caracca .....lb.	0	9	3		0	10	9
Ditto East-India	0	3	3		0	10	6
Iron, British bars, ..ton	18	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Swedish.....	20	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Norway.....	0	0	0		0	0	0
Lead in pigs.. .....fod.	39	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto red .....ton	35	0	0		0	0	0

Lead, white .....ton	49	10	0	to	0	6	0
Logwood chips .....ton	16	0	0		0	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	4	13	0		5	10	0
Mahogany .....ft.	0	1	3		0	2	4
Oil, Lucca, ..25 gal. jar	30	0	0		35	0	0
Ditto spermaceti ..ton	100	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto whale	40	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	4	4	0		4	10	0
Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.	0	19	6		1	0	0
Raisins, bloom ....cwt.	4	0	0		7	0	0
Rice, Carolina.....	1	10	0		0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica ....gal.	0	5	0		0	6	9
Ditto Leeward Island	0	4	0		0	4	4
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	4	2	6		0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian..lb.	2	10	0		3	5	0
Silk, raw, Ditto	1	9	0		2	16	0
Tallow, English ....cwt.	0	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto, Russia, white..	4	5	0		0	0	0
Ditto———, yellow..	4	9	0		0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm .... bar	2	12	0		0	0	0
Tin in blocks .....cwt.	6	3	0		0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl. ....lb.	0	0	10		0	1	4
Ditto Virginia	0	0	9		0	1	4
Wax, Guinea .....cwt.	11	0	0		11	11	0
Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.	38	0	0		39	0	0
Wine, Red Port....pipe	90	0	0		96	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	87	0	0		90	9	0
Ditto Madeira.....	80	0	0		120	0	0
Ditto Vidonia.....	75	0	0		78	0	0
Ditto Calcavella.....	0	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Sherry.....butt	92	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto Mountain	75	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto Claret ....hogs.	70	0	0		90	0	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 32——Ditto at sight, 31-5——Rotterdam, 9-18——Hamburgh, 29-6——Altona, 29-7——Paris, 1 day's date 19-16——Ditto, 2 us. 20——Madrid, in paper ——Ditto, eff. 44 Cadiz, in paper ——Cadiz, eff. 40——Bilboa, 41——Palermo, per oz. 1101——Leghorn, 60 Genoa, 53——Venice, eff. 62——Naples, 42——Lisbon, 65——Oporto, 67——Dublin, per ce 9½——Cork, do. 10——Agio B. of Holland, per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th NOVEMBER to 20th DECEMBER, 1809.

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

VAN SOMMER and SONS, 36, Clements Lane.

1809.	Bank Stocks.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	Ditto Annuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Omnium.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	5 per Cents. Exchq. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 p. Cent.
Nov. 21	275	69	69¾ 70	84½	102	184	196½				75			9 12 p	£ 22 15 0	70		
22	274½	68¾	69¾	83¾	101¾	183	195		67¾	2¾p				9 14 p	Ditto	69¾		
23	—	69	69¾	84	101¾	183	196½		67¾	2¾p				11 14 p	Ditto	70		
24	272½	69	69¾	84	101¾	183	196		67¾	2¾p				14 15 p	Ditto	70		
25	—	69	69¾	84	101¾	183	—							12 16 p	Ditto	70		
26	—	69	69¾	84	101¾	183	195½		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		11 15 p	Ditto	70		
27	—	69	69¾	84	101¾	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		11 15 p	Ditto	70		
28	274½	69	69¾	84	101¾	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		12 15 p	Ditto	70		
29	279½	69	70	84	101¾	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		11 15 p	Ditto	70		
30	279½	69	70	84	101¾	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		12 15 p	Ditto	70		
Dec. 1	279	69	69¾ 70	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		11 16 p	Ditto	70		
2	—	69	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		11 14 p	Ditto	70		
4	—	69	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		12 15 p	Ditto	70		
5	278½	69	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		12 15 p	Ditto	70		
6	—	69	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		12 15 p	Ditto	70		
7	—	69	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		10 14 p	Ditto	70		
8	—	69	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		10 14 p	Ditto	70		
9	—	69	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		10 14 p	Ditto	70		
11	—	69	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		12 8 p	Ditto	70		
13	278	69	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		8 13 p	Ditto	70		
13	278	68	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		9 12 p	Ditto	70		
14	—	68	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		8 12 p	Ditto	70		
15	277½	68	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		9 12 p	Ditto	71		
16	277½	68	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		9 12 p	Ditto	71		
18	—	68	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		8 11 p	Ditto	70		
19	—	68	69¾	84	102	183	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		6 10 p	Ditto	70		
20	—	69	69¾	84	102	184	196		67¾	2¾p	30p	28p		7 10 p	Ditto	71		91¼

London Premiums of Insurance, December 20th, 1809.

At 5 gs. To Madeira to U. S. of America, (*American ships.*)
At 5 gs. To Madeira to U. S. of America.
At 6 gs. Gibraltar, Madeira, return £3.
At 8 gs. Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.—Brasil, So. Jamaica, or Leeward Islands.—Jamaica, return 10 gs.
At 11 gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.
At 13 gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth.
At 3 gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford, Bengal, Madras, or Cape of Good Hope.

From Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, return £2.—To U. S. of America, S. America.—At 12 gs. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return £6.—To East Indies, out and home.—East Indies to London £12.—Windward and Leeward Islands in U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c. 8gs. ret. £4.
At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.
At 25 gs. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, &c. in December, 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Leeds and Liverpool, £180, ex dividend.—Grand Junction, £226, ex dividend of £2 10s. per share clear. Kennet and Avon, £46. 10s to £45. 10s.—Wilts and Berks, £53. 15s. to £53.—Huddersfield, £38.—Ellesmere, £80.—Lancaster, £20.—Grand Surrey old shares at £65, with new ditto attached, at par.—West India Dock Stock at £185 per cent.—East-India ditto, £135.—London Dock, £138 to £139.—Commercial Dock, £80 to £85 premium.—Globe Assurance, £125 per share.—Atlas, par.—East-London waterworks, £227.—West-Middlesex ditto, £42 premium.—Kent ditto, £47 premium.—Portsea and Farlington ditto, premium.—Portsmouth ditto, £35 premium.—Vauxhall Bridge, £2. 2s. premium.

THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1810.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

No. XIV.

STATE OF BRITISH INDIA.

EMPIRE, like all sublunary things, is subject to laws which tend to diminish the value attributed to it by mankind. The tree which most widely extends its branches is most liable to injury from the storm. The family which is composed of the greater number of members is most exposed to sickness or accident in some of its connections. The nation which possesses authority over dependencies in regions the most remote from each other, is most likely to experience the inconveniencies of clashing interests, and to suffer under the difficulties of attempting to reconcile contrarieties. It was boastingly said of the dominions of the king of Spain that "they were so considerable in extent and situation, that the sun was constantly rising on one part or other of them:" but, those who gloried in this vast empire, forgot that the sun was also constantly setting to other parts of it; and that darkness followed light, as a law of nature, whether these provinces acknowledged the jurisdiction of a foreign master or of a native prince.

If government be instituted for the happiness of mankind, Ambition by grasping at dominions too extensive, counteracts the purposes for which government is instituted. Ambition is the fever of the human mind; and when this malady rises to delirium, as we have seen it in our days, it becomes injurious to the individual, and to all on whom he imposes his yoke. Length of time may effect, by incidents to which it gives birth, an augmentation of empire, without attaching blame to governors who are called by succession to accept the office of Fathers of nations. Hereditary kings receive by events accessions of territory which it is neither their duty nor their interest, nor that of the people over whom they reign to reject; and when the reputation of a sovereign for integrity and clemency is established, when foreigners look up to him as capable of ruling them but incapable of oppressing them; when they see him exercise his power in repelling enemies and protecting his subjects, it is not wonderful that his dominions should be increased by the voluntary submission of provinces not originally his own.

But among the various causes of increase of empire, that by which the British provinces in the eastern world were obtained is among the most singular. Originally a company of merchants traded as an association to shores so remote, that they desired a place of security for their fleets, which were exposed to the numerous disasters of a tedious voyage. With this they were long contented; but a rival company, subjects of another nation, not satisfied with the same accommodations, sought to derive a revenue from the territories over which they obtained authority, through the weakness of the princes who governed them. By expelling these rivals, the British company acquired dominions, and gradually, with a view to exclude rivalship completely, they have extended their authority over regions at first scarcely known to them by name, and over provinces, of which the population is estimated at many millions of men. But the same law of nature rules over these acquisitions, as over all other empires; the more extensive they be, the more are they exposed to disquiets. In proportion as

a greater number of officers is requisite to discharge the duties of superintendence, the greater is the variety of temper, talent, inclination, expectation, attachment, patriotism, and sense of moral obligation. In proportion as provinces are added to provinces, army must be added to army to defend them. Hence arise complex operations, jealousies between the civil power and the military force, suspicions, calumnies, heart-burnings, and, at length, discord waves her torch and inflames the whole system.

Such is the natural course of events. Political wisdom may sometimes postpone their consummation to a distant period: but political wisdom is not to be entailed by descent; and the error of a descendant may annul the most sagacious appointments of a predecessor.

Britain has wisely deprived her Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies, of much of that character of sovereignty which had been conferred on them by events. It was not to be supposed, that merchants were qualified to be kings: that a company of merchants would always elect from their body those most able to regulate state affairs: that a mercantile association in Europe, could be competent to exercise acts of sovereignty in Asia; or that the weakness inseparable from a government of which the centre and source was distant half across the globe, could escape the penetration of native princes, and unwilling subjects.

It was indeed true, that Britain possessed advantages to which she is indebted, for having so long preserved the ascendancy she had acquired. There is in the breast of her sons a strong predilection for their native land; a love of those social enjoyments in which that land abounds; a lively recollection of the domesticities of early life, and

> All the various charities
> Of father, son, and brother———

In fact, scarcely any of the better class of Britons went to India with design of spending the whole of life in that country: their intention was, to obtain wealth, to remit it home, and to enjoy it at home. To this feeling Britain has hitherto owed the secure possession of her Indian provinces: on this feeling they depend at this moment. Whenever a number of her sons in India determine to make it their sole abode, and to transfer their affections to the country in which they are settled—then will British supremacy begin to totter, and yield to those laws which diminish the value attributed by mankind to sublunary things.

We confess that, with those politicians whom we consider as being the best informed, we had looked with a suspicious eye on that half-caste breed, which being the offspring of European fathers and Indian mothers, combined the vigorous constitution of one parent with the natural connections of the other. These may know their mothers; but not always their fathers. These are therefore allied to India; but only distantly related to Britain. They are seldom so well provided for in life as may induce them to sacrifice ambition to content; and they have many opportunities for rendering efficient those talents for which they are beholden to their parentage.

Yet evil may not originate in that quarter from which we expect it. Our safety may prove our danger. Those whom we regard as most attached to us, and to whom we feel ourselves to be most attached, may be the persons whose conduct shall tend more effectually to burst the bonds of amity between the parent state, and her colonies, than that of those in whom nature has implanted no sense of such bonds, no feelings of European home, no recollections of Britain.

Distant, very distant be the time, when our countrymen shall banish from their minds the distinguishing characters of Britons; when they shall harden their hearts against the sensations of patriotism and the anguish of separation from the parent stock. Yet among the number of youths of all descriptions, which have left Britain for India, there cannot but have been some whose attachment to their native land was feeble, and who preferred the immediate gratifications of personal ambition to those attending a sense of duty well discharged, and the congratulations of their friends on honourable and well merited success.

We do not know that such is the character of any individual attached to any particular division of our army in India; but having by observation become but too well acquainted with the prevailing maxims of these revolutionary times, we have hinted at general principles; yet without applying them to specific objects.

The public has lately been thrown into an unpleasant consternation, at the report of an insubordination of that part of the Indian army which was stationed at Madras, and the neighbouring provinces. This was the seat of the small grant originally vested by the native princes in the East-India Company. We are old enough to remember when the army in this district assumed the dangerous authority of removing the civil governor (Lord Pigot) and of placing another at the head of affairs. Those who were implicated in that violence were afterwards brought to trial in this country; — we heard their sentence pronounced. It was hoped that the subordination of the army to the civil authorities was from that time completely established; but late events appear to shew the contrary. It is well to know that the then Commander in Chief (Sir Robert Fletcher) had a seat in the Council; and that the Council itself was the scene of dispute, though the military power was employed to suspend and arrest Lord Pigot. On the present occasion a reference to our table of the prices of the public funds, will discover the fluctuations in the value of India stock and bonds; and in the public opinion, accordingly.

It is well known, that the expences of India have been an object of anxiety to those entrusted with their administration; and that economy was the general intention of the Company and its authorities. In pursuance of this object, enquiries had been made in India, as to what particulars were most susceptible of this advantage: and several improvements have been made. In the course of these enquiries, application was made, *in confidence*, to an officer of the Madras army, for his opinion on certain subjects in his department. He gave this opinion, as became him; but by means of a death, the paper which he communicated with *privacy*, fell into the hands of a person who was not aware of that injunction, and who therefore spoke of it, with little or no reserve. The consequence was, that copies of it got abroad: some of the observations contained in it were thought derogatory to the honour of certain officers commanding corps: these complained that such insinuations should be listened to, and the privation of some allowances, in the shape of expences incurred while on march, being felt, or feared, gave occasion to expressions of resentment. The complaint proceeded to the governor and council was answered by a reprimand. These differences proceeded to overt acts: the officers who signed remonstrances, and circulated such papers for signature, were marked: the officer who forwarded these representations was placed under arrest by one party, was released by another party. The general commanding the army was implicated; and with several other officers in high situations was removed, and ordered to Europe, to answer for his proceedings. The same spirit, however, remained and prevailed; the civil government lost its authority over the military, and the latter withdrew their troops from their regular cantonments to a place of strength, at which they made a stand, and where, it is said, they continue in a state of resistance.

The subordinate instances of complaint, of disobedience, or of animosity, may be learned sufficiently for our purpose, from the following letter of Lord Minto governor general, and the Council of the Bengal presidency, to Sir G. H. Barlow governor, and the Council of Fort St. George: but the question of opposition between the civil and military powers, appears to us to be of such great moment in reference to our affairs in India, that we have thought it our duty to put the public in possession of an opinion of the highest Indian authority, in which it is canvassed with great strength of mind and reasoning.

Wisdom and force united render each other more than doubly strong: wisdom and force at variance weaken each other incalculably. We heartily wish that accounts may speedily arrive of the adjustment of these differences; but, in our judgment, the means of any adjustment, that can be available and permanent, are to be sought in cool deliberation, and in a well-settled plan; not in hasty overtures, or temporary arrangements. As this event is not in all its parts before the public; and as different opinions are entertained and promulgated respecting it, we consider a due reserve as becoming in us. We therefore close this introduction by extracting the following sentiments of Col. Stuart, who was the military officer second in command, and the person who actually arrested Lord Pigot: Sir Robert Fletcher, the Commander in Chief being

ill. At that time, this department of Indian government was a scene of confusion, not less illegal than that which we are now called on to record. This happened in August, 1776.

I cannot close this narrative without adding my satisfaction at having had an opportunity, in presence of the Council and of all the officers of the garrison assembled on the 24th at night, to DECLARE MY SENTIMENTS UPON THE NATURE OF A FREE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION, THAT IT CONSISTED IN THE DUE SUBORDINATION OF THE MILITARY TO THE CIVIL POWER. THIS DECLARATION I MADE IN THE NAME OF ALL THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON THEN PRESENT, TO WHICH THEY UNANIMOUSLY ASSENTED. Were it necessary to bring additional proofs of my real sentiments at this crisis, I might refer to my conversation in presence of a large company next day assembled at dinner at the Governor's in the Fort square, and the public toast I gave on that occasion, unanimously approved by the civil and military servants then present; it was, "Justice to the army, while subordinate to the civil power."

Though a soldier upwards of 29 years standing, I have never one moment lost sight of the blessings of civil liberty, and I shall ever esteem it the most honourable and most fortunate circumstance in my life, to have been in any degree the instrument of recovering the legal authority of the Company's representatives, and I am ready to risk my all to support and maintain the established constitution, according to my oath of fidelity as a servant of the Honourable Company.

JAMES STUART.

A true Copy. *R. J. Sullivan*, Secretary.

The official dispatches, in which the particulars of what has taken place are, no doubt, detailed, have not reached England complete: it is understood that the vessel which had them on board, being closely pressed in chace by a French armed ship, the officer entrusted with the charge of them, thought it his duty to throw them overboard. Notwithstanding this, the English vessel escaped; and from so much as is known, we learn with regret, that the corps stationed at Seringapatam was the focus of the commotion, and ordered other corps, at distant places, to join it for the purpose of additional strength. One of these detachments, consisting principally of two Seapoy battalions under European officers, quitted Masulipatam, where it was on duty, and marched for Seringapatam; but ere it could reach that city, it was attacked by a body of troops which continued true to their engagements to the Company, and was completely routed. Discordant sentiments might naturally be expected to exercise their full sway over an association of officers engaged in a conduct so rash and *headstrong*. Some, no doubt would, from natural feeling, repent of their enterprize; others, from a conviction of its impracticability; while others, desperate and dreading consequences, would risque their existence on the die they had thrown up. In the mean time, the Governor, Sir G. H. Barlow, published a proclamation, containing offers of pardon to all native troops and officers; also to all European non-commissioned officers, who should return to their duty. The Governor-General had also arrived at Madras from Bengal: and there was every reason to hope, that these troubles would speedily be terminated.

It would be hazarding great injustice to attempt a more particular history of the introductory steps to this much to be lamented incident. It appears to us to have been a tissue of contradictions. General Macdouall, the head of this army, consulted the Company's Judge Advocate-General, the superior law-officer of the Company, on the propriety of bringing to trial an officer who had (as he said) *reflected on the characters of military officers, and imputed to them motives and conduct, unworthy of gentlemen*. But, if this plea were to be acted on, what person employed *confidentially* by Government would be safe, in delivering his free and unshackled opinion to his superiors, who only had a right to require it of him, and to whom alone he was responsible In what a situation would all ministers of the Sovereign find themselves, if they should be made answerable for their expressions in *most secret* papers?—and by what means shall superiors obtain that information which they cannot receive from personal inspection, if those whom they commission for that purpose are deterred from speaking the truth? The public infer from the offence taken by the coast army, and from the *soreness* manifested at the opinion given that speculation (some say peculation) had been far too extensive among those who were intent on making fortunes rapidly. Others affirm, that the allowances intended to be retrenched were pro-

perly due to men, who hazarded their lives in the service. But all agree that it is singular, that Gen. Macdouall, after having met with a decided disappointment in an opinion of the Judge Advocate, should apply to an officer in an *inferior* station in the law, and should act on his opinion because favourable to the views of the army. The civil government annulled the proceedings (by arrest) of the general: the general himself was sent to Europe in disgrace; but is supposed to have perished on his passage. The light which his representation might have thrown on the situation of affairs, is therefore lost; and the duty of *hearing the other side*, is rendered by so much the more difficult; we might rather say inaccessible.

The army of the east, generally speaking, has maintained its loyalty and adhered to its duty. It is possible, that out of this turbulence good may arise, as it may discover and expose those unruly spirits, who on some future occasion might without such detection and expulsion, do irreparable mischief. At present we have no reason to suppose that the evil will extend further; and if we depend on report, this moment received at our office, this effervescence of temper and spirit, will leave no track by which its progress will be distinguished to the disadvantage of those who are most immediately interested.

Here, therefore, we close these remarks, unwilling to extend them beyond what fact will warrant, yet equally unwilling to pass without notice an occurrence in which so many thousands of our countrymen at home and abroad are concerned. We shall not be thought assuming, if we press on the consideration of those parents who have children which they destine for distant service, the importance of enlightening their minds on the duties which will become their intended situations. On the youthful mind such lessons make a deep impression; and *then* is the time to lay up in store those principles which are afterwards to be formed into habits of virtue.

Virtue is as yet a name in repute among us: that temptations too strong for virtue, nevertheless, are found as well abroad as at home, as well in the East as in the West, is too well known by all who have watched the current of late events. Hitherto, the power possessed by the East-India Company of excluding from their territories all persons but those of whom they have a good opinion, has proved most salutary; and it is understood that to this is greatly owing the respectability attached by the natives to the character of European. Whether due diligence, and even due jealousy, has been employed on the coast to keep out strangers, we mean foreigners, and thereby to exclude French agents, we have heard doubted. This we are certain of, that Buonaparte would be highly delighted to accomplish by treachery, and by the instrumentality of Britons, those purposes in which he has hitherto been foiled, when attempted openly by his acknowledged agents. May he still meet with the most unshaken opposition in all quarters to which his nefarious purposes extend: and may we have speedily the satisfaction of reporting, that British honour, good sense and virtue, have triumphed over every obstacle, whether arising from deception, temptation, or violence!

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Copy of a Letter from Lord Minto and the Council of the Bengal Presidency, to the Honorable Sir G. H. Barlow, Bt. and K. B., Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Honorable Sir,

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch under date the 1st ultimo, enclosing copies of a proposed Memorial to the Address of the Governor General, from the Officers of the Army of your establishment, and of an Address to Major Boles, the late Deputy Adjutant-General, and reporting to us your proceedings with regard to the Officers who signed, and who were understood to have been principally concerned in preparing and obtaining signatures to those illegal and seditious papers, and in actively encouraging, or tacitly permitting and approving the prevalence of sentiments, and the adoption of measures, subversive of the first principles of subordination, and of the Constitution of the British Government in India, as established by law.

2. The two papers which you have transmitted to us, and which have given occasion to your late proceedings, bear so strongly the character of bold and dangerous sedition, and the principles which they profess, together with the habits and practices to which those principles necessarily lead, are pregnant with consequences so adverse to the tranquillity, and even to the security of these provinces, as well as of all the foreign dominions of his Majesty, that we cannot but con-

mend the wise energy, with which you have opposed, in the very outset, the licentious spirit which dictated these documents, and of which too many other proofs have been recently afforded.

3. We have at the same time observed with cordial satisfaction the disappointment of the few factious individuals who have taken the most conspicuous part on this occasion, in their endeavours to mislead the army at large, and in the hope which, without regard to the misfortunes in which they were involving their associates, they appear to have entertained of implicating the inexperienced members of their body in their own rash projects, and all their calamitous consequences.

4. They could, indeed, seduce the coast army from its duty only by deceiving it; and we can feel no resentment against those younger men, who, uninstructed as they may naturally be, in the just principles of the Military Constitution, are more obnoxious to error, both in judgment and conduct, when it is inculcated by the false reasoning, and sanctioned by the pernicious example of their superiors in age and authority.

5. Persuaded as we are, that any ill impression which may have been made on the army serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, may justly be imputed to the artful dissemination of erroneous opinions and false theories, concerning the relation which an army bears to the State, and more particularly concerning that, in which the armies of the East-India Company have been placed by the law and constitution of this part of the Empire, with respect to the local Governments under which they respectively serve, we entertain a sanguine hope, that the promulgation of sounder principles on these subjects may check the progress of error, and effectually defeat the mischievous designs of factious men, while it may relieve you from the painful necessity, of extending beyond themselves, the controul of severity and coercion.

6. The subordination of military bodies to the State, is a proposition too well established, and too universally understood, to have been plainly and distinctly questioned in any quarter; but it has been substantially disowned by the present agitators of the Coast Army; inasmuch as they have contested and denied the consequences, which necessarily result from that fundamental truth.

7. The arms which are placed in the hands of an army, are not given to them for any purpose of their own. They are a trust; and as such are accepted by themselves, in order to fight the battles of their country, and promote the service of the public, under the direction and command of the Sovereign and his Government. These are not only the purposes, but they are the sole purpose, to which the arms, or to speak more generally, the power of an army, may legally be applied. Any other employment of the force with which military bodies are invested, any attempt to promote views of their own, to inforce pretensions just or unjust, or to redress grievances real or pretended, whether of individuals or of the body at large, either by the direct use of their arms, or even by the influence attached to the possession of them, is not merely the breach of a sacred trust, but a positive and flagrant crime.

8. From this general and indisputable proposition it follows, that military combinations are forbidden, because the character of compulsion and menace is inseparable from the united and concerted demands of armed bodies.

9. This argument would be misrepresented, if it were stated to infer that military men have no rights, or have no means of bringing their interests under the consideration of the authorities competent to provide for them.

10. There is not an individual in the most numerous armies, who does not possess regular and adequate means to advance any just and reasonable claim, or to obtain redress for any injury that may have been done to him. There is no necessity, and no pretence therefore, for recourse, either to actual violence, or to combinations, which always and necessarily partakes of violence. The representations of particular officers, addressed in their individual characters to their military superior, and submitted through him to the proper authorities which have the power of pronouncing upon them, will obtain the object of any just demand. If it be said that representations in this form, especially in matters of general concern, are less weighty and impressive than the united voice of a numerous and powerful body, it must be answered, that whatever aid is derived from the union of military numbers, is a perversion of the power confided to them, and falls distinctly within the guilt and danger of those violations of duty which we have already described.

11. The general discountenance and prohibition of combination, is so well established in the constitution of our government at home, that the House of Commons, to which the universal right of petition, is amongst the most precious privileges of the subject, rejects however every petition, purporting to be preferred in the name of any body or description of men, with the exception of bodies incorporated by charter; and yet the same petition with the same signatures, purporting only to be presented by the petitioners in their individual capacities, would be received without objection.

12. Such is the jealousy entertained of combination, even in the case of bodies the most insignificant, and the least calculated

to inspire that sentiment. But a constitutional jealousy of the military power, is in a manner characteristic of our government and nation. This sentiment is far from derogatory to the high respect and reverence, in which the true character and appropriate virtues of that most honourable profession are ever held. It is founded on the soundest principles of military subordination and civil order. A deliberative army, and a deliberative navy, are both disqualified for the discharge of the proper and honourable duties, which form their true distinction; and when their deliberations end in concert and combination, the public peace is endangered.

13. We are accustomed in England, without distinction of profession or degree, to speak with pride and reverence of that nice and scrupulous solicitude, which pervades the constitutional policy of Great Britain on every point that affects, however remotely, the great and primary concerns of civil liberty and domestic security; blessings, which it is natural to value most highly, in a country where they are best known and experienced. It is this great national sentiment which requires, as the main and most indispensible provision for civil security, the absolute unqualified subordination of the army, to the State; or, in other words, to the government of the country. Out of the same principle, springs the necessity of peculiar restraints on the military body, and the abridgment, in their case, of some privileges and practices, which are permitted, because they are not deemed hazardous, in other paths of life.

14. Amongst the chief of those restraints, are to be placed the strict prohibition of military combination for the furtherance of professional views or wishes, and of open and concerted opposition by military men, in their military character, to the Government, or the persons who administer it.

15. They are not precluded in other capacities, and in the proper places, to take whatever share they may approve, in the expression of public opinion, or in the promotion of lawful objects connected with it. But these are civil, not military pursuits, in which they can be permitted to partake, only divested of the separate character and influence of their order, and blended with the mass of their countrymen. The exercise of these political capacities is excluded from camps and garrisons, because its admission there, is incompatible alike with every military and civil duty; and neither their Sovereign nor their country will endure, that armies, which are the servants of the State, should set themselves up in tumultuous opposition to those who are clothed with its authority, and assume a tone of defiance and command, where they are bound as soldiers and subjects to obey. It is in the field alone that armies can reap a fair and genuine renown. When they look for it elsewhere, they lose their way, and meet only reproach and dishonour, in the intricate and disreputable career of party feuds and dissension.

16. It were to be lamented, and little to the credit of military men, if on points which touch so nearly all that is most dear to their country, they should cease to think and feel as Englishmen, when they become soldiers, and should suffer the partial spirit of a profession, to wean them from those sentiments and sympathies, which, like their brethren in civil life, they imbibed with their milk, and which distinguish and illustrate their nation.

17. We cannot doubt therefore that when these true English principles, are brought to the recollection of the Coast Army, they will perceive, and we are persuaded will acknowledge, with candour and regret, how far removed, all that has been passing must be thought, from these sounder notions of professional duty; and we trust, the factious spirit of combination, which has lately been fomented amongst them, with all the irregular proceedings to which it has given birth, will appear as reprehensible to the Officers of that Army, as we ourselves esteem them.

18. To apply these principles to the present case; the title alone of the proposed address to the Governor General in Council must subject that paper to serious censure.

19. It is entitled,

"*The respectful Memorial of the Officers of the Madras Army.*"

20. It was not a representation of the Commander in Chief, or of the General Officer commanding that Army, on its behalf —it was not a communication from a few Officers of rank and consideration, setting forth their own sentiments, or conveying respectful advice concerning the military affairs or interests of the Coasts: but it was to bring to our Council Board a clamorous demand, enforced by the combined and united voice of an army. In other words, it was to intimidate and overawe the authority to which it was addressed.

21. This attempt at intimidation was the more reprehensible, as it was altogether unnecessary, and entirely inapplicable to the purposes avowed by the Memorialists. It will not be said, or to speak perhaps more correctly, it will not be avowed, that the removal of Sir G. Barlow from the Government of Fort St. George was the primary and substantive object of their proceedings, and that the Army was to speak in a body, not for the redress of the grievances set forth in the Memorial, but for the purpose of cashiering and electing Governors, at the discretion of the Officers of the Army. If the redress of grievances

then was the object proposed, it is manifest that the purpose could not be accomplished, but was likely to be impeded by this culpable proceeding.

22. The grievances enumerated in that paper are,

The exclusion of Lieutenant General Macdowall from Council.

The release of Colonel Munro.

And the removal of the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General from their offices.

23. The first of those complaints related to a measure, adopted, as the Memorialists well know, by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and altogether beyond the competence of any authority in India.

24. The release of Colonel Munro is a measure which, if it was wrong, might be a fit subject of representation by Lieutenant General Macdowall, whose order for his arrest had been superseded. As Commander in Chief, he was the proper channel of that representation, first to the Supreme Government, and then to the authorities at home. The interposition of the army itself was unnecessary and culpable.

25. The same remarks apply, to the removal of the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General. The Adjutant General had himself embarked for England. The Commander in Chief was also on his passage. The conduct of that discussion in England might be safely left to them, and could not be assumed by any other persons with equal propriety.

26. All these important points, could receive a definitive decision from the Supreme Authorities in England alone. To agitate them here could neither influence nor accelerate that decision, and could answer one purpose alone, that of fomenting a spirit of discontent and controversy, encouraging murmurs, and exciting heat and ferment in the army, all which it was for the public interest, and not less for the interest of the army than of government and the rest of the community, to prevent or appease. It was surely the manifest duty of every servant of the Company, whether civil or military, and must have been the earnest desire of every honest and honourable man, to devise every possible means of tranquillizing the minds of the public, allaying past irritation, and promoting a return of temper and harmony, at least during that interval.

27. If the conduct of the Memorialists could not contribute to the accomplishment of the ends they professed, it is obvious that the manifestation of a turbulent spirit, and of a disposition to excite in the army sentiments of disaffection, and to involve the Officers at large in acts of insubordination and hostility towards the legal Government of the country, could only prejudice the public cause, which served as a pretext for their proceedings, by making it at least questionable, whether the authorities to which the appeal was made, might *think* it compatible with the honour of Government and the interests of the public, that they should concede to violence and sedition, even those points, if there had been any such, in their case, which might in other circumstances have been viewed more favourably.

28. If we confined ourselves therefore merely to this general view of the form which the Memorial bears, we should find too much room for censure. But the impressions made upon us by the general character and aspect of this proceeding are confirmed, by a close examination of the matter and substance of the Memorial.

29. That the authors of this paper invite the army at large to deliberate, on certain measures adopted by the Government of Fort St. George, and to enforce, by the joint and united act of a military body, the insolent and factious demand of the removal of the first Member of that Government, is plainly written in the memorial. This is alone a great and culpable departure, from the first and clearest duties of the military profession.

30. But there is one feature of positive sedition, too plain and striking to be mistaken or overlooked.

31. The paper bears the title of "Memorial;" and the epithet of "Respectful" is added to it. It is a petition to the Supreme Government, the prayer of which is to remove the Governor of Fort St. George from his office. But this Memorial does not trust entirely to the reasoning it contains for the support of a request so extraordinary. The Memorialists have thought it adviseable to fortify the argument, and to enforce the petition, by a pretty intelligible intimation, that if the Supreme Government should hesitate to remove a Governor who is obnoxious to them, they will take the matter into their own hands, and make a new Governor themselves: — "They cannot "suppress the expression of their concern, "at the manner in which the exclusive "rights of the Army have recently been "violated, and of their sanguine hope and "earnest entreaty, that the Supreme Govern- "ment may in its wisdom be induced to "appease their just alarms, *and to anticipate "the extreme crisis of their agitation*, by "releasing them from the controul of a ruler "whose measures, &c. &c."

If it is contended that this passage is, in its letter, susceptible of some other and less criminal interpretation, it must at the same time be admitted, that the words naturally bear the construction which we have put upon them. Such a menace, was never ad-

dressed by such Memorialists, to such a quarter, in plain, unambiguous language. That the phrase is equivocal and may by any construction import a threat, is, (in such a paper, signed, as was proposed, by all the Officers of a powerful army), to be received as an explicit expression of that sense, and brings the crime, fully and satisfactorily, home to its authors.

32. In considering the subject matter of this memorial, we perceive that of the three complaints preferred in it, there is not one which could be made, with propriety, the subject of representation from the army at large, even if such representations were justifiable in any case.

33. Whether his Majesty shall call the Commander in Chief of the Army into his Cabinet Council or not, it is for his Majesty, with the advice of his Ministers, to decide, in his discretion. The Commander in Chief of the whole British Forces, is not necessarily a Member of Administration, or of either House of Parliament; and we are well assured, that no Officer in his Majesty's service could be found, if the recent conduct of Lieutenant General Hay Macdowall, should not compel us to make an exception in his case, who would countenance or promote a representation from the British Army at large, to his Majesty, or to Parliament on that subject.

34. Whether the Commander in Chief of the army of the East-India Company, serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay, shall be appointed to a seat at the Council Board or not, is a question which is left by law, to the decision of the Honourable the Court of Directors, whose duty and privilege it is to determine it, according to their views of public convenience and advantage.

35. The complaint upon this subject is introduced in the Memorial, immediately after the assertion, in lofty and declamatory language, that the "humble Memorialists "are not the *abject slaves* of a country "*enthralled by despotism*; and that they "respectfully *assert a claim* to certain *rights* "*and privileges*; the enjoyment of which "may be allowed to them, without impairing or encroaching on the dignity of "Government, or in any way interfering "with the other departments of the State."

36. When such a body as an Army, is invited to *assert* a *claim* of *rights* and *privileges*, care should be taken by those who do not propose to sow the seeds of revolt and public trouble, to define those rights and privileges. No affected ambiguity, at least, should attend such declarations; and when a complaint of the exclusion of the Commander in Chief from Council immediately follows such declarations, and stands in front of the grievances which the Memorial sets forth, if it was not intended to class the admission of the Commander in Chief to Council amongst those rights and privileges of the army, which they would be *abject slaves* if they did not *assert*, that claim should have been explicitly disavowed, and ought not to have been strongly countenanced by a form of language scarcely ambiguous.

37. We deem it proper to declare explicitly, that the admission of a Commander in Chief of the Coast Army, to a seat at the Council Board of that Presidency, is not amongst the *rights* and *privileges* of the Coast Army; and that any representation upon that subject, in the name of the Army at large, would be an undue interference with objects not within their competence, and would be a culpable departure from the military character, and from the proper duties of their station.

38. It has been attempted to perplex this question, by misrepresenting the office and duty of the Commander in Chief, in his office of Counseller when he has a seat at the Board; and, above all, by introducing some indistinct and confused notions of a representative character, which is ascribed to him as a Member of Government. The confusion of ideas on this subject is still encreased, by their pointing naturally at some false analogy, between the rights of representation in the political constitution of the British Legislature, and the right of the army of Fort St. George, to be represented in the Government of that Presidency. To this right is added the claim, that the Commander in Chief for the time being shall, by virtue of his office, be that representative.

39. It is obvious that a step more, in this process of confused analogy, would set up a claim for the army to the election of its own Representative in the Government of Fort St. George.

40. This tissue of error must either be the work of extreme ignorance, or must have been constructed for the purpose of deception, and tendered by designing men to the presumed ignorance of others; but as it has been a fruitful source of delusion, and as "Representative in Council" has been made a sort of watch word in these dissensions, it appears important to rectify the false opinions which may have been imbibed upon these points, and to substitute plain truth and reason in the room of all the perplexed and indistinct fallacies, in which it has been the study of an artful faction, to entangle the sense and feelings of their unwary and less informed brethren.

41. A Commander in Chief who is a Member in Council, has precisely the same character and duties as his colleagues. He is not the representative of the army in any

sense of the word, and still less in the sense which may perhaps have been intended, of his being charged in Council with the separate interests of the army, as distinct from those of the public, and the general service of Government. The Commander in Chief, as a Member of Council, is the delegate, not of the troops, which, in another character, he commands in the field, but of the East-India Company, and of the British nation. He is charged also with the interests of the Civil, as he is of the Military Servants of the Company, and with the general prosperity of the whole population, European and native, of the provinces subject to the Presidency to which he belongs. But the army has no exclusive, nor even preferable claim, upon the counsels of the Commander in Chief as a Member of Government, nor is it necessary for its interests that it should. To drop, therefore, the false term of representative, and all the errors which it is calculated to produce, and to speak in the true language of the Civil and Military Constitution of these Provinces, the President in Council, who constitutes the sole military as well as Civil Government of the Country, is charged, on one hand, with the duty of regulating the army for the public good, and, on the other, with that of providing duly for the interests of the army itself.

42. That Government, will consult an experience of the Commander in Chief, in both these branches of his Military Councils, if he is a Member of their Board. They will consult him out of Council, if he is not their colleague; and if any Commander in Chief, should have rendered himself unworthy of their confidence, it is not to be apprehended that fidelity, experience, and judgment will be wanting, in the superior ranks of the army to supply the blank.

43. We abstain from delivering any opinion upon the general question; whether it is expedient or not, that the Commander in Chief of the Army on the Coast, should be a Member of Government. It is enough for the present purpose to declare, that this is purely a question of public expediency, and in no respect connected with any claim of right or privilege in the army.

44. The next complaint is the release of Lieutenant-Colonel Munro.

45. When an army steps so far aside from the path of its proper and legitimate duties, as to become the instrument of party, to mix in political views, and to undertake the removal of Governors or Ministers, we should have expected that any grievance they should adduce, in support of a proceeding so foreign to their own character, should consist at least, in some act of grievance and intolerable oppression. The measure which is the subject of this complaint is, on the contrary, an act of grace and justice. It is not the unjust arrest of any officer for purposes of oppression and vengeance, but it is the relief of an officer, amongst the most respected in the army, from the most tyrannical and detestable abuse of power, by which an innocent and highly meritorious individual was ever oppressed.

46. We shall ever consider the prosecution of Colonel Munro, and the part which Lieutenant-General Macdowall bore in that transaction, as acts of extreme injustice, so far as they relate to the individual who was the subject of them. But these measures were not less culpable in other points of view. Both the advice which Lieutenant-Colonel Munro gave to abolish the Tent Contract, which we consider as the real object of the proceeding; and the Memorial conveying that advice, a few lines in which were made, without any imaginable foundation, the ostensible ground of the charges preferred against him, had been not merely approved, but applauded by every authority to which they could officially be submitted; by Sir J. Craddock, Commander in Chief of the army of which the accusers of Colonel Munro are officers; by the Governor and Council of Fort St George, who hold the Supreme Military authority under which those officers served; by the Commander in Chief in India, to whom, as officers, they owed implicit reverence and respect; and, lastly, by the Governor General in Council, the Supreme and highest British authority in the East. To charge either the measure which had been adopted under these authorities, or the reasons upon which it was recommended, and which had been sanctioned and approved by the same authorities, as "base and infamous crimes," was a studied insult offered by those officers, and by Lieutenant-General Macdowall, who supported and co-operated with them, to every authority which it was their duty to respect. This proceeding aimed also distinctly at withdrawing the management and direction, of all military arrangement regarding the regulation and economy of the army, from the legal authority of Government, in order to place it in the shape of Courts Martial, under the direction of the officers of the army themselves; lieutenant-Colonel Munro was the nominal culprit, and the articles were to bear the absurd, and, for that reason we must believe, the collusive and pretended accusation against him of calumny and slander; but the Tent Contract, or rather its abolition, was in effect to be the subject, for no other substantial subject existed, of the trial.

47. We should, indeed, have been surprized, as well as concerned, if any considerable part of the Coast Army had been prevailed upon to stain the pure and honour-

able character of their profession, by lending their countenance in any shape, or in any stage, to a proceeding stamped as this prosecution was with injustice and oppression, and founded in such motives as all the circumstances conspire to indicate.

48. But it is said, Colonel Munro was only to be tried, and if innocent, would have been acquitted—yet the Memorialists themselves allege that he was already condemned—"having incurred the suspicion of having acted in a manner that was most generally considered to have been criminal." "*Having incurred the suspicion*," are mere words of form. The meaning of the passage is a positive assertion, that Lieutenant-Colonel Munro had acted in a manner that was most generally considered to have been criminal;—we assume this to be the meaning of the passage, because there was no question concerning the facts.

49. It is difficult to imagine, that such a charge as that which was preferred against Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, should have rested only on vague report, and that the officers who signed, should not have used all the means in their power to obtain the perusal, of a paper on which they meant to found an accusation of libel. We must, therefore, presume, that the memorial on the Tent Contract was in the hands of those who charged its authors with defamation. From that Memorial, therefore, never denied nor disavowed by Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, and capable of certain and easy proof, it is to be collected—"the manner in what he had acted," and if *that manner of acting* was already most generally accounted criminal, sentence was already passed, so far as faith can be given to the Memorial intended to be presented to this Government. We trust, however, more in the honour of the army than in the party feelings of the Memorialists, and we hope they were too sanguine in their expectations of so unjust a sentence. But although the acquittal of Lieutenant-Colonel Munro must be supposed possible, it was not fit that such an officer should be brought to the bar as a criminal for his honest services. It was not fit that the mode of providing carriage for the camp equipage of the army, approved and adopted as it had been by all the legal authorities in India, should be appealed from those authorities to a board of officers. It was not fit that this first step should pass without opposition, in the process of usurping the regulation of the army from Government to the officers of the army. It was not becoming that the Supreme Government, the Commander in Chief of India, the Government of Fort St. George, and the late Commander in Chief of that Presidency, Sir J. Cradock, should hold up their hands as culprits before a tribunal of officers, sitting on judgment upon the deliberate measures of their Government.

50. The whole proceeding was monstrous, and we repeat, in the strongest terms, our warmest approbation of your just, legal, and indispensable interposition on that occasion, to vindicate the honour of your Government, and to shield one of your best and ablest servants from an arbitrary and oppressive abuse of power. If you had omitted to do so, you would have failed in the most sacred duties of your high station, and would have merited, because you would have sanctioned, that long train of insult and encroachment which was to follow, and of which the prosecution of Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, would have proved to be only the first experimental step.

51. It is admitted that the warrant to hold Courts Martial is addressed to the Commander in Chief; and we deem his authority exclusive in that branch of the public Administration. But the abuse of a legal power is illegal; and the supreme military controul of the Governor in Council extends, in our judgment, and beyond all doubt, to the prevention of such abuses. This does not suppose an habitual and indiscriminate interference. We assert only for the Government of Fort St. George, a right and a legal power to come, in extraordinary cases, to the support of their own authority, and against seditious encroachments combined with the oppression of innocent men, by a gross abuse of the power confided to the Commander in Chief, in the direction of Military prosecutions.

52. If this opinion were wrong, there are higher authorities, who have power to pronounce it erroneous, and to provide another remedy; which in that case would be necessary, for the evil supposed.

53. In the meanwhile your opinion was binding; and, when confirmed by ours, is still more so on the Army of Fort St. George, who are not the judges either in the first or last resort on that subject.

54. This is not a question in which the Officers of the Army could be justified to interfere. It concerns the extent of your legal powers under the constitution of your Government; upon which they cannot sit in judgment. If the Commander in Chief, Lieutenant-General Hay Macdowall, differed with you, as he affects to do, on that point, he might have properly stated it to the Court of Directors, and to his Majesty's Government, for their decision; but, when he appealed that question to the Army, which is subject to your authority in India, as he did by his General Order of the 28th of January, he carried that controversy to a tribunal, the incompetence of which he well knew; and before which, the agitation of such a question, as it could tend to no use-

ful conclusion, so it could hardly fail to kindle animosity and excite discord, tending assuredly to some mode or other of public disorder, and perhaps eventually to military insubordination, and mutiny itself; in the progress of which, calamity and distress were sure to fall first and heaviest on his own friends and associates.

55. We pass naturally from the General Order just mentioned, to the dismissal of the Officers who published it to the Army; and our sentiments on that subject must materially depend on the opinion we entertain, of the character and tendency of the Order itself.

56. In deliberating on the subject, we have not thought ourselves bound by the form under which the substance and real purview of this paper has, for obvious reasons, been disguised.

57. It purports to be a reprimand to Lieut.-Colonel Munro; but substantially it conveys in every line a reprimand to the Government of Fort St. George; and that reprimand is addressed to the Army subject to its authority. The subject matter of the censure, passed ostensibly on Colonel Munro, renders it inseparable from a censure on the Government. The offence charged upon that Officer, in his appeal to the President in Council, from an arrest imposed upon him by the Commander in Chief, and the General Order itself informs the Army, that the appeal which is the subject of his reprimand, was followed not by the reproof, but by the protection of Government.

58. Lieutenant-Colonel Munro had exhausted all the means he possessed of obtaining relief from the Commander in Chief himself. This it was his duty to do in the first instance. But when justice was denied in that quarter, and when the hand of persecution pressed close upon him, we are decidedly of opinion, that he had a right to claim the protection of the Supreme Military Authority, which is vested by law in the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

59. If that Government possessed a legal power to intervene in a case of abuse, it could not be criminal in the party suffering under it to claim their protection; and the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Munro could not justly be made the subject of a reprimand.

60. That the Government of Fort St. George, is not restrained by law from this particular exercise of the Supreme Military powers which it possesses, was acknowledged by Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall himself, since he obeyed their order for the release of Lieut.-Col. Munro. If that order had not only been an undue encroachment on his own authority as Commander in Chief, but had been beyond the legal and competent powers of those who issued it, he would not have been bound to obey it, as he distinctly professed himself to be.

61. The Government of Fort St. George did not exceed therefore their legal powers; and the only question that could be made was, whether they exercised them properly in the particular instance. On that point, undoubtedly, the Government of Fort St. George, is subject to the responsibility which is inseparable from the exercise of all delegated authority. But to what tribunal were they amenable? Where was it proper? Where was it for the public interest, that Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall should carry his appeal? To the Army of Fort St. George, or to the King and Court of Directors?

62. That he should convey this question to the Army, in the shape of a reprimand to Lieut.-Col. Munro, appears to be in contradiction to his own sentiments on the subject, as we have just stated them; for, if the Government of Fort St. George had a legal power to release Lieut.-Col. Munro, it could not be criminal—it could not, in any mode or degree, be culpable—it could not incur the penalty of a reprimand—but it was his clear right and privilege, to claim the legal and competent protection of Government from the oppression of the Commander in Chief.

63. If the Government, on the contrary, did not possess those powers, Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall owed them no obedience.

64. If the legality of those powers be disputed, notwithstanding the testimony borne to it by Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall's submission, it is again to be asked, to what tribunal that disputed question ought to have been submitted—To the Army, or to the Supreme Authorities in England?

65. It is also to be enquired whether, in a controversy between the Commander in Chief and the Government, concerning the limits of their respective authorities, it was fit that Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall should arrogate the decision to himself; and sanctioned alone by his own opinion in his own case, should inflict a severe punishment on Lieut.-Col. Munro, for having acted on a different opinion; but one which had been supported by the judgment of the Government, that is to say, of an authority, and of a military authority, to which that of the Commander in Chief himself, and of the whole army, is made subordinate by an act of the British Legislature—an authority to which they owed implicit obedience; and which must, at the very least, have been felt to challenge sufficient respect to exempt an individual Officer from the imputation of a crime for having acted conformably to it.

66. The reprimand to Lieut.-Col. Munro therefore was not only, not necessary, but it was unjust, and inconsistent with the principle which Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall had himself professed.

67. For these reasons, we consider the

shape given to the General Order of the 28th of January as merely colourable; and we are of opinion, that the reprimand to Lieut.-Col. Munro was evidently intended only as a vehicle, for circulating throughout the Army serving under the Government of Fort St. George, a vehement and intemperate public censure of that Government, and an inflammatory address to the professional feelings of that army, on topics thought likely to produce irritation and disorder. It was, in other words, a most seditious paper, under the title of a General Order to the Army, and bearing the thin disguise of a reprimand to a particular officer.

68. That this attempt to excite irritation, and to produce disorderly conduct amongst officers of the army, has not been entirely unsuccessful, we lament the necessity of acknowledging; and that those designs have nevertheless been substantially frustrated, and have failed in far the greater part, we have a cordial satisfaction in ascribing, first to the good sense of the army at large, which could not be misled by fallacies so easily detected; next and principally to the firm attachment to the duties of their profession, and to that steady loyalty and incorruptible fidelity, in that army, we are confident, will ever be found proof against the arts and seductions of faction.

69. Notwithstanding the sentiments we have expressed, concerning the true nature and tendency of the General Order in question, we have not neglected to consider whether the officers who gave it currency, by the orders of the Commander in Chief, were responsible for its criminal purport, and were, on that account, justly removed from their offices.

70. In deliberating upon this question, we resorted naturally to such general principles applicable to the subject, as we thought best established, and most free from doubt.

71. The following propositions have appeared to us of that description:—

First—That, as a general principle, a military officer is not only justified in obeying an order of his superior; but that he is bound to do so without regard to the quality of the order. Under this head we consider the Adj.-Gen. as obliged, in a peculiar manner, by the duties of his office, to publish to the army any orders which the Commander in Chief may commit to him for that purpose. We are clearly of opinion, as a general principle, that the Adj.-Gen. is not bound to deliberate on the propriety of the order which he is commanded to issue; that it would be a breach of military duty to do so; that he is merely ministerial in these functions, and is not responsible, personally, for the propriety or impropriety of the orders he may circulate officially to the army.

72. We regard these principles as very important, and, in a manner, fundamental in the theory of military subordination.

Secondly—We consider, however, as not less established, that the general principle above stated is subject to exception and modification. The modification by which the general principle of simple obedience ought to be limited, is, in our judgment, the following:—that *criminal* orders are not to be obeyed; and that the officer who executes a criminal order of his superior is personally responsible for his conduct. We look upon this modification of the general military principle, as forming itself a great and primitive principle, not less important and fundamental for the civil security of society, than we allow the other maxim of implicit obedience to be, for the due support of military subordination.

73. Considering then, as we have already stated, the General Order of the 28th of January as a seditious paper, we might at once pronounce the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant General guilty of sedition, by the publication of that order, notwithstanding the authority under which they acted.

74. But that judgment would not be justified by the mere criminality of the order which they issued; and it is necessary, in order to establish their participation in the crime, and to render them personally responsible, to shew that they were acquainted with the seditious character of the paper.

75. In forming our judgment upon this point, we have not considered it as an abstract question, but as fit to be combined with all the circumstances of the case, and especially with those in which the parties concerned were placed; and from this view of the question it has, in our opinion, resulted, that Col. Capper and Major Boles, are to be considered as partaking personally in this act of Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall, and as deeply responsible for its pernicious and criminal tendency.

76. Before this order was prepared, it was not only known to those two confidential staff officers of the Commander in Chief, but it was notorious to the whole army and settlement, that there was a warm and vehement dissension between the Commander in Chief and the government. These officers were acquainted with the prosecution of Lieut.-Col. Munro, and the part which Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall had taken in that proceeding. They knew that every step in that extraordinary transaction, was a studied insult to the Government. They knew that Lieut.-Gen. Macdowall had become the patron and channel, of a memorial to the Court of Directors, highly disapproved by the President in Council of Fort St. George, which he had himself, at the instance of that Government, and at no distant period, writ-

ten circular letters to discourage and suppress, but which, in a riper stage of hostility towards the person and authority of the Governor, he had countenanced and promoted. It is, in fine, superfluous to prove what is beyond doubt, and is not denied, that a warm passionate rupture had broken out between these two high authorities.

77. The Commander in Chief of an army, in an open and ardent opposition to the Government which he serves, is no trivial event, and constitutes a state of things from which some consequences, applicable to this question have appeared to us to follow.

78. We consider these circumstances, therefore, as furnishing a new modification of the military principle first asserted; and we are of opinion, that in such extraordinary and momentous emergencies, it is fit and necessary to require, that an officer whose duty it is, to give currency to the orders of the Commander in Chief, should, contrary to the general principle of blind obedience which ought to prevail in ordinary times, carefully consider these orders, and deliberate seriously upon their nature and purview, before he publishes them. The circulation, in heated and factious times, of a seditious address to the army, has no analogy to the principle of military obedience, to a military order in the common dispatch of business, and cannot be governed by the same rules.

79. We are, after much and serious reflection, decidedly of opinion, that this restriction of the military principle, the general importance of which we nevertheless feel most sensibly, cannot impair the obligations of military subordination and obedience, in any manner or degree, prejudicial to the natural and legitimate objects of military command; and that in times of trouble, it may afford a most salutary and necessary protection to the Government and people, against the possible perversion of military supremacy, to the purposes of sedition or faction.

80. In a natural and wholesome state of things, the obedience of subordinate officers is to be implicit; admitting of no deliberation, and subject to no responsibility, except for plain and manifest crimes. In such distempered seasons of open contention with Governments as are now in question, addresses from Commanders in Chief to their armies, having reference to such debates, are fit subjects of deliberation to those whose office it may be to transmit them; and a responsibility belonging exclusively to such occasions, must attach even to their official and ministerial acts.

81. In conformity with these sentiments, we have no doubt of the responsibility of the late Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant-General of your army, on the occasion of publishing the General Order of the 28th January; and we are of opinion, that if the author of that order is himself guilty of sedition, as we esteem him to be, these confidential officers of the staff, who consented to be the instruments of his crime, are under all the circumstances implicated in the guilt, and subject to the penalties of the offence.

82. If there were doubt, however, upon this question, which, as weighing general and fundamental principles, against particular modifications of them, must always be a delicate one, we cannot quit the subject without repeating, that it is not a fit matter for the interference of the army itself. In what particulars sedition may consist: under what circumstances the official instrumentality of an officer in the crime of a superior, shall subject him to personal responsibility, are questions to be discussed in colder blood, and by a different description of counsellors than are always to be found in numerous bodies, at a period of heat and irritation. They are worthy of the informed and impartial deliberation of his Majesty's confidential Servants and Advisers, and of the Supreme Rulers of the army of India, the Honourable the Court of Directors.

83. To snatch a question of that nature and importance from the decision of those authorities, at the very moment of its formal reference to their judgment, and to cast it as a source of discordant violence, into the midst of an army already warmly agitated, is the part of incendiaries and not of friends, either to the army or the state. It is a great crime, and being that of which the officers who have lately experienced the marks of your displeasure, have appeared to you on a careful investigation of the facts to have been guilty, we have no hesitation, although we deeply lament the occasion of this necessary severity, in approving and commending the vigilant energy with which you have in a season of great difficulty and danger, asserted the legal authority of your Government, prevented the factious contagion from spreading, through the honourable and hitherto untainted ranks of the Coast Army, and provided for the security and integrity of the British Empire in India.

84. You will perceive that much of what has been said on the Memorial, is applicable to the address to Major Boles.

85. This is also a measure connected with a military combination. It assumes the cognizance of a question which belongs to fitter and higher tribunals. It pronounces, in the name of an army, open censure of the Government, which the army is bound to obey.

86. In these respects it stands on the same footing, and partakes in all the crimi-

nality, of the paper we have already considered. But there is in the address to Major Bolea, a character of transcendent guilt and danger, which is peculiar to itself. We allude to the scheme, of which it professes to lay the foundation, of a combination of *private power* to contest with *the power of Government*; organized resources of resistance, mutual support against the hand of justice; and indemnity against the legal consequence of crimes.

87. We do not know how it is possible to approach much nearer that *extreme crisis*, which he so emphatically menaced in the Memorial, without reaching it. We trust, however, confidently, that those who have been improvidently betrayed into those desperate courses, will have been awakened to a sense of their perilous situation; and that by arresting the progress of the foremost, you will have saved their inconsiderate followers from the ruin and dishonour, to which their leaders were conducting them.

88. With regard to those who have taken a leading part in these criminal transactions, we feel that every principle of tried and established policy, applicable to such conjunctures, and every obligation of your sacred trust, forbad the extension towards them of a false and mischievous lenity.

89. We concur also entirely in the sentiment expressed in your General Orders of the 1st ultimo, that it is not sufficient for officers holding commands, to avoid a participation in such proceedings, but that it is their positive and indispensable duty, to adopt the most decided measures for their suppression, and to report them to the superior authorities. The purposes of tumult and sedition, may as effectually be promoted by their negative concurrence, as by their active participation.

90. The neglect of duty is an offence, varying only in degree from a positive violation of it—and any officer who, apprized of the progress of disorderly proceedings, among those who are placed under his immediate controul, abstains from any attempt to suppress them, either by the exertion of his own authority, or by an appeal to the superior power, gives to those proceedings one mode of encouragement, and cannot stand absolved of blame, nor found a claim to immunity, much less to a continuance of that implicit confidence, which is attached to stations of authority, on the basis of so culpable and mischievous a neutrality.

91. From the whole of the preceding discussion, you will naturally infer that we consider the offences charged against those officers, whom you have judged it necessary to suspend or to deprive of their appointments and commands, fully justifying the respective degrees of punishment which you have allotted to them.

92. The local means and advantages which you possess, as well as the delicacy of the enquiry, have necessarily placed the application of these principles to individuals, and the investigation of particular cases, under your exclusive cognizance; and we have only to express that entire confidence, which is due to your station and character, in the justice and impartiality, not less than in the vigilance and activity, of your proceedings in a scrutiny so peculiarly circumstanced.

93. We observed with satisfaction that the general tenor of the replies, to the circular letter addressed by major-general Gowdie, to the officers commanding at the several stations of the army, confirms the opinion which we have expressed, of the loyalty of the major part of the officers of your establishment.

94. In assuring you, therefore, of the firm support of this government, in maintaining a contest which involves all that is most dear to our sovereign and country, if, contrary to our ardent desire and sanguine hope, any future call should yet be made on the power and energy of your government which may require our aid; we will conclude, however, with expressing our fondest wish and expectation, that the late afflicting agitations should subside in a calm and reasonable reliance, on the wisdom and justice of the high authorities to which the transactions of this troubled period have been advocated, and in those demonstrations of respect and obedience, which are due not more to your station, than to the faithful and honourable discharge of all your public but difficult duties, which, in our opinion, has eminently distinguished the present government of Fort St. George.

95. Such a result will be most acceptable to us, most accordant with our views of the public interest, and most congenial with those sentiments of affection and respect towards the army of the Coast, which we cordially profess, and remain assured that we shall never have reason to renounce.

We have the honour to be,
Honoured Sir,
You most obedient, humble servants,
MINTO,
J. LUMSDEN,
H. COLEBROOKE.

A true Copy.
(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Sec. to Government.

Fort William, May 27, 1809.

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We cannot avoid, by way of appendix on this subject, congratulating our country, and the East-India Company especially, on the favorable effects of the Embassy, sent from India to Persia; by which the projects of the Emperor and King have been thwarted.* They had been in preparation longer than the best informed politicians were aware of. So far back as the Spring of 1805, M. Joubert, a French emissary, was sent from Constantinople, with the most profound secrecy, by the way of Trebisond, to Persia; and so anxious was Buonaparte to conceal his route and mission, that he ordered his arrival to be announced at various places, as at Bucharest, Vienna, and even Paris. To give a colour to this allegation, Joubert quitted Constantinople in company with another emissary named Francini, but after journeying some time together, they separated, and Francini arrived at the places mentioned, without Joubert. For many months Joubert was reported to be dead: his family had no tidings of him; a credit which was opened for him at a respectable banking-house in Constantinople was not used, and every thing tended to support the inference that he was no more. In fact, however, he was then on his way to Persia, where he arrived in safety, and contributed to prepare the way for the favourable reception of Gen. Gardanne, as Ambassador from France to the Shah.

The too forward and impatient efforts of the French, had given umbrage at the Court of Persia, before any Embassy from British India had arrived to counteract the insinuations of the Gallic deputation. At length Lord Minto sent Gen. Malcolm to the Court of Persia; but the success of that officer was not satisfactory. Sir Harford Jones, sent from this country, happily arrived at Bombay in April 1808, and, without waiting for the final issue of Gen. Malcolm's mission, he was sent forward to Persia, by Lord Minto, who foresaw that the General would fail of fulfilling the intention of the Indian Government Sir Harford having received due cautions from those particulars in which the General was supposed to have given way too easily; was referred to his own discretion how to act. He met with many difficulties, from the opposition of the French Embassy; from the fluctuating councils of the British Government; which more than once was tempted to appeal to arms; but the Shah treated Sir Harford with unusual regard; would not let him drop his public character, nor leave his dominions dissatisfied: and, at length, he sent an Ambassador, by way of the Mediterranean, to the Court of London; and there is every reason to hope that the French party is reduced to despair.

But, had it so happened that the revolt among the British native troops, &c. had taken place, and been as extensive as the heads of it intended (for they had attempted by anonymous letters and correspondence, to alienate the Bengal army from the government, and thereby to throw all into confusion) what a subject of triumph would it have been to the Gallic myrmidons, and what encouragement to them and their adherents to pursue their undertakings! We do therefore heartily rejoice that this insurgence was not more extensive; and in the confidence that it will be completely suppressed without lasting mischief. It is highly to the honour of the Bengal army, that although reforms still greater than those which *afflicted* the Madras army were in progress among their departments, yet they did not harbour that rancorous resentment which blind passion might instigate, but adhered nobly to the government they had sworn to support. In fact, a part of the troops composing the Bengal army, was brought by Lord Minto to the coast, and gave effectual support to the Governor and Council of Madras: so far, then, insurrection was disappointed; and this with other concurring circumstances, will, we trust, justify the congratulations which we have addressed to our country at large; and especially to that important part of its commercial establishment the East India Company.

* It is needless, we presume, to reiterate the pains we have taken, upon this interesting subject, to prove how favourite a project it has been of the French government, whether in peace or war, to ruin our connexion, destroy our commerce, and, finally, to sever us from the sovereignty of our Indian colonies. We, therefore, merely refer our readers to our former papers, upon this subject, in Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1106, and Vol. IV. pp. 1 to 17.

The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson, K. B. from his Lordship's MSS. By the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, F.R.S. and John M'Arthur, Esq. L.L.D. In two volumes large quarto. Price £9. 9s. Cadell and Davies, London. 1809.

When we contemplate a picture by some eminent master, we often find accessories scarcely less interesting than the main action. *That*, it is true, enjoys the strongest light and the most vigorous touches; *that* attracts the eye of the spectator in the first instance; and the unpractised eye of the casual spectator discerns not the art which retires from *his* observation, although it contributes essential support to the beautiful, or the striking, effect of the piece. If biography be compared to a picture, the performance before us completely justifies our observation. Lord Nelson has been known to the World as a British Admiral of uncommon enterprise, skill, and success: his countrymen have contemplated his actions on the Ocean, and they have felt their obligations to him in his immediate profession; they knew that his ardour to distinguish himself was not to be controuled; and they participated in his exploits, with all the enjoyment and all the sympathy of the most zealous patriotism.

But, if we consider Lord Nelson only as an admiral, however highly we may rank him, we do injustice to other important parts of his character;—parts of it, which, by being brought forward to admiration, derogate nothing from his merit as a naval officer. He was not less conspicuous as a patriot than as a commander; and as a politician he was singularly keen-sighted and judicious. He penetrated into the dispositions of men; from his knowledge of what they had been and what they were, he very correctly inferred what they would be: he foresaw their conduct, as the natural, and almost inevitable effect, of those causes on which he had ruminated, and of which he justly estimated the influence and the extent.

There is, in some men, a certain intuitive tact, a discernment, which, is not the less real, because perfectly inexplicable; nor the less influential on their opinions and conduct, because altogether non-apparent to those who survey their actions. Perhaps the impulse of such a discriminative faculty is little considered by its possessor; neither is he aware that he exercises a power of mind imparted but rarely to the sons of men. Such characters are formed to lead, not to follow; to command, to inspire confidence, to communicate that magic spell which may be felt but cannot be described, to excite that glow which is not transient like the electric shock, but lasting like effects of personal activity; yet, like the electric power, may be treasured up for future service; and by diffusing a grateful warmth throughout the subject of it, may quicken into a flame that latent spark which *does* exist, although unperceived by the mass of observers, and unsuspected by the person himself.

Is this genius? is it a superiority of spirit? is it a portion of ethereal fire, originally infused into the constitution, or is it acquired by education, by incident, or by habit? It is alien from the mere machinery of matter; it is not to be communicated by *recipe*: it does not descend by inheritance: wishing has no influence in obtaining it: expectation cannot warrant the acquisition of it; and even emulation itself, may be foiled in attempting to exert it. It is a gift bestowed by Heaven, necessary to accomplish specific purposes. It is, in the case before us, a kind of inspiration, for awhile transporting the individual whose exertions were to prove salutary to this country; and whose example was destined to confer on the British Islands that security, for which Providence is to be praised, in the first place; while the instrument in the hand of Providence is to be applauded by his contemporaries, and venerated by posterity.

Those who saw the person of Lord Nelson, hardly could be said to see Lord Nelson, himself: he was neither tall, nor athletic; neither robust in form, nor powerful in muscular strength: he did not look the hero: his physiognomy was not striking: his gait was not majestic. Yet was he neither a pedant nor a *petit maître*: he trod firmly, though not with dignity; and he was active though not stately.

There was, then, in him a something distinct from, and independent of his person; to which his person was but the vehicle; to

which all that the eye could discover in beholding him was subservient. If any doubt whether mind be predominant in the composition of man, whether intellect be his true, his noblest characteristic, let them well consider the personal appearance, and accurately analyse the fervour and talents of Lord Nelson.

We are not Platonists, yet we can admit with Plato, and his commentator, that there may be periods when men of more than common intellect, and capacity for eminent services, are unusually abundant in certain parts of the earth; as there are periods, too, when events require the exertions of great men, of leading characters; but they are not; and their absence is felt in the calamities that triumph over the herd of common mortals; in the misery resulting from the arrogance of a victor; in the incumbrance of that yoke which he rivets on the neck of the vanquished. They crouch to the ground, sunk beneath the ponderous fetters which load them; the iron galls their limbs; it cankers, it corrodes their very flesh; they pine, they consume away, yet they make no effort for relief, nor dare to raise themselves erect, and as men to claim the honours of the human race and nature.

Shall we not then receive with pleasure the Biographical Portrait of one of those worthies to whom we are indebted, in his line of action, for a part of that security in which we now contemplate it? Shall we not applaud the intention, which by means of his own pen, and of the press, has erected a monument to his memory more durable than perennial brass, more honourable than statues and trophies? This will descend to future ages, when the tears of his nation are forgotten; and when the calumnies of his enemies have long ceased to augment his glory.

Yet is that man happier than Nelson, whose biographer turns not away from any portion of his conduct; nor with averted face pursues any part of his narrative. He is happier than Nelson, who never put the fidelity of his friends to the painful trial of reproving him by allusions to the enchanted Rinaldo, in the magic palace of Armida; or, to whom might be applied the more classic comparison of the too complaisant Ulysses in the island of Calypso:

> Calypso in her caves constrain'd his stay,
> With sweet, reluctant amorous delay——
> .....
> While Fate, impatient, his return attends,
> And calls him to his country, and his friends.

The personal biography of Lord Nelson may be comprised in a narrow space. He was the third son of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, and Catherine, daughter of Maurice Suckling, D.D. rector of Barsham, in Suffolk, and a prebendary of Westminster. He was born Sept. 29, 1758. We find in this volume several instances of the intrepidity of our youthful hero. He had strayed, when quite a child, with the cow-boy, in search of birds' nests, and staying after the usual dinner hour, the family fearing he had been carried off by gypsies, sought him in all directions: his grandmother, on finding him alone, sitting with the utmost composure, exclaimed on seeing him, "I "wonder, child, that hunger and fear did "not drive you home."—"FEAR NEVER "CAME NEAR ME, grandmama," replied Horatio. He received the rudiments of learning in the public school at Norwich, whence he was afterwards removed to North Walsham. In 1770 he happened to read in a newspaper of the appointment of his mother's brother, Capt. Maurice Suckling, to the Raisonnable, of 64 guns. To him application was made to receive Horatio Nelson; with which, after objecting to his weakly frame, he complied. The business respecting Falkland's Islands being settled by a convention, Horatio was sent to the West-Indies in a merchant vessel: he returned a practical seaman, but with a fixed horror of the royal navy; which it required a long time to root out from his mind. His spirit was first called into exercise on occasion of the expedition fitted out in 1773, to explore the geography of the North Pole, as far as was practicable: he sailed in the Carcass, Capt. Lutwidge. During this expedition he stole away from the ship, with intent to procure for his father the skin of a huge arctic bear: he attempted to shoot the animal; but his musquet missed fire, and happily a chasm in the ice separated him from the vengeance of the object of his fearless pursuit. His next trip was to the East-Indies, but his health forbad his continuance in that sultry climate: here, however, he was made a midshipman, and thus was fixed to the naval service of his country. He passed his examination for

lieutenant, April 8, 1777, when nineteen years of age: and was sent to the West-Indies in the Lowestoffe, Capt. Locker. In this ship he boarded a prize, during a sea which might have terrified the oldest mariner; the prize was so completely water logged, that Nelson's boat went in on deck, and out again with the scud. Dec. 8, 1778, Nelson terminated his services as lieutenant, on board the flag ship of Sir Peter Parker; and was succeeded by Lieut. Collingwood. In January, 1781, Capt. Nelson was chosen to direct the naval part of the expedition against St. Juan's, where he transported troops, a hundred miles, up an intricate navigation, and "*boarded*" an island, which formed the outpost of the Spaniards, entrusted with the defence of the country. In this expedition, the following remarkable circumstance occurred.

On their subsequent perilous march through the almost impassable woods, an extraordinary and melancholy accident occurred. As one of the men was passing along, a snake darted from the bough of a tree, and bit him under the eye. The pain was so intense, that he was unable to proceed. But when one of his comrades was soon after sent to his assistance, the poor fellow was found dead and putrefied.

Capt. Nelson also, during this march, had nearly experienced the same dreadful fate. Being one day excessively fatigued, he had ordered his hammock, on one of their halts, to be slung under some tree. During his sleep, that extraordinary animal called the Monitory Lizard, from its faculty of warning persons of the approach of any venomous animal, passed across his face; which being observed by some of the attendant Indians, they shouted and awoke him. He immediately started up, and throwing off the quilt, found one of the most venomous of the innumerable serpents in that country, curled up at his feet. From this providential escape, the Indians, who attended, entertained an idea, that Nelson was a superior being, under an especial protection; and this idea, which his wonderful abilities and unwearied exertions tended to confirm, was of essential service in gaining their confidence and prolonging their co-operation.

On another occasion, Capt. Nelson and his men narrowly escaped being poisoned, by drinking at a spring into which some branches of the Manchineel apple-tree had been thrown.

Sickness, from fatigue and exposure, proved extremely fatal to the brave men engaged in this expedition: happily Nelson escaped the fatality of the contagion, but his constitution was so greatly injured, as to render his return to Europe indispensable.

He arrived in London, January 1781. At the close of the year, though debilitated by service in the West-Indies, he was sent to the frozen Baltic in the Albemarle of 28 guns. The knowledge he gained of the Danish coast, on this occasion, was afterwards of essential service to him. He next sailed for Canada. He quitted America, with Lord Hood's fleet, for the West-Indies; returned to England, June 1783. "When Lord Hood carried him to St. James's, the King was exceedingly attentive to him." After his return from court, he threw off "*his iron-bound coat*," and spent the evening with his friend Mr. Davison, in talking over occurrences since they had parted on the beach of the river St. Lawrence.

The peace of 1783 restored Nelson to the parsonage of Burnham Thorpe; but, disgusted with inactivity, he took an opportunity of making a tour in France with his friend Capt. Macnamara. His remarks on that country are just. In March 1784, he obtained the Boreas frigate, and went in her to the West-Indies, where he conducted himself with great spirit, for the good of the service, and of his country. In this voyage he married Mrs. Nisbet, widow of Dr. Nisbet, physician to the island of Nevis, March 11, 1787. The lady was about twenty-one years of age. We shall notice his patriotic conduct, at this time, in a separate article. He again arrived in England, in July 1787.

Capt. Nelson, with his lady, resided at Burnham Thorpe, with Mr. Nelson the father; and here the seaman engaged with considerable zeal in cultivating his father's garden: "he would there often spend the greater part of the day, and dig, as it were, for the sake of being wearied."

In January 1793, he was appointed to the Agamemnon. In this ship he sailed to the Mediterranean. In August, Lord Hood obtained possession of Toulon; but Nelson was absent on public business at the Court of Naples: here he lodged in the house of the English ambassador, and "commenced that intimacy with Sir William and Lady Hamilton, which afterwards had so powerful an influence both on his professional and private life." He

arrived at Toulon in October. At the siege of Bastia, in Corsica, he united the talents of a land officer to those of a naval captain, and was justly called "the brigadier-general:" Bastia surrendered May 25, 1794. after a siege of eight weeks. 4,500 French soldiers laid down their arms to 1,000 British, serving as marines. He afterwards assisted in the reduction of the other towns of the island, particularly of Calvi, where he lost the sight of his right eye. March 14, 1795, he assisted in taking two French line-of-battle ships, the Ca Ira and the Censeur. Soon afterwards, Capt. Nelson was made colonel of marines. Towards the end of 1795, Capt. Nelson was put under the command of Admiral Sir John Jervis; and continued his services on the coast of Italy. In 1796, Spain joined the French in the war. Corsica was immediately evacuated: and Feb. 14, 1797, Capt. Nelson was happily the means of taking two Spanish men of war, the San Nicolas of 84 guns, and the San Josef of 112 guns: two other ships, the Salvador del Mundo of 112 guns, and the San Isidro of 74, were also taken. Sir John Jervis, the Commander-in-chief of the fleet, was on this event created Lord St. Vincent, the action taking place off Cape St. Vincent. Capt. Nelson was made an Admiral, Feb. 20, 1797. He also received the insignia of the order of the Bath. He was sent to bring off the garrison of Porto Ferrajo; and then commanded the inner squadron, in the blockade of Cadiz.

It was during this period, says the gallant Admiral, that perhaps my personal courage was more conspicuous than at any other part of my life. In an attack of the Spanish gunboats, I was boarded in my barge with its common crew of *ten* men, coxswain, Capt. Freemantle and myself, by the commander of the gun-boats; the Spanish barge rowed twenty-six oars, besides officers, thirty men in the whole. This service was hand to hand with swords, in which my coxswain, John Sykes, now no more, twice saved my life. Eighteen of the Spaniards being killed, and several wounded, we succeeded in taking their commander.

On July 5, 1797, I sailed for Teneriffe: for the event I refer to my letter on that expedition. Having then lost my right arm, for this loss and my former services, His Majesty was pleased to settle on me a pension of £1000 a year.

This loss of his arm obliged Admiral Nelson to return to England; but he sailed again in the Vanguard, April 1, 1798. In this ship the Admiral was sent up the Mediterranean, where the battle of the Nile, which took place Aug. 1, with its most important consequences, immortalized the hero who atchieved it. In December, he conveyed the king and queen of Naples, with the royal family to Sicily: in the following summer he assisted the royalists in recovering Naples from the French: and he expelled a corps of French troops from Rome, granting conditions to the French general, which were *signed on board the Culloden*; thereby fulfilling a prophecy of an Italian poet, *that he should take Rome with his ships.* Admiral Nelson was now created an English Lord: and an Italian Duke (of Bronte.) He also received other honours from his applauding country.

1801. April 2, was the famous battle of Copenhagen: an attempt of the most unusual description, accomplished under circumstances that would have deterred most officers. Aug. 15. He attacked the French flotilla at Boulogne: but the vessels were too strongly *chained* to the ground to be brought off. The peace of Amiens gave him a momentary repose. He was created Viscount Nelson after the battle of Copenhagen.

1803. May 16, Lord Nelson sailed to the Mediterranean, as Commander in Chief: where his care and attention to the safety of their Sicilian Majesties was conspicuous: his spirited conduct to the Dey of Algiers was no less so. One of the most remarkable circumstances in the whole of our naval history, is his chase of the French fleet in 1805, from the Mediterranean to the West Indies and back again to Europe; by the mere terror of his name. Never was so decisive a compliment paid to an officer, by his enemy. He got sight of Gibraltar from the eastward, April 30: he sailed from Rosia Bay, May 7: reached Barbadoes, June 4: was off Trinadad on the 7th: quitted Antigua on the 13th for Europe, in chase of the enemy, who fled the instant they heard of his arrival. July 17, he came in sight of Cape St. Vincent. The run to Barbadoes was 3227 miles: the run backward 3459 miles. Thus did Nelson with *eleven* ships chase *seventeen!* He again saw England, Aug. 17, and left Portsmouth on his return to his charge.

Sept. 15. The battle of Trafalgar, in which the hero fell, took place Oct. 21, a day much to be remembered in the annals of Britain! a day that occasioned the most clearly expressed mixture of joy and grief, that ever a public occurrence produced. He was buried with national honours, Jan. 9, 1806.

The character of Lord Nelson as an officer, a patriot, a politician, and a man, is too interesting to be slurred over without distinct consideration; and as the letters which are contained in these volumes, afford the most authentic display of him in all these characters, we shall endeavour to derive advantage from them in a succeeding article, to which the foregoing list of dates, though necessary, is little more than introductory.

A View of Spain; comprising a Descriptive Itinerary of each Province, and a general statistical Account of the Country; including its Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Finances; its Government, civil and ecclesiastical Establishments; the State of the Arts, Sciences, and Literature; its Manners, Customs, Natural History, &c. with an Atlas. Translated from the French of Alexander de Laborde. 5 vols. 8vo. Price £3. 3s. Longman and Co., London, 1809.

It is not wonderful that the subject of the work before us should have employed so many pens: Spain, in every point of view, is interesting; in classical literature, history, commerce, and the productions of nature. Previous to the French revolution, though not included in the route of fashionable travelling, or what was called by our countrymen the *grand tour*, it had become the object of inquiry among our philosophical travellers, and the residence of our commercial speculators. Our historians had bestowed their labours upon it, our scholars had made us acquainted with its learned men and wits, and we were daily growing more familiar with the nature of the country and the character of its inhabitants. Till that eventful period, men were content to receive knowledge gradually, and to pursue it in branches. This traveller was a naturalist, that an historian, another was a painter, or sculptor, and the dependent reader was better instructed and better entertained by consulting separate proficients on their respective subjects. In these glorious days of intuitive knowledge, the character of a scribbling traveller embraces a critical acquaintance with every art and science; and he, or she, (for we have lady travellers too), who sets out for the purpose of writing travels to be communicated to the public, is forthwith self-endowed with every requisite, not only to collect all interesting facts relative to every branch of knowledge, but to give a decided judgment on all works of taste. What is the result? Inconsistency, in narration, and tedious repetition of phrases familiar to every pretender. These remarks are not inapplicable to M. de Laborde, whose knowledge of book making is not the least of the talents evinced in the publication which he has spun with Spanish materials. If it be true that those materials cost him twenty thousand pounds sterling, as averred in the advertisement prefixed to the present work, he must surely have been well satisfied of the certainty of his remuneration before he embarked so large a capital in such a speculation, and there is sufficient evidence in the pages of these volumes, that he relied on the patronage of his imperial and royal masters, though the more fulsome parts of his adulation of the Corsican tribe in the original, have avowedly been omitted in the translation.

But while these observations, which force themselves upon us, are calculated to provoke suspicion and doubt, it behoves us to be the more on our guard against the natural seduction of established principles and sentiments, however correct and well founded, that our opinions may be guided by truth and justice: nor do we scruple to say *in limine*, that, whatever defects we meet in M. de Laborde's work, or whatever prejudices we detect in it, it abounds with information and entertainment. We will endeavour to take such a view of it as shall enable our readers to judge for themselves. The three first volumes, besides the introductory matter, are devoted to what the author calls a *descriptive Itinerary* of each province; the fourth and fifth volumes comprise a general view of the country in whatever relates to the different branches of government and political economy.

The principal objects of the introduc-

tion are to establish the following propositions, which, by his mode of advancing them, the author seems to think will be considered as paradoxes:

It will, no doubt, appear strange to assert, that Spain was never more flourishing, better cultivated, or perhaps, more populous than at present:

That it has never experienced any decline, never having attained any eminent degree of prosperity:

That the splendour of the boasted reigns of Ferdinand V., Charles V., and Philip II., was owing only to military glory and foreign politics, without the welfare of the country being a step advanced:

That the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which are considered as the most brilliant ages of Spain, were less prosperous than the eighteenth, which constitutes a part of its supposed decline:

That the discovery of America was never injurious either to its population or industry, and that it is at present eminently advantageous to both:

That the Inquisition, atrocious and sanguinary as it was in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, did not in those times prevent the increase of population, or the progress of knowledge, while its influence, which seemed to be null, has, for sixty years past, been prejudicial to every kind of improvement:

And lastly, that if Spain were governed by an enlightened prince, it would, from its present state in the two worlds, be able in a very short time to rise to the highest degree of wealth and splendour, and rival the great powers of Europe.

French writers have always been fond of paradoxes, and indeed not a few among our own, estimate them as touchstones of genius. We do not, however, consider these assertions of that nature, the fifth and sixth perhaps excepted. They are a mere play upon words. The military glory of a country and the power of its government have, till our times, been usually esteemed the evidence of its being in a flourishing state. Modern prosperity consists in the flourishing state of commerce: but whether we consider arms or trade as affording the means of splendour to a country, each excites the notion of eminence rather than of welfare or happiness. We connect the ideas of happiness and prosperity with the cantons of Switzerland previous to the French revolution: we connect the ideas of eminence, power, enormous luxury, and galling poverty and terror, with France under the Corsican. In like manner by the prosperity of Spain, is meant the happiness of the Spaniards in general; and allowing national happiness to depend on the means of easy livelihood to the general mass of the people, we believe the happiest time of Spain to have been, not that passing while M. de Laborde was writing, but that which preceded the revolution of France: if by prosperity is meant the power of the government, as in the present case of France, there cannot be a doubt that Spain obtained great eminence under Ferdinand V., Charles V., and Philip II., and consequently that it has experienced a decline. If M. de Laborde had but separated his positions and stated them clearly, they would have borne more the character of truisms than of paradoxes: but then what would have become of his eloquence in discriminating and developing the topics connected with them, which he has done in an ingenious and pleasing manner? His arguments to prove that the discovery of America was never injurious either to the population or industry of Spain, and that it is at present advantageous to both, are in general conclusive, but they are more laboured than necessary, and some of them are weak. On the subject of the Inquisition, M. de Laborde becomes the warm advocate of the monks of St. Dominic, and asserts, contrary to the general information on the subject, that the cruelties of their tribunal, "though atrocious, were not numerous, nor ever exercised without warning." In his defence of the want of religious toleration in the Spanish government this curious passage occurs:

Spain seemed early to have foreseen all the evils that would spring from irresolute measures on so important a point; she adopted a fixt plan, which she declared openly, and which, far from injuring the progress of her population, was, on the contrary, favourable to it, by keeping her out of the religious wars which desolated Germany and France after the reformation, *and with which England is still afflicted.*

The French, in spite of all their opportunities, still remain miserably misinformed respecting England. It would be no insult to the man who talks of this country being afflicted with religious wars, to suppose he was the same person who asked whether he could not go all the way from London to Dublin by land?

Who does not see the cloven foot in the last assertion above cited? "If Spain were governed by an *enlightened prince*, it would, from its present state in the two worlds, be able in a very short time to rise to the highest degree of wealth and splendour, and rival the great powers of Europe." No doubt, M. de Laborde, Joseph Buonaparte is all that is wanted for Spain! Away with the Bourbons, away with the Cortes!

Spain undoubtedly increased in wealth and prosperity during the eighteenth century. The descendants of Louis XIV. have restored this kingdom to the political situation which must be favourable to it; they have brought forward part of its means of industry; they have restored the arts and sciences to it, but they have still left fetters remaining that prevent a complete amelioration: though wise enough to reform abuses, they were not perhaps sufficiently powerful to abolish laws or change habits, equally injurious to the increase of industry.

After this compliment to the Bourbons, he dictates to his *enlightened prince* the revolutionary measures for the welfare of Spain; not forgetting the sale of the convents; which he compensates by the following eulogium on the high clergy:

They (the Spanish nobility) had, however, a noble example before them in the members of the high clergy, to whom their country is indebted for most of the churches, hospitals, roads, aqueducts, fountains, and other public establishments of their dioceses. I am delighted to repeat it, those respectable men have at all times set examples of philosophy and beneficence, as well as inculcated Christian morality: their estates are the best managed in Spain.

Towards the conclusion of his introduction M. de L. names some of the persons to whom he has been indebted for assistance and information, but it is something singular that the man to whom he is certainly most indebted, especially in the first three volumes, is mentioned as it were by chance in a short note: we mean the Abbé Pons.

From this epitome of M. de L.'s observations, our readers will perceive that his sentiments do not differ greatly from those which we presented them in the several papers entitled "Views of Spain."*

The information they contained was, much of it, at least, of a later date than this French traveller's opportunities of remark; and we refer to them for many particulars, more immediately applicable to the present state of that country.

The other prolegomena consist of observations on travelling in general, and the modes of it in Spain; also of the natural and historical geography of the country, with a chronological table of the kings of Spain from Pelagius to Charles IV. M. de L.'s observations on travelling in general, are for the most part just: but is he not inconsistent in saying (p. cxxvii) that the French travellers were most of them "missionaries and pilgrims, and the remainder merchants or naturalists," when, before we proceed three pages further, he observes:

A line was laid down in Europe which was mechanically adopted by all travellers, according to the different reasons which induced them to go from home. Persons in ill health went to Nice, and Montpellier; the more enterprising to Pisa; naturalists followed the steps of M. de Saussure, travelled over the glaciers of Switzerland, and climbed to the summit of Mount Blanc; the amateurs of the arts traversed Italy by the post road, without reflecting that to the right and to the left, and in the interior of the Apennines, they passed by the most beautiful sites of nature, and the most curious monuments. Lastly, economists conceived that there was nothing to be learned out of the country of Smith and Arthur Young.

The account of the manner of travelling in Spain and the advice to travellers are entertaining and useful. The view, however, given of the inns of Spain, of the *fondas*, *posadas*, and *ventas*, is very discouraging, even to those whom enthusiasm and energy may enable to surmount the difficulties of the roads and floods.

The observations on the mountains of Spain and the face of the country are interesting, and are accompanied with curious geological plates bound up with the Atlas.

We are now come to the *descriptive Itinerary*. As the chief merit, indeed to travellers, the indispensable object, of this part of M. de L.'s work is accuracy of situation and of description, the only means of judging of it, is either by experience in having travelled the roads, or by comparing his account with those of others. We pretend not to judge by ex-

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. pp. 533, 753, 929, 1137. Also Vol V. pp. 305, 513, 753.

perience, and we do not think it necessary to bestow our time in collating authors on a subject in which the general reader is not so interested as to require minute exactness, and the inaccuracies of which every traveller may find better corrected by the road-books of the country, than by the most ingenious critic in Europe. We particularly allude to the roads, places, and face of the country, as described in the itinerary. But let us see what M. de L. means by a *descriptive Itinerary*. Taking each province distinctly, the author first gives general observations on the province, then carries his reader along with him on the different roads of it, describing the scenes on each side, and the prospects whether distant or near, the towns and villages, their population, government, and industry, their sites, their edifices, the works of art and of taste they contain, whatever is curious in their environs, concluding with a general statistical account of the province at large, its natural history, and the character, manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants. The first volume contains Catalonia, Valencia, and Estremadura: the second volume gives Andalusia, including the four kingdoms of Cordova, Seville, Grenada, and Jaen; the kingdoms of Murcia, Arragon, and Navarre; Biscay and its cantons; the principality of the Asturias, the kingdom of Galicia, and that of Leon: in the third volume we have Old and New Castile, La Mancha, districts little known, Gibraltar, the Spanish possessions in Africa, and the kingdom of Majorca, including the Balearic and Pityuse isles. As reviewers it would be an endless labour to follow M. de L. through such a journey. In the perusal of it, we were sometimes amused with his descriptions, and often out of patience at the constant repetition of the same words and ideas in describing the different routes. The monotony, if we may use the expression, of altars, monuments, carvings, statues, and pictures, is intolerable, and was scarcely repaid by the pleasure arising from the value of many of the subjects, and from the cursory view of the Spanish school of painting. The same may be said of the statistical accounts: they are multiplied *ad infinitum*; at the end of every stage, whether village or town; then for the province at large when the author has travelled through it, and for the whole together at the end of the itinerary, forming the chief part of the fourth and fifth volumes, the contents of which will form the subject of another article.

By way of specimen of this writer's talents, and of his translator's style, we select a part of his description of Gibraltar; a fortress on many accounts interesting to our countrymen. It is true, that the places which have lately been the scenes of military operations and bloody battles, might gratify the curiosity of the moment; but we trust, that when the interest excited by these gallant struggles of a gallant people has subsided, that attached to the "old rock" will maintain its full force and vigour; add to this, that we believe the present state of that town, with the extent of British labours on the rock, are known to very few among us.

Gibraltar is 5200 varas (yards) long, and 1500 broad, in the widest part; the perpendicular height is 500, and the circumference, including the moles, angles, and bays, 13,200. The rock is completely beset with batteries, thrown up at all points where they could not render the ascent completely inaccessible; so that from Europa point, which advances farthest into the sea on the south side, to the highest part of the rock, which is that of the north, (at about two miles distance from the other), there is not a single point which has not been put in a defensible condition. On the side nearest Spain, the internal fortifications, made since the time Gibraltar was besieged by the combined armies of France and Spain, are astonishing. These improvements are due to general O'Hara, the late governor; a great number of workmen were employed about it for eight years, and doubtless with immense expence. To give an idea of the labour, it will be sufficient to mention that the excavations, effected by the force of gunpowder in the centre of the mountain, and in the solid rock, form vaults of such height and extent, that during a siege they can contain the whole garrison.

These caverns, the most considerable of which is the hall of St. George, communicate with the other batteries, established all along the mountains, by a winding road, and passable throughout on horseback, which must have cost an immense sum of money. It is impossible to restrain your admiration at the execution of so bold, I may add so useless, an undertaking, since the lower batteries, situated on the same point, on the exterior of the rock, are a sufficient defence without this collection of cannons suspended in the air in the higher batteries, the fire of which enfiladed all the approaches of the enemy along the ground, while the others di-

rect their fire from a height, and do but little execution.

On returning towards Europa point, as you enter the town, your attention is again struck by considerable fortifications, barracks, magazines, and batteries, placed every where that the nature of the ground will admit. On the highest point of land the tower of St. George was built, under the directions of general O'Hara; his intention was to raise it to a sufficient height to command the whole of Cadiz, and observe all that passed in that port; but the English government did not approve of the undertaking, which is therefore left in an unfinished state, and O'Hara has been obliged to defray the expences already incurred out of his own pocket.

Along the mountain you perceive several grottos, or natural excavations; that of St. Michael is the most famous; the height of the entrance is four-hundred and thirty-seven varas and a half above the level of the sea. The cavern below is at least seventy feet; a rope is fastened round your body as you descend; it contains columns of chrystalization and stalectites, imitating all the orders of architecture. The water filtering on all sides has formed on the walls, and around, a profusion of ornaments of every sort.

A hundred paces from its gate is another beautiful cavern, sixty-five varas square, and the vault twenty-one varas high. On the right is an opening, or second excavation, adorned with the same caprices of nature, but with so much regularity, that it has the appearance of a temple. Perhaps it was formerly made use of for consulting some oracle, probably that of Hercules, who was the principal divinity of the place, as well as of the cave in the promontory of Ampelusia, on the coast of Africa.* From the entry of this cavern you discover the whole of the bay of Gibraltar; you command a view of the country-houses, the flower and kitchen-gardens, which the inhabitants have formed, one above the other, on the side of the mountain, up to the royal road, and the public walk, extending for about half a mile from the town of Gibraltar to the new town on the south.

It is impossible to do justice to the taste and magnificence of the English, on seeing the care with which they have embellished the rock; they have spared nothing to cover it with trees and flowers, to support the earth with walls and other props, to cut a number of roads through the solid rock, and make them passable on horseback and in carriages up to the very top; they have even sown some artificial meadows for their flocks; an excellent example to the Spaniards, who could obtain, with much more facility, the same advantages in their fertile country. From the grotto of St. Michael you discover the magazines, the batteries, the new town; on the south, the marine hospital, a handsome and commodious building. The view extends over a number of country-houses, to some of which beautiful gardens are attached; in time these new buildings will form a town, as considerable as that of Gibraltar. Near, there are eight magnificent cisterns, large enough to contain 40,000 tuns of water. These cisterns are bomb proof; they receive all the water which flows down the side of the mountain, previously purified in coppers erected for the purpose. The English have formed a project of building over these cisterns, an edifice to keep every thing necessary for victualling ships; and the hospital, as well as the artillery park, being near, they could then instantly refit a squadron with every thing it might want.

On the south side you perceive a number of mountains, called Tarfes, divided into upper and lower; near them a very ancient tower, with a cistern and well, formerly stood. In a cave in the neighbourhood several stones have been found, with human bones above the common size, so strongly incrusted in them as to form one solid mass.

From Europa point to the gate on the land side are several moles, which facilitate the unloading of ships, and enable them to cast anchor in greater security; yet they are constantly at work upon them, as well as upon the fortifications, to which they are adding something every day.

Before you arrive at the south gate you observe a large and handsome square, surrounded with trees, now called the Field of Mars, formerly the Red Sand; the size is such, that the 6000 men, of which the garrison commonly consists, can perform their manœuvres without inconvenience. It is there the guard always musters, and on Sundays and holidays they make it the grand parade. The English troops carry neatness and military precision to such excess, that it appears inconvenient and ridiculous to those who have served in armies less particular in these respects. It is the same with the regularity of their buildings, and the useless labour of their defensive works; they have more the appearance of the park and palace of a sovereign, than a fortified town: the lines, embrasures, and keys of the arches, are cut with inconceivable regularity, in large and hard blocks of stone, and all the military utensils are brought to similar perfection. Notwithstanding the multiplied means of defence in Gibraltar, the place is not impregnable on the sea-side; and the king's bastion, on which M. D'Arçon directed his floating batteries, seems to me the true point of attack. Since the last siege, they have increased

* Vide Pomponius Mela.

the works of this line; but such as they now are, they are not proportioned to the others, and the means that might be opposed to it, if the besiegers were masters of the sea, and directed the enterprize better.

The prevailing religions are the Catholic, the church of England, and the Jewish; each of them has its own burying-ground, among the sandy earth of the mountain. It is observed, that there is less order and propriety among the tombs of the Catholics than those of the church of England, where they have each a stone tablet, with a laconic and expressive inscription. The Jews observe the same custom, but the Spaniards do not appear to have treated these monuments with the same religious respect.*

The town of Gibraltar is on the west side at the foot of the mountain; it is large, well built, fortified with strong walls, bastions, and works to cover them; a large fort protects and masks the mole, built in the form of a bridge, three hundred feet long; a church, consecrated to our Lady of Europe, is built near it, and on the land side is another mole, which covers the port, fortified by a fort with a tower, and two or three breast-works thrown up in front.

On entering the town by the south gate, you perceive on the left an edifice, containing the library of the officers of the garrison; the collection is good, especially of modern authors. The officers had determined to raise a magnificent building of free-stone, by subscription, in the centre of the place, to establish the library there; but the English government, hearing of this institution, determined to defray the expence.

The governor's house is built on the ground formerly occupied by the convent of Franciscans; there is a charming garden attached to it, which on Thursday and Sunday evenings, during the summer, is the promenade of the officers of the garrison and the inhabitants of the city. On leaving the governor's house, you enter the principal street, where all the merchants reside, and leave the Catholic chapel on the right, which has been rebuilt in an excellent style of architecture; this street extends almost the whole length of the city, it is more than half a mile long, and on each side are handsome flat pavements, and an infinity of shops from one end to the other. It is impossible to describe the incessant noise made by the carts, full of merchandize, and all classes of people, who are continually passing and repassing all day long. All the houses are built in the English style, with small doors, flat roofs, and particularly with enormous bow-windows, behind which, the prime goods of all sorts are exposed to sale. It is difficult to understand how so much merchandize is disposed of in so small a place, insulated on all sides, and without any open communication with Spain, or any export trade. The greater part of the inhabitants are military; the commerce with Africa is neither certain nor regular; and although the contraband traffic with Spain, both in money and goods, is one of their principal branches of trade, that cannot be sufficient to indemnify England for a million and a half of piastres, which on an average it costs annually to maintain this point in the Mediterranean, where in other respects the duties collected are very small. The importance of Gibraltar is therefore founded rather on national vanity, than on any real benefit. This place is advantageously situated for victualling the fleets, and the protection of the coast of Africa, from whence the English procure their corn, and as a place of refuge for their privateers. Its port is the key to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic; consols from all the states of Europe and North America reside there. The Americans as well as the Swedes, Danes, and Dutch, carry on a direct commerce with Gibraltar; by taking up there the articles they want, and leaving in exchange snuff, cod, pitch, and tar, masts, rum, maize, rice, flour, sugar, pepper, ginger, cotton, anniseed, and the other articles of commerce, which they procure from Asia, Africa, and Europe. The coasts of Granada, Seville, and Catalonia, furnish wine, and Africa wax and fresh meat in great quantities; they also import from Spain brandy, raisins, almonds, oranges, silks, lemons, salt, &c. which the vessels from the north carry back in exchange. However, notwithstanding the value of these different productions of the peninsula, the contraband merchandize which the English furnish, especially cotton and snuff, turn the scale considerably in their favour.

This contraband trade is carried on here in the same scandalous manner as on the frontiers of Portugal and France.

However, it must be acknowledged, that lately more precautions have been taken in this respect, and more opposition made to this smuggling. Several king's ships, called guarda-costas, are employed to prevent it, which are continually cruizing from the bay of Algeziras, before all the Spanish ports in the Mediterranean. There are also some companies of Catalonian light troops stationed along the roads and footways on the coast leading to Gibraltar; they pursue smugglers with activity, and oblige them to shew their passports, and by searching them with the most minute attention and questioning them adroitly, detect the impositions they practise. The vigilance with which these men conduct

* I quote the very expression of Mr. De Beramendi, a Spaniard, from whom I have copied several observations in this article.

themselves, as well as the commandant of the district, who is placed at the last office along the line, is beyond description; the trappings of the horses, and the clothes of the men, even the soles of their shoes, do not escape examination; by these means much money has been seized, for no one is allowed to carry more cash out of the country than appears necessary for the time mentioned in the passport, obtained from the commandant-general of the line, residing at Algeziras.

Gibraltar contains altogether nine thousand inhabitants, including eight regiments, amounting to six thousand men; so that this place is rather a military colony than a commercial establishment. The English took it from the Spaniards during the war of the succession in Spain, when attached to the party of the arch-duke; the fort surrendered to the united fleet of England and Holland in 1704, and the allies took possession of it in the name of Charles the Third. The place was ceded to the English by the treaties of Utrecht and Seville; it was besieged in 1705, 1708, and 1782, always without success; nothing was neglected for the defence of the place, and they have laboured incessantly to embellish it and render it pleasant. The facility of procuring all sorts of Spanish wines is a great convenience to the garrison; they generally prefer that of Xeres, usually called Pajarete. In other respects they live exactly in the same manner as in their own country.

The population of Gibraltar extends one mile to the south, and nearly as much towards the top of the mountain, but is continually increasing, if we may judge from the number of new buildings lately erected. All the houses are painted black on the outside, with white borders or ledges, shewing the number of stories, which is generally two or three; this method, which at first sight has a sombre appearance, is well suited to a country where the reflection of the sun is so violent. They say that this custom is adopted for two reasons, the first to mask the town from the enemy, the second because there are there many people of weak sight. The activity and precautions of the police maintain the greatest order in public manners as well as the salubrity and cleanliness of the streets; no beggars are to be found here, as in the towns of Spain, and you meet with none of those hucksters, who live at the expence of the most indigent part of the community, or any of those knaves who frequent all the public places in other towns.

Though all the streets are well lighted at night, no one is allowed to walk without a lanthorn and a permission from the general, as they oblige people to answer immediately the challenges of the sentinels, a great number of whom are stationed in the town, as well as patroles and watchmen. The permission is written on a card, containing the name of the bearer, as the cards of safety were formerly made out in France.

The toleration of the different religions does not disturb public tranquillity or social harmony. The decorum observable in the Catholic church is equal to the order which prevails in that of the English, and the fervour so much remarked in the Jewish synagogues, of which there are three, and in each of them the men are separated from the women.

The principal synagogue is handsome, having three aisles separated by pillars of the Doric order; the pews for the women are at the sides. There are three steps leading to the peristyle, over which are several large chests of acajou [mahogany] wood fixed in the wall, and intended to preserve the books and other objects of the law. Towards the centre of the middle aisle, in the place where the choir is placed in Catholic churches, a pulpit is erected for the rabbi, from which he expounds the doctrines of the Mosaic institutions, and reads the psalms and prayers in Hebrew, which the people repeat in a loud voice. The men are seated on forms, and all the assistants keep their heads covered. Without doubt, this custom is derived from the east, where it was always preserved. The contortions, gestures, and attitudes, they throw themselves into while at prayers, the confused cries of so many voices without harmony, and the want of order perceptible in the manner in which they sit, sometimes turning their backs on the altar, has not, altogether, a very solemn appearance. But this people possess the advantage of retaining the Hebrew language by teaching it to their children in their infancy, and by this means it is preserved, though rather changed. Their mode of transacting business is well known; every one is aware to what a pitch they carry usury and imposition. However, I have had the means of convincing myself, that in Poland and other countries, where the Jews are the only traders, they content themselves with a moderate profit often repeated, which is then as valuable to them as a more advantageous bargain, and not so burthensome to those who are their dupes. Their religion is not tolerated in Spain, except in Gibraltar, and they live more securely here than in any other part of Europe; and so great a number of them assemble from all parts, that, in process of time, this famous rock will be nothing more than a colony of Jews.

Marriage is one of their most solemn family ceremonies. The hall of the house of the betrothed, where the union is celebrated, is generally highly ornamented. At the end a stage is erected, on which seats are placed, one for the bride, and others for her mother

and married sisters, as girls are not allowed to assist at this solemnity. The other women, who are invited, sit round the saloon, and they are dressed with the utmost elegance, some in the ancient Jewish costume, which is very fashionable on the coast of Africa. They must assume an appearance of modesty and reserve, and they act it very naturally, permitting only now and then a few glances.

The bride then enters with her mother and sisters dressed in white. Her face is covered with a long veil, behind which her features are distinguishable. The bridegroom soon arrives with the rabbi and the bride's father, and in their turn follow the persons invited. The ceremony is nothing more than a mixture of well known forms, both ancient and modern. A cup of wine is brought, which the new married couple drink one after the other; they then give it to the doctor, [rabbi] who performs the marriage ceremony; he passes it to the father, who, perhaps, to prove that no one can share the affections of the two lovers, breaks the glass into pieces in the presence of the whole of the company. The rabbi then reads the names and rank of the contracting parties, and the duties to which they mutually engage themselves. We know that adultery is severely condemned by the Mosaic law; but what is more surprising in this age, is to hear the anathemas and maledictions denounced against sterility. It is true that there are few Jewish marriages which are not perfectly conformable to the wish of the law-giver in this respect.

Gibraltar has a theatre, which, though small, is well laid out, and adorned with taste. For want of regular actors, the officers of the garrison perform, during the greater part of the year, a number of English plays.

On the opposite side of the straits of Gibraltar is the town of Ceuta. The traveller, who wishes to cross over into Africa, may take advantage of the north-west winds, and the small vessels which are continually passing and repassing. A calm moonlight night, and smooth sea, will give him an agreeable passage, during which he never loses sight of the two mountains, Calpe and Abila, situated in two different quarters of the world.

ΛΕΞΙΚΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΓΑΛΛΙΚΗΣ ΓΛΩΣΣΗΣ, &c.—*A Greek Dictionary of the French Tongue.* By Gregory Georgiades Zalikoglou, of Thessalonica. Paris, published by Tilliard, and by Schœll.

The appearance of this work has given occasion not only to sundry learned remarks, in the shape of criticism, but also to a display of that national vanity which predominates in the character of our Gallic rivals. Their boasts of the prevalence of their language throughout Europe, with the attention which it receives from foreigners, are supported by facts; while we acknowledge, with regret, that no European language has been diffused with equal assiduity.

The courts of different kingdoms have employed French as the medium of communication, too generally; and even the intercourse of literati and of merchants has been held in this too fashionable dialect. This evil, with many others, may be traced to the policy of Louis XIV. and Colbert his minister. It has contributed essential facilities to French intrigue; and the present unhappy condition of the Continent is a result, not indirect, of the want of patriotism in those who originally adopted this insidious foe among their natural subjects. The work under report adds to our mortification, inasmuch as we have no similar performance in the English language; yet are our connexions with Greece considerable, and likely, since Malta is in our possession, to become still more extensive. The fact is, the French have taken pains, and they continue to take pains, to establish their political interests *by all manner of means.* The British take no pains, but are listless and indifferent; they slumber when opportunities are offered, the advantages of which are distant. The reputation of our island for science, as well as for prowess, would stand much higher among strangers than that of France does, had it the same access to their minds. The labours of Gallic ingenuity would be reduced to their true value before the sterling good sense of Britons, could the natives of other countries be placed in a condition to judge equally of both. We have had repeated occasions to call the attention of the public to the consequences resulting from this state of things; and we shall not cease to enforce our opinion, till the public officers of our country are fully convinced of the importance of literature, politically considered, and deem it worthy of something more than mere sufferance on the part of the nation. We think its importance would justify encouragement, honour, and reward.

The French critic of whose sentiments we avail ourselves, observes, that the

knowledge of the French language is extensively spread in Greece; and that within the last twenty years, the best French works in science and literature have been translated into the vulgar Greek. A man of letters, who by his useful labours has justified his claims to the gratitude of his countrymen, the late M. Ventotis, greatly contributed to this progress of the French language in Greece, by the publication of his Dictionary. But as neither that author nor his coadjutors were sufficiently versed in the peculiarities of Gallic phraseology, they committed faults which greatly diminished the value of their performance.

Sundry learned Greeks, sensible of these defects, and desirous of a more correct Dictionary, engaged M. Gregory Zalikoglou to undertake this work. M. George Philander, a Greek merchant of the Peloponnessus (of whom Mr. Gregory speaks in terms of the warmest gratitude), paid all the expenses of the edition, as a benefit conferred on his country. In this exertion of patriotic zeal he is not singular; many others not less spirited have lately occurred in Greece.

Those of our readers to whom French is familiar, will derive information from the remarks of M. Gregory in his learned introduction, in which he draws a comparison between the two languages. Treating on pronunciation, he insists that the true sounds of letters cannot be communicated by characters or signs; but they must be heard to be ascertained and distinguished. The ear, not the eye, must judge on them; and a good ear is necessary to direct the tongue in repeating them.

The relative pronouns *who, which,* &c give occasion to M. G. to examine the opinions of a celebrated linguist, who places the relative article ος, ὁ, ἡ, ὁ, among the pronouns. M. G. is of opinion that the relative article should not be separated from the prefixed article. His reasonings in support of this opinion are very learned and copious; he submits them to the opinion of the judicious. Another remark is, that the Greeks frequently translate by εἷς, the word *one,* when used as an article. Our author, believing that by this construction a learner is exposed to the error of confounding the idea of *one,* taken numerically, with *one* used as an article, advises that τὶς should be constantly adopted, as a certain method of avoiding obscurity. Nevertheless, those moderns may be justified who have used εἷς in the character of an article; as it is so found in many instances among the ancients. Xenophon; Philostratus, a writer of attic elegance; Demoxenes, an old comic writer, cited by Atheneus; Apollodorus, Museus, and Longus, have thus employed it. The Latins did the same with *unus.* Henry Stephens, in his "Treatise on the Conformity of the French Language with the Greek," after having explained the usage of εἷς, adds: "But the Latins do not in this manner put *unus* for *aliquis*; in which many young speakers of Latin mislead themselves." But is not Henry Stephens himself misled? We read in the Andrian of Terence,

Forte UNAM *adspicio adolescentulam.*

And we find in Catullus:

Hæc cum legas, tum bellus ille et urbanus
Suffenus, UNUS *caprimulgus aut fossor*
Rursus videtur....

I am not, indeed, ignorant that *unus* has sometimes the import of *magnus, insignis*; and this import may be justified plausibly enough in the verses of Catullus; but the passage in the Andrian, remains unimpeached; and it is precisely to the point. Others equally incontestable might be adduced.

A great part of his preface M. G. devotes to the examination of the differences that are manifest between the Greek of the present day and that spoken by the ancients. His remarks on the accusative feminine in αις, on the suppression of the ending ω in the greater part of the neuters in ιον; on the termination ας, which is given by the populace to very many of the French masculines and feminines; on the contraction of verbs, as λὲς, λέμεν, for λέγεις, λέγομεν; on the syllabical augmentation which is added or omitted at the pleasure of the speaker; on the suppression of αν; on the perplexity caused by the loss of the pluperfect; on the employment of the relative ὅπου; and on many other particulars, deserve great attention

The future of the modern language is not formed in a regular manner; it is obliged to make use of the auxiliary θὲλω, *I will;* in which it agrees with the Eng-

lish." Modern writers differ on the form of this auxiliary. M. G. prefers θέλω declining in σα; and then he puts the verb in the subjunctive mood. On this Greeks alone can decide; but we find the beginning of this incomplete future formed by means of the auxiliary θέλω, among writers of the Lower Empire. A metaphrastes of Homer, placed by M. Villoison, in the twelfth century, translates the future χαλέσωσα, by θέλουσα χαλέσαι. What appears much more astonishing is, that there are traces of this use of θέλω, in writers of the purest Greek, as Isocrates, and Aristophanes.

The object of M. Gregory was to offer to the public a Dictionary in a convenient and portable form; at the same time comprising every thing important. His work is less voluminous than that of Ventotis, but it is much more complete. M. G. has even found room for abundance of words lately introduced by the change of political sentiments, and by the progress of science, together with all the terms of the new French system of measurement. It may be extremely useful to interpreters, to merchants who are called by their business to intercourse with the Levant, and to travellers who may indulge their attachment to classic lore by visits to the attractive climates of Greece and Asia Minor.

We are much mistaken if the reader who draws proper inferences from the introduction of French revolutionary terms into this Dictionary, will not discern the true purposes which it is intended to answer. If we recollect rightly, Ventotis's work contained no small collection of those significant terms and phrases under which the revolutionary jargon concealed the most murderous intentions. They were *barbarous*, in more senses than one; and the *great work* which has hitherto remained imperfect, so far as concerns Greece, is now advancing toward its public operation, or we mistake the object of this part of M. Gregory's labours. It is scarcely possible that a performance so learned as this Dictionary must be, by its nature, should not contain many things extremely well worth knowing by students of Greek, whether for classic or for sacred purposes; and our persuasion of its usefulness has been an additional and undeniable inducement to us to give it a place in our work.

Della Patria di Cristoforo Colombo, &c. On the native Country of Christopher Columbus: a Dissertation published in the Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Turin, reprinted, with additional Documents and Letters. Also an epistolary Dissertation on the Author of the Book: *de Imitatione Christi*. Florence. 8vo. 1808.

On the tomb of Columbus was inscribed by order of Ferdinand the Catholic, King of Spain,

A Castilla y a Leon
Nuevo mundo dio Colon.

"To Castile and Léon, Columbus gave a new World"; it is therefore no wonder that every thing belonging to that great navigator should be contemplated with interest. That America should be called *Columbia*, after Columbus, rather than *America* after *Amerigo Vespucio*, who was not the original discoverer of that Continent, is a sentiment which gains ground among the literati; and especially in America. To determine, therefore, what country may claim the honour of his birth, is necessary to a complete acquaintance with his history; and perhaps there is at this moment no subject equally striking with that of the life of Columbus, which has not been treated by able pens.

Genoa has hitherto been distinguished as the native city of Columbus; but it appears by undeniable evidence, that the ancestors, the father, and the nearest relations of that heroic adventurer, were born and settled at Cuccaro, in the Montferrat, in Piedmont. After the decease of Diego great grandson to Columbus, a suit was instituted in Spain by those who claimed his property by heirship; the documents produced on that occasion fell into the hands of the late M. Galeani Napione, intendant of the finances in Piedmont for the late king of Sardinia, who combined them into a dissertation inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy at Turin, 1805. A friend of M. Napione, M. de Priocca, ex-minister for foreign affairs under the last kings of Sardinia, has revised that dissertation and augmented it into the present volume. It consists of thirteen chapters: the principal of these contains a list of authors who have stated the birth place of Columbus, correctly. That navigator having acquired by his discoveries, greater wealth

than any other individual in Europe, if not in the world, at that time, settled his property on his heirs male, in direct descent. He obtained this permission in 1497, established it by his will in 1502, and again by a codicil in 1505; the year of his death. His son, allied to the royal house of Portugal, his grandson, and great grandson enjoyed his estate. Diego, great grandson of Columbus died in 1578, without issue. His nearest of kin, was Alvaro of Portugal, son of a grand-daughter of the renowned navigator; but a certain Baldassar Columbus of Cuccaro, disputed the succession with him, as heir, proving by legal documents that Christopher Columbus as well as himself, descended from the Columbus's of Cuccaro; and that Dominico, father of Christopher, of the same privileged, though not wealthy, race, was hereby proprietor of *one eighteenth* part of the fief of this name, the revenue of which was about £120. One of the documents produced in this suit, dated 1443, proved, that six years after the birth of Columbus, his father Dominico still resided at Cuccaro. Five witnesses on behalf of Baldassar Columbus, prove the birth of Christopher at Cuccaro, and say, that "he quitted "that place when but a stripling: *Piccolo*." The suit lasted *twenty years*; and was carried on with an ardour, a subtilty, a noise, and a perseverance proportioned to its magnitude, and to the wealth of the parties concerned. A swarm of claimants appeared in this contention; by all of whom the father of Christopher was acknowledged to be Dominico Columbus of Cuccaro; this too, was affirmed by the tribunal; by which the succession was, at length, adjudged to Nugno, son of Alvaro of Portugal. The first part of the volume concludes with two letters which prove the discovery of the new world by Columbus; In fact that discovery never was claimed by Amerigo Vespucio, although a general error has invested him with that honour, by calling both the northern and southern continents after his name.

M. Napione attributes to John Gersen, a Benedictin of St. Stephen of Verceil in Piedmont, the composition of the book, "of the Imitation of Christ;" and he congratulates his country on having given birth to these great men;—to whom many others may be added with the greatest justice.

L'Histoire Romaine, &c. The Roman History, &c. Adapted for the Instruction of Youth, &c. &c. By Madame Regnault de la Combe. 12mo. Pp. 320, Price 5s. Longman, and Co. London, 1810.

MADAME Regnault de la Combe in her preface informs the reader, that the present work is part of a series of instruction she has arranged for her own children. It consists of the Roman History, as copiously narrated by questions and answers, as can be expected from the size of the volume.

In giving the preference to the dialogue form, I have followed at a distance the celebrated examples of Madame le Prince de Beaumont, of Madame Genlis, of Berquin, and even of Fenelon himself.

The grand epochas of the Roman History form the natural divisions of the work. The first comprehends the foundation of Rome, and the history of the monarchy to the expulsion of the kings. The brilliant era of the republic, so fruitful in great events, forms the second, which is narrated from conquest to conquest until the usurpation of Julius Cæsar; at which period commences the third epoch, and which is prolonged to the time of the weak Honorius, 55th emperor of the west; in whose reign the former glory of the empire was obscured; and at which period the modern history commences, and where my labours close, at least for the present.

In the course of the work chronological tables of the Latin and Roman Kings, and Emperors, are inserted, which is terminated by a sketch of the customs and usages of the Romans, as well in their military career as in their civil and religious manners.

The whole is well calculated for young folks, for whom the work was undertaken, as the style is concise, and to be commended for its clear elucidation, totally unconnected with that prolixity which so often disgusts young readers; and what will add to its value, Madame R. has taken care to see it correctly printed, a compliment we cannot pay to all *French* works designed for youth in this country—some of which are shamefully deficient in this respect, and rather remind us of General Burgoyne's observation, "that they were "superintended by some French deserter "from Dunkirk." Indeed we remember an instance before the Revolution, of a journeyman baker, who not being able to get employ at his own business, and pressingly put to his shifts, set up for being, and was

actually engaged at a respectable school near this great metropolis, as, *le plus habile et le meilleur enfant du monde pour enseigner la langue Françoise!* or, according to Molière, *savant, savantissime!*

An Improvement in the Mode of Administering the Vapour Bath, and in the Apparatus connected with it; with Plan of Fixed and Portable Baths for Hospitals and Private Houses, and some Practical Suggestions on the Efficacy of Vapour, in Application to Various Diseases of the Human Frame, and as may be beneficial to the Veterinary Branch of Medecine. By the Honourable Basil Cochrane. The whole illustrated by eleven Plates. 4to. pp. 22. Booth, London; 1809.

Mr. Cochrane informs us that, during his residence in India he suffered "under a severe and almost incessant cough;" and this increased until his voice sometimes failed him. The relief he found from Mudge's *Inhaler* led him to construct a vapour bath for his own use; by which he lost his cough, and his whole frame acquired health and vigour.

No sooner were the qualities of the vapour, and the mode of administering it, known, than applications were made to me to receive it; and many obtained from it all the benefit they had anticipated. Amongst others was a gentleman, who, having taken a large quantity of mercury, was obliged to go to sea, and, before he was free from its consequences, rashly plunged into cold water. He was almost immediately seized with excruciating pains in all his joints: the contraction of his hands and fingers followed: his appetite forsook him, and he became extremely emaciated. In this deplorable state he took the vapour-bath; and, after repeating it fifteen times, during a period of forty-two days, he perfectly recovered.

This is saying enough to those acquainted with the unhappy consequences of contractions following the incautious use of mercury. Mr. C. adds a recommendation of the Indian practice of shampooing, which, throughout the East, is resorted to both as a luxury and a remedy. We learn also, that Mr. Moser, to whose ingenuity in the construction of his apparatus, Mr. C. acknowledges much obligation, in his proposals for warming Middlesex Hospital by steam, has offered to receive his payment from the diminution in the expenditure of coals. Also, that Mr. Hall, proprietor of the stables in Halkin-street, has erected a vapour-bath for horses.

Mr. C. subjoins a number of London cases, in which this *recipe* was found serviceable; and by means of his plates he gives ample directions for constructing a similar apparatus.

It often happens that the scientific hit on the same principles, as discoveries, with which the unscientific had long been familiar. The Indians in North America, have practised the vapour-bath with success, for ages: and without any extensive apparatus. They construct a small hut, apart from a wigwam, creep into it, cause it to be filled with steam, and after as much perspiration as they think proper, they run to the next brook, wash themselves, dress themselves, and usually forget their disorder. The Russians have baths of heated water, and vapour, in every village: and these they esteem as wonderfully salutary. The topical applications recommended by Mr. C. may be an improvement, deserving medical attention and public patronage; on this, experience (and it deserves experiment) must ultimately determine.

If mankind were more familiar with the element Water in its various states, they would find it either a preservative against many diseases which now afflict our race, or a remedy for some which heavily afflict human life. Great cities, especially, with the refined mode of living they induce, are fatal in cases where the country brook or rivulet would prove salutary. On the other hand, great cities are convenient as affording opportunity for the exertions of ingenuity, which often answers the most important purposes, by the most simple means. The topical application of vapour, which must be classed among those means, may in the hands of the ingenious, produce effects not at present anticipated from it.—We know the distance between Captain Savery's tea-kettle, and a modern steam engine.

Mr. Cochrane has dedicated his work to Lord Melville. "It is," says he, "intended for the general good of mankind, and is particularly calculated to benefit the Navy, over which department your lordship has presided with so much honour to yourself, advantage to the country, and satisfaction to the heroes of the ocean."

A Selection of Curious Articles from the Gentleman's Magazine. In three Volumes. 8vo. pp. 471. Price £2. Longman and Co. London, 1809.

THESE volumes are closely printed in the good old-fashioned style; and form as amusing and as instructive an assemblage of papers as any in our language. The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE as it claims rank and precedence in point of time to all the periodical publications of its class, so it is entitled to respect from the purity of its pages, from the mass of information which they convey, and from the interesting discussions which they contain. From its commencement, in January 1731, to the present time, a period of *seventy-nine* years, its high character has been maintained. Its editors have been distinguished men; from the industrious Cave, of whom Dr. Johnson said, that "he never looked out of his window but with a view to the Gentleman's Magazine;" to the equally indefatigable, and more learned, and more accomplished, Nichols. Cave, had the benefit of Johnson's assistance, and the present worthy printer and editor, for many years called the late *Director of the Society of Antiquaries* his intimate friend. The first scholars of the country have chosen the Gentleman's Magazine as the medium of communicating their observations to the world, and of corresponding with each other. When any difficulty has occurred to any of them in their studies; when any question has arisen respecting history, natural philosophy, theology, bibliography, criticism, architectural antiquities, &c. the readiest course of obtaining information has been, to address a letter on the subject to Sylvanus Urban. Of course, the monthly compilation must have been miscellaneous in the highest degree; and while many topics of superior importance, and of the most attractive nature, have been treated on with success; on the other hand, many articles must occur which have been hastily written, many must present themselves which are now obsolete, relating to temporary matters and affairs of ephemeral interest; many, which to certain readers may have been fraught with gratification, cannot but have been deemed by others insipid or trifling: —an idea, therefore, struck the mind of a gentleman of great learning, and consummate taste, that a selection from the multitudinous articles which form the annual volumes of so extensive a series, might be an acceptable present to the public. This gentleman was the historian of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. Says Mr. Gibbon in a letter to Mr. Nichols, dated Lausanne, Jan. 24, 1792; "I am tempted to embrace this opportunity of suggesting to you the idea of a work, which must be surely well received by the public, and would rather tend to benefit than to injure the proprietors of the Gentleman's Magazine. That voluminous series of more than threescore years, now contains a great number of literary, historical, and miscellaneous articles of real value: they are at present buried in a heap of temporary rubbish; but if properly chosen and classed, they might revive to great advantage in a new publication of a moderate size. Should this idea be adopted, few men are better qualified than yourself to execute it with taste and judgment."—The hint was not lost. Mr. Nichols, however, is not the editor of the present work, which is certainly conducted very creditably to him whoever he is. His preface is dated at Oxford, where the work is printed, and we think it right to let him speak for himself.

It will be generally allowed, that a small and judicious selection from a very voluminous and miscellaneous work, cannot be made without some labour and difficulty. The Editor, while he endeavours to gratify the various tastes of his readers, must occasionally feel a considerable degree of embarrassment, and in his moments of hesitation will be ready to exclaim,

Quid dem? quid non dem? renuis quod tu, jubet alter.

It was thought proper to confine the selection to three volumes of a moderate size. This necessarily obliged the Editor to take those articles only, which, to his judgment, appeared, on the whole, to be the most useful, curious, and interesting.

All matters of a temporary nature are omitted. With respect to the omission of articles in BIOGRAPHY and TOPOGRAPHY, the Editor can only say that many of the former are written in a hasty manner, and though curious as detached notices and memoranda while remaining in their original state, are scarcely worth reprinting: many of the latter, to say the least of them, are of very doubtful

authority. It may be here remarked, that what has been said with respect to the articles in BIOGRAPHY, is applicable to the omission of many of those on other subjects.

The articles are classed under their appropriate heads; a method which the Editor conceived would be more convenient and pleasant to the reader, than if they had been presented to him in an indigested mass, in no other order than according to their priority of publication in the original work. The date of the magazine from which each article is taken, is noticed at the end of it, by which means the reader, should he think proper, will be enabled, without trouble, to refer to the original; which will always retain its value, and which cannot be superseded by any selection or abridgment. For the greater facility of finding any particular article, or any subject noticed in any article, there is given a table of contents at the beginning, and a full index at the end of each volume.

The work forms, undoubtedly, one of the best *parlour-window books* extant; and yet it will not disgrace the shelves of any library whatever.

The first volume contains "Researches historical and antiquarian." The second, "1. Ancient and modern literature, criticism, and philology. 2. Philosophy and natural history." The third, "1. Letters to and from eminent persons. 2. Miscellaneous articles, including anecdotes of extraordinary persons, useful projects and inventions, &c. &c."—We shall occasionally present our readers with specimens from several, if not from all of these classes.

Vol. I. p. 48. The following letter is curious; but Mr. Green might have added that on the delivery of *a needle and thread* to every member of Queen's College (where dinner is announced by sound of trumpet), the Bursar says to each student, "*take this and be thrifty.*"

Mr. Urban, *Oxford, Feb.* 13.

Speed, in the life of Henry V. (Edit. 3.) tells us, that when he was Prince of Wales, "he came into his father's presence in a strange disguise, being in a garment of blue satin, wrought full of eylet-holes, and at every eylet the needle left hanging by the silk it was wrought with." This strange disguise has often puzzled me as well as the author; and may be one reason why Rapin has taken no notice of it. But since my residence in this city, I have found the meaning of it in the following custom, observed annually on the feast of the Circumcision, at Queen's College, where the Bursar gives to every member a needle and thread, in remembrance of the founder, whose name was Egglesfield, falsely deducing it from two French words, Aguille Fil, a needle and thread; according to the custom of former times, and the doctrine of rebusses. Egglesfield, however, is pure Saxon and not French; and the founder of Queen's College was an Englishman, born in Cumberland. He was, however, confessor to a queen of Dutch extraction, daughter to the Earl of Hainault and Holland; a circumstance which probably gave rise to the false derivation of his name.

Now prince Henry having been a student in that college, this strange garment was probably designed by him to express his academical character, if it was not indeed his academical habit, and such as was then worn by the sons of noblemen. In either case it was the properest habit he could appear in, his father being at that time greatly apprehensive of some trouble, from his active and ambitious temper, and afraid of his taking the crown from him, as he did at last; and the habit of a scholar was so very different from that of a soldier, in those days, that nothing could better efface the impressions the king had received against him, than this silent declaration of his attachment to literature, and renunciation of the sword.

Yours, &c.

1756, *March.* G. S. GREEN.

A Dane's Excursions in Britain. By J. A. Anderson. 2 vols. small 8vo. pp. 385, price 9s. Matthews and Leigh, London: 1809.

WHEN volumes, purporting to contain the remarks of a Foreigner on a subject with which we are so well acquainted as we are with our own country, are presented to us, we open them with sentiments of thankfulness to their author. Aware of the influence of national partiality, and self-love, not seldom concealed under the mask of patriotism, we incline rather to correct than indulge the expression of those emotions which we really feel, in contemplating the power, the wealth, the enjoyments of this great kingdom, and the general character of its inhabitants. A stranger sees more acutely than we do the felicities or infelicities of our country: he is free from the partialites under which we labour; and even the effect of novelty is in his favour. A stranger may be supposed also to declare his observations more frankly, since he is withheld by no fear of giving offence; and we may venture

to trust him on occasions when we ought to suspect ourselves.

We therefore in opening these volumes anticipated a pleasure; and the rather, because Mr. Anderson was previously known to us, as the author of "a Tour in Zealand," or rather an account of Lord Nelson's battle of Copenhagen; which had been received by the public with favour. To that favour we are beholden for the appearance of the present performance; which contains a superficial and partial description of London, with some of its environs; and of the towns, with their inhabitants, on the great northern road by Newcastle, to Edinburgh. The narrative ends abruptly; leaving the account of Edinburgh incomplete. This is no favourable symptom. Can that work have been carefully revised, to fit it for the public eye, which is broken off as it were by violence? Yet we discover, as we suppose, marks of genuineness, in various parts; and having visited the same places as our Dane, we find our acquaintance with them renewed, while perusing his chapters.

The volumes contain little that is not familiar to a well informed native. They present the pleasing side of our character, in general, and they are not debased with the disgusting vanity and foppery which offend us in too many French travellers.

By way of specimen of Mr. Anderson's style, and not without intending a glance at the advantages enjoyed by genius when it can consult nature as the prototype of its descriptions, we introduce our traveller's account of Melrose-Abbey.

"Who can visit Melrose-Abbey by moonlight, without remembering those beautiful lines of Home?—

"In such a place, at such an hour as this,
If ancestry can be in aught believ'd,
Descending spirits have convers'd with man,
And told the secrets of the world unknown."

"Gothic ruins, and, perhaps, entire Gothic buildings, appear to the greatest advantage by moonlight. The softness of the medium, through which they are then seen, gives them a peculiar beauty, which they do not possess by day. The multiplied reflection of the pointed arches and the fretted windows, the thought of what Melrose once was and what it now is, the stilly calmness of the night, and the solemnity of the scene, all tend to excite emotions, than which the heart, feelingly alive to each fine impression, can scarcely experience any more sublime in this life. Every one who makes the trial will find the goodness of that elegant poet Mr. Scott's advice, in the Lay of the Last Minstrel:—

"If thou woulst view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;
For the gay beams of lightsome day
Gild, but to flout, the ruins gray.
When the broken arches are black in night,
And each shafted oriel glimmers white;
When the cold light's uncertain shower
Streams on the ruined central tower;
When buttress and buttress, alternately,
Seem framed of ebon and ivory;
When silver edges the imagery,
And the scrolls that teach thee to live and die;
When distant Tweed is heard to rave,
And the owlet to hoot o'er the dead man's grave;
Then go—but go alone the while—
Then view St. David's ruined pile;
And home returning, soothly swear,
Was never scene so sad and fair."

The sexton being now on the spot, I immediately proceeded to view the interior of this matchless ruin, of which it would be the height of impertinence to offer a description, since it may, perhaps, be doubted whether even the glowing language of the first of living bards conveys an adequate idea of "fair Melrose." Happily the emotions, to which such a place can scarcely fail to give birth, suffered in no degree by the presence of the sexton, who acquitted himself in a manner that might be worthy of imitation even by writing *ciceroni*. M. Kotzebue, should he ever condescend to favour the world with some volumes of Travels in Britain, would do well to intrust this sexton with the delightful task of describing Melrose-Abbey; for that German wit's favourite manner of describing certainly affords ample grounds of presumption, that the British reader would prefer the unaffected language of the Scottish sexton. He possessed sufficient feeling to admire the beauties of his abbey, and he proved himself equally capable of relishing and of applying, with much discrimination and taste, the noble strains, which will render the name of Melrose dear long after it shall not have left "a wreck behind." How different were my sensations upon this occasion to what they were when I for the first time visited Westminster-Abbey! There was no stopping the English sexton to get any useful information; on he went, describing, in a manner which, as Goldsmith observes, only tended to wrap the subject in greater obscurity. The Melrose sexton too made frequent and long pauses, but not for the purpose of rivetting my whole attention to an old bead-roll of names and dates; he did so

with the view of enabling me, at my own pleasure, to follow the different chains of thought, which naturally issued from a contemplation of the multitudinous objects that extort or court admiration. As the chancel must be deemed the most interesting part of the abbey, so the sexton appeared to singular advantage on this spot. He pointed out the exquisite workmanship of the eastern window, with a felicity of expression, which would not have disappointed the most sanguine hopes even of John Murdo.* He enlarged in an unstudied manner on the primeval beauty of the abbey, at times looking up to the arch which no longer mocked the rudeness of boisterous seasons; thus he involuntarily reminded me of what Melrose soon will be. He then removed the dust, which covered a curious marble stone, the top of which displays a great variety of shells, forming, as it were, a kind of mosaic work. Beneath the stone lay Waldeve, one of the early abbots, who, as Mr. Scott remarks, died in the odour of sanctity. Pointing to the north, the sexton observed, "that's the grave of Michael Scott; and here" (placing himself in an easterly direction, and raising his fine manly figure and voice), "*here lies Douglas, who fought Percy.*"

At Edinburgh our author "did not solicit admission into the castle," yet from its heights he might have seen improved the view he admires below. At the theatre he instances his fortune, in having met with *one* of "those females who buy this day's meal with the price of last night's sin." Alas, the number of that description is too considerable!—yet to the honour of the northern metropolis, we must add, that vice in deference to public morals, observes certain restraints, and is not open to the detection of every stranger.

We might accompany Mr. Anderson further, on our own Island; but the interest we take in the welfare of Denmark, inclines us to pay particular attention to sentiments which he *purposely* introduces relative to that country, in a note. Are his feelings in respect to it just? And, if they are, what has been the effect of these evils on Danish politics, and on the conduct of the Court of Denmark towards Britain in particular?

I scarcely knew how to express my joy, when I heard, some time ago, that Denmark no longer continued in a situation scarcely less derogatory to the dignity of the Sovereign than revolting to the feelings of the people. On the authority of a gentleman recently arrived from Copenhagen, his Danish Majesty was stated to have dismissed all the Germans in his civil and military service, and even to have prohibited the use of the German tongue within the precincts of his court, &c. &c. &c. In the elation of my heart, I exclaimed, "Thank God! my native country is set free from old, hereditary, and corrupt rulers—from personages who governed by rote—from the creatures of intrigue, or, at best, the creatures of form and precedent—from the feeble beings, who will only suffer men to serve the country according to their pedigrees—contemners of merit and personal acquirements—scoffers at the divinity of talents—to whom, melancholy to reflect! the fate of Europe has been intrusted for the last twenty years, and in whose hands the cause of regular Government and national independence has been placed, at a moment when all the bad passions of man's nature were let loose against them, and had armed all the genius of a mighty people for their destruction."——— I thus extravagantly rejoiced in the political annihilation of monstrous swarms of German Princes, Parade-Generals, Statesmen, Courtiers, Ambassadors, Financiers, Counsellors, Divines, Poets, Philosophers, Astronomers, Civilians, Economists, Tutors, Directors, Panpers, Butchers, Quacks, Valets-de-Chambre, Running Footmen, Excisemen, Barber-Surgeons, Cooks, Fiddlers, Horse-breakers, Land-surveyors, Itinerant Preachers, Pedlars, Bear-leaders, Supercargoes, &c. &c.

The whole of this philippic is too long for transcription. Surely a kingdom governed by strangers, instead of by natives is neither more nor less than a monster in politics. Yet we fear, that Denmark is not the only continental state which may be thus described, and, that to something of the same kind, other countries her neighbours, may attribute, in part, the severity of those calamities that have astonished the world.

* The architect of the abbey.

The Rudiments of Chemistry; illustrated by Experiments and eight Copper-plate Engravings of Chemical Apparatus. By Samuel Parks; Pp. 300, Price 5s. Boards. Lackington and Co. London: 1810.

THIS is a useful little manual; and forms an intelligible introduction to the knowledge of the principles of chemistry, and of many chemical facts. We do not know that we can describe it better than by adopting the words of the author.

The principal chemical facts are here printed in a larger type, and numbered progressively. These should be considered as axioms to be treasured up in the mind of the student, as a foundation for the superstructure of all his future chemical attainments; they should therefore be read first without any attention to the smaller type; for, as one position frequently arises as it were from others that precede it, the connection of the whole will be more readily perceived by this method, and the facts remembered with more certainty.

All the illustrations and experiments are given in a smaller letter, which distinguishes these sufficiently from the axioms. They are printed immediately under the respective axioms which they serve to elucidate; and, being thus connected, the rational of each example will be at once understood by the student. This part of the plan is the most striking feature peculiar to this book, in which it differs essentially from the Chemical Catechism, where the experiments stand unconnected with the work; in order that the student might exercise his ingenuity and memory, to discover the different laws of nature by which they are governed.

A series of engravings exhibiting the most necessary chemical implements is annexed, which adds to the usefulness of the work. It bids fair, therefore, to answer the purposes of the author, "where the young people are encouraged "by the preceptor to perform the experi-"ments alone, and to make themselves "thoroughly acquainted with the princi-"ples on which they are founded."

Cheap and Profitable Manure, &c. Plain and easy Directions for preparing, and (for the) Method of using an excellent Compost for manuring Arable, Meadow, and Pasture Lands, &c. By John Morley, of Blickling. Second Edition. 8vo. Pp. 72. Price 7s. Stevenson, and Matchett, Norwich: 1810.

The title to this work exceeds by much what the laws of title-making in our day, admit; we have therefore, abridged it, considerably. The author recommends—to collect all the earth that can be obtained from the headlands, from beneath the fences, &c. of a field, to mix lime with it, to cover it up with mould, in the form of a ridge, and to let it lie two, three, or four months, then to cut it down in slices by a mattock, and to incorporate the whole together by working it very carefully. What claim this process may have to the title of "a discovery," we must leave to better judges. To us it seems analogous to what we saw practised fifty years ago.

Mr. M. has added a few slight remarks on other ingredients used for manure. Not long ago, we had occasion to terrify the good citizens of London, with the probability that their bones though safely inhumed, yet might contribute to fertilize the fields of the north: so active is our agriculture! Indeed that *science* ransacks, sea and land for means of ensuring the success of its labours; and distance of import or export proves no bar to its operations. How else should the "Blub-"ber of Whales," brought from the South Sea, perhaps, be employed by a Norfolk farmer, as "a very rich in-"gredient, as well for arable as pasture "land," or how should the "sowing of "herring scales as they are taken from "the herring houses" be recommended, "not only as manure, but to protect "wheat from the ravages of vermin."

The necessity for obtaining the most powerful manure in the most active form, may be strongly inferred from Mr. M's. statement of the present impoverishment of the soil in Norfolk;—and this hint we recommend as a matter of importance to the consideration of agriculturists.

By the common mode of manuring for the turnip crop, *the quantity is not now sufficient to force the plants*, even on tolerably kind land, and much less so, on lands where the crop is at all hazardous; for it is the quantity and change of manure, that the same land now requires for a crop, which *twenty or thirty years ago, would yield turnips in* great abundance, and of a superior quality, *without the assistance of any kind of manure whatever*. And the great utility in obtaining a crop of this valuable root, entirely rests with the management and manuring the fallows intended for the same, to obtain a set of strong healthy plants, which nothing but a plentiful supply of manure, to which the soil is a stranger, can possibly produce; and no one can entertain a doubt but this is occasioned by the frequent repetition of the turnips.

Thus we see, that every good has its evil: the turnip husbandry is a source of prosperity to the Norfolk farmer, and the soil has always been deemed peculiarly well suited to it; but if it exhausts the soil so much, the disadvantage is obvious.

Poems, consisting of Translations, from the Greek, Latin, and Italian; with some Originals. By Mrs. Ware, of Ware-Hill, Herts. Sm. 8vo. pp. 230. Price 4s. 6d. Cadell and Davies, London: 1809.

When a lady's taste for learning induces her to "acquire the dead languages by private study without instructor or assistant," and when she writes, "to beguile hours of solitude, or to allay those of uncertainty," hard is the heart of that critic who can examine her translation with severity, or scan her verses with rigour. If she left no domestic duty unfulfilled, while she listened to the promptings of the Muse, nor employed her pen when she should have employed her needle, she may be pardoned a few errors in a version from the Greek or Latin; or a few harsh elisions and imperfect forms of construction in her original poems. With this introduction we shall allow this lady's poetry to speak for itself.

Ode X. Of the Second Book of Horace.
Rectius Vives.

To steer life's toilsome course aright,
Licinius, shun ambition's height,
Avoid the open seas;
Nor, while you dread the tempest's roar,
Too cautious press the treacherous shore,
And trust luxurious ease.

Blest is the man whom favouring fate
Ordains to love a middling state,
And choose the golden mean;
He shuns the sordid miser's cares,
The ills that wealth from envy bears,
To damp each splendid scene.

The lofty pines are forc'd to bend;
When loud tempestuous storms descend,
High towers to ruin drop;
The livid lightnings seldom spare,
But mighty desolation bear,
And blast the mountain's top.

The well-inform'd reflecting mind,
In dark adversity resign'd,
Suffers mild hope to cheer;
But, when prosperity's full tide
Leaves not a wish unsatisfied,
Then wakes to cautious fear.

The gloom of winter's hideous hour,
Is order'd by the same dread pow'r
That wakes reviving spring;
Fortune, tho' now our deadly foe,
May future benefits bestow,
And choicest blessings bring.

Sometimes the Muses' slumb'ring fire
Apollo wakes, and tunes his lyre,
Sometimes his bow's unbent.
When fortune's frowns are most severe,
Brave and undaunted still appear,
With vigorous intent.

Be wise, contract your eager sails,
Too prone to swell with prosperous gales,
And ride before the wind.
To joy's fantastic form we cleave,
We clasp the shadow, nor perceive
What danger lurks behind.

From the verses addressed to "a Husband on Service," we gather that he was in a military station.—This has betrayed our poetess in expressing her affection to her absent partner, into a transgression against Nature:—she speaks of straying,

To hear the lone nightingale's *song* in the vale,
My heart, too responsive, suggests the sad tale—
By the death-dealing tube that perhaps *her* lov'd mate
Has been struck—and *her* notes are deploring his fate.

We believe, that the male nightingales come over before the females, and discontinue their song after the arrival of their mates: their notes, then, may be inviting, but they are not "deploring;" and certainly it is the *cock* that sings. Another poem on a like subject, is distinguished by an honourable benevolence, and affectionate constancy.

ADDRESS TO PEACE.

Sent to a Husband on Service.

Come gentle Peace, and with thy smile
Benignant, chase each gloomy fear;
The solitary hours beguile,
And check the frequent starting tear.

Thy suppliant hear, who fain would give
To every suffering child of woe
In calm contentment's shade to live,
Nor ever heartfelt sorrow know.

Without thy aid, the blooming spring
In vain exhales its fragrance round;
The larks and linnets harshly sing,
And sweetest notes discordant sound.

E'en when the summer's brightest ray,
With animating warmth, again
Makes teeming earth, in wild display,
With flowers enamel every plain,

Her choicest fruits see Autumn bears,
In vain successive seasons roll;
Nor sun nor varying season cheers
The darksome winter of the soul.

Friendship, with lenient hand, invites,
But where is joy's vivacious glow?
The social scene but ill delights
The mind, where fears spontaneous grow—

Where sense and memory lend their aid
To heighten every blessing past,
And, if the future be survey'd
To dread those blessings, as the last.—

Unerring Nature's wary hand
To every creature hath assign'd
A lot, no murmuring can withstand,
Or, by strict search, a better find.

The herds that graze the verdant plain
No spirit of rebellion shew;
The meek-eye'd flocks the downs maintain,
No low'ring discontentment know.

The fish, which thro' the waters glide,
Or birds that cleave the liquid air,
Disdain not, with a sullen pride,
To taste of bliss their destin'd share.

The insect race, that creeps the ground
Or flutters thro' life's transient day
On burnish'd wing—is always found
To act as Nature leads the way.

But Man—tho' blest with reason's light,
Heav'n's choicest gift—if us'd with care,
In disappointment's gloomy night,
Clasps to his breast the fiend Despair.

Perambulations in London and its Environs, comprehending an Historical Sketch of the ancient State and Progress of the British Metropolis, &c. In Letters. Designed for Young Persons. By Priscilla Wakefield. Sm. 8vo. pp. 516. Price 6s. 6d. Darton and Harvey, London. 1809.

A compilation drawn by industry from other books, rather than by observation from experience. London is a city too vast to be surveyed by supposed perambulations at set times, and to be described in a series of letters, supposed to be written at the close of the day after such rambles.

A discrimination between good and bad, between correct and therefore beautiful, and incorrect therefore clumsy, is not to be expected in youth: but the taste of youth should be guided in judging on streets, squares, public buildings, &c. by instructors of competent discernment, lest the errors they imbibe may vitiate their judgment for the rest of life.

Some Observations on the Statement and Evidence in the Fourth Report presented to the House of Commons, from the Committee on the Public Expenditure: containing an Examination into the Conduct and Transactions of the Commissioners for Dutch Prizes. By Joseph Clayton Jennyns. 8vo. pp. 175. Price 3s. 6d. Richardson, London, 1810.

NOTHING can be clearer than the duty of hearing both sides of a question, and of examining it in all its bearings, before a final judgment be passed on it. And though we disapprove of the employment of the word *pride*, and its derivatives in an honourable sense, generally speaking (as the fashion now is), yet there may be exceptions to our disapprobation. The proud sense of honour, for instance, in individuals accused of mal-practices is a feeling, that we hope, will never be wanting in the breasts of Britons. To the impulse of this, we look with confidence as to one of the guardians of public morals; because we believe, that in proportion to the power it maintains, will be the prevalence of integrity, personal, political or official.

If this be just, then those who are charged with misconduct, and especially in cases of national trust, are bound to vindicate their conduct to the public; and to put the facts of the case into the possession of their compatriots, is a duty to themselves, to their posterity, and to their country: to the character, the morals, and the renown of the age they live in.

Influenced by these, and similar considerations, when we gave the Report of the Committee of the Hon. House of Commons, on the subject of the Commissioners for Dutch Prizes *, we readily inserted as soon as it came to our hands afterwards, Explanatory Remarks drawn up, in behalf of those Commissioners.* Dissent from the opinion of a committee of the legislature ought to be founded on tenable, and even strong grounds. Yet to say, that on no occasion are the sentiments reported by such authority to be canvassed, is to deprive

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 209, also p. 518.

our public men, to whom information is of the utmost moment, of all means of obtaining, and directing to usefulness, whatever abilities or experience has not centered in themselves. "To confess our errors," said Lord Mansfield, "is but to acknowledge, that we are wiser to day than we were yesterday:" and Parliament itself in every session profits by this increase of wisdom; sometimes to invigorate former enactments, sometimes to repeal and annul them altogether.

The pamphlet before us is a laboured apology for the conduct of the Dutch Commissioners, in their new, untried, and almost unprecedented office. When they undertook it, they could form but a partial judgment on its duties, its labours, its extent, or its continuance; and scarcely had they become acquainted with it, when by the force of circumstances they were fixed in it under a new character; a character that required the union of wisdom, knowledge, integrity and industry, to sustain it with dignity. Mr. Jennyns enters at large into the nature of the arduous duties they were called to discharge; the heavy responsibility under which they acted; the constraint they experienced from circumstances, and the different views under which a subject is beheld by anticipation, or while in progress, and by reflection, or when concluded. He thinks it hard that these gentlemen should suffer by the operation of a law, made *after* they had brought the principal of their commissions to a close; but that they ought to be judged by the laws of the land, and of honour, as they stood, when they accepted their trust, not as they *now* stand, under the provisions of a subsequent statute. He has given some ingenious explanations of apparent errors; and has stated some strong points, in opposition to the references of the Committee. But his performance has too visibly the air of a barrister's special-pleading manner to please us; it is deficient in simplicity: the reader should have been led to draw the inferences desired, by the force of his own convictions, rather than at the express request of the learned advocate. Neither can we congratulate Mr. J. on his freedom from *personal* partiality, which he suffers in more than one place incautiously to betray him almost into invective. We can easily believe that considerations of respect for "the intimate and esteemed friend of his father," and for a gentleman for whom, "from his early youth he has entertained no other sentiments," may induce him to think favourably of the conduct of *one* commissioner. The sentiment is commendable; for, what can be a more proper reward to a character formed by a long course of virtue?—but, why must he listen "with *no unwilling ears*, to murmurs of public disapprobation," directed against *another* Commissioner, whose friends, we suppose, have the same good opinion of him, that Mr. J. has avowed for his coadjutor, and from the same cause? This difference where there should be no distinction certainly does not carry with it even the air of candour or liberality, particularly when it is recollected that the odium is endeavoured to be cast upon one, solely because he stood forward to "do the state some service," in reproving the laxity of public morals; whilst the other—be his merits what they may—we only hear of from the *ipse dixit* of Mr. Jennyns. We have no personal knowledge of any of the gentlemen, yet we shall rejoice in their acquittal from every imputation. For, we esteem it a point of honour, gained to our government and nation, when it appears that persons to whom the character of our country has been entrusted, have conducted themseles, in a manner worthy the confidence that has been reposed in them.

We can do no more on the present occasion, than refer those who have taken up a disadvantageous opinion of the conduct of the Dutch Commissioners, to the arguments in their favour adduced in this publication:—their duty it seems is not yet over: they are still the depositaries of some part of the national honour; and though we think, that blame attaches to the government, for not stating explicitly at first, with the rules that should govern their conduct, the remuneration allotted to their labours;—and to themselves, in as much as they never formed an item in the public business submitted to parliament, yet we think they are entitled to a candid acceptance of their labours, and to an impartial and unprejudiced consideration of whatever reasons and arguments may be urged in their favour.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama *Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

Benjamin Thompson, Esq. of Nottingham, has in the press a Translation of M. Layesteries' Account of the Introduction of the Merino Race of Sheep into the several Countries of Europe where they are naturalized. The work is accompanied with Notes relating to the mode of managing this valuable breed, which the Translator's experience has enabled him to supply.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Mudford has completed his Translation of Bausset's Life of Fenelon. There is no Life of him in our own Language, and there had been only brief and superficial ones in the French, until M. Bausset, Bishop of Alais, prepared the present one, in three volumes octavo, from original manuscripts of Fenelon and others. It contains an interesting account of the controversy about Quietism, which was carried on with such vehemence between Fenelon and Bossuet; and likewise much information that will be acceptable to the scholar, and to every admirer of the Archbishop of Cambray.

BOTANY.

The difficulty in procuring the dried specimens which accompany Mr. Amos' Treatise on Grasses, having been hitherto so great as to have confined the circulation of that valuable work merely to the original subscribers, we have to state the removal of such difficulty, and that a number sufficient to meet the urgent demand of the public has been at length prepared, and will very speedily be brought forward in a new edition.

The Rev. Mr. Phelps has nearly completed his Botanical Calendar; it is therefore expected very shortly to make its appearance.

EDUCATION.

Dr. Watson has nearly ready for publication a Theoretical and Practical View of the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; containing hints for the correction of impediments in speech; together with a vocabulary. Illustrated by numerous copper-plates, representing the most common objects necessary to be named.

GEOLOGY.

A Translation of M. de Luc's Travels in the North of Europe, will appear in the course of a few weeks.

HISTORY.

Mr. Ticken intends to publish a Historical Atlas, ancient and modern, to consist of six select charts.

A History of the Inquisition in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and illustrated by numerous plates, in a large quarto volume, is in the press.

The Rev. Thomas Comber, A. B. Author of Memoirs of Dr. Comber, Dean of Durham, &c. is preparing for publication the History of the Parisian Massacre of St. Bartholomew, wherein all the minute circumstances of that sanguinary event are faithfully portrayed; collected from unpublished manuscripts and other authentic sources.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Dr. Smith is printing a Translation of Le Roy's Instructions for Gouty and Rheumatic Persons.

Dr. Latham has in the press, Facts and Opinions concerning Diabetes

Mr. Lee, Surgeon, of Shields, will shortly publish an Essay on Mortification.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An authentic Narrative of Four Years Residence at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Seas, by a Gentleman who went thither in the Duff, composed from his own relation by a Clergyman, is in the press.

In the press, a Letter to Sir John Nicholl, on his late Decision against a Clergyman, for refusing to bury the Child of a Dissenter; with a Preface addressed to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England. By a Clergyman.

In the press, the Letters of Madame la Marquise du Deffand to the Hon. Horace Walpole, from the year 1766 to 1780. To these are added some Letters from the same Lady to Voltaire, from the originals at Strawberry-Hill. A Life of Madame du Dessand, by the Editor, will be prefixed, with Notes, &c.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Cumming has committed to the press a new and enlarged edition of his important Observations on the different Properties of Cylindrical and Conical Wheels, to which he has attached a Supplement, elucidatory of the national advantages to be expected from the investigations of the select committees appointed to take into consideration the acts now in force regarding the use of broad wheels, &c. with such extracts from their Reports as relate to that subject. This work is in an advanced state of forwardness, and will appear in the course of the present month.

Mrs. Smith will shortly publish the Female Economist, or a Plain System of Cookery, for the use of private families.

MYTHOLOGY.

A new Edition, being the 33d, of Tooke's Pantheon, is in considerable forwardness. The letter-press has undergone a complete revision, and the language is so far altered as not to offend the most delicate ear; and, beside other improvements, it will be illustrated by a series of engravings, in outline, from original drawings from antique statues, &c.

NOVELS.

Early in February will be published, in one vol. 8vo., price 7s. A Sequel to the Expedition of Humphrey Clinker, a Novel found amongst a collection of old manuscripts, and universally allowed by the numerous literary characters who have perused it to be the production of the late Dr. Tobias Smollet, Author of the History of England, Roderick Random, &c. Printed at the Philanthropic, for Mr. John Kerr, Lambeth.

PHILOLOGY.

Dr. Binns, of Lancaster, formerly Head Master of Ackworth School, has lately finished a new English Grammar, upon which he has been engaged at intervals during many years.

POETRY.

Mr. Cumberland's Poem on the Death of Christ has not been to be procured for some time, but we understand that a new edition (being the seventh) is now nearly finished printing.

Mr. Pratt is in great forwardness with his Poem called the Lower World, occasioned by the Speech of Lord Erskine in the House of Peers, on the reading of the Bill for preventing wanton and malicious cruelty to animals. The same gentleman announces his intention, also, to give the public the long promised Specimens of the Poetry of Joseph Blacket (a part of whose history and writings we inserted in Panorama, vol. vi. p. 141), a self-educated genius of great power and richness, with a portrait that offers a very striking resemblance of that extraordinary young man.

THEOLOGY.

The Author of the Refuge has in the press, a Piece on the Sufferings of Christ.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Rev. Caley Illingworth, F. A. S. will shortly publish, in a quarto volume, illustrated by several engravings, a Topographical Account of the Parish of Scampton, in Lincolnshire, and of the Roman Antiquities lately discovered there.

TRAVELS.

Robert Steele, Esq. of the Royal Marines, will publish in an octavo volume, a Tour through the Atlantic, or Recollections from Madeira, the Azores, and Newfoundland, including the Period of Discovery, Produce, Manners and Customs of each, &c.; with a chart.

Mr. Hamilton's Travels in Syria and Egypt may very soon be expected.

A Tour through the Central Counties of England, namely, Worcester, Stafford, Leicester, and Warwick, including their Topography, and Biography, will shortly appear in a royal quarto volume, embellished with twenty-four elegant plates.

A new edition of Purchas' Pilgrims will shortly appear, printed in quarto, uniform with the best editions of the English Chronicles.

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WORKS PUBLISHED.

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General View of the Agriculture of Surrey, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture. By W. Stephenson, 8vo. 15s.

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PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——Homo sum:

Humani nihil a me alienum puto.

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A very remarkable instance of ingenuity is now made known to the public, in the person of Mr. John Morrison, now living in Holborn, near Brook Street. This person had the misfortune to lose both his arms by the discharge of a cannon; and to relieve, in some measure, that dreadful misfortune, he has invented supplementary arms, so well adapted to use for almost all the purposes of life, that the absence of the original limbs is wonderfully supplied. We understand that he can pick up small articles from the ground, and can even hold a pen in his artificial hand. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, convinced of the great ingenuity and utility of these contrivances, and sensible of their importance to seafaring men, and others exposed to mutilation, in times like the present, especially, have bestowed on Mr. Morrison a donation of *forty guineas*, with their silver medal. We presume that in making this case more public, we do no small service to gentlemen of the faculty, who may have occasion to recommend their patients to the best substitutes for natural members, as well as to patients themselves, of all ranks in life, to whom such assistances of the most serviceable kind must be extremely desirable, as well as to a person whose ingenuity has triumphed over privations, that would have sunk most men into utter despondency.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS:

REGISTRY, AND PRESENT ADMINISTRATION OF.

Among the most necessary as well as the most important subjects of a benevolent nature that are intended for parliamentary discussion and determination, in the present session, is Mr. Wilberforce's proposed "Bill for the registering and securing of Charitable Donations for the Benefit of Poor Persons in England." This has been printed by order of the House of Commons, and circulated as a plan, for public consideration. The propriety of this will be evident, if we reflect on the great variety of appointments under which charitable donations have been established by their founders. Some of them are ancient institutions, and partake of the manners of their times: some have been made by persons who had in view different objects from what might be supposed at first sight: some are restricted in their benefits to places and parishes, and conform to the customs and prevailing ideas of those places: some are confined to families, to professions, or callings, or to other descriptions of persons. These distinctions cannot be too generally known.

The different value of many estates, by which charities are supported, when estimated in money value at this day, to what it was when originally allotted to charitable purposes, renders inquiry necessary, with an appeal to the equity of their present possessors or conservators. Of very few estates destined to benevolence, is their whole value directed solely to answer all the purposes of their appointment, and in the fullest extent. More good might be done by most. Of others, the very remembrance is extinct: they sustained this character formerly; but now are passed into other properties. Certainly the civil wars in the seventeenth century, by introducing, in many places, inextricable confusion, occasioned irrecoverable losses; by driving families from one country to another at a great distance, they interrupted the descent of many charitable donations. Nor are these the only reasons, that might be adduced for giving a national establishment by way of record, to charities of every description. The abuse of patronage is not one of the smallest grievances under which they labour. Even noble families have not thought themselves demeaned by placing their children, as nominal incumbents in some of these institutions, while the duty was performed by deputy. Were all known on this subject that actually exists, the public voice would fill some, who boast of honourable descent, with shame.

Mr. Wilberforce's bill proposes that all deeds, wills, and other instruments whereby any charity or charitable donation for the benefit of any poor persons in any place in England and Wales hath been, or shall be, founded, benefited or increased, shall be registered in the office of the clerk of the peace for the county in which such poor persons shall be situate, in books to be purposely provided;—and where the originals cannot now be found, the best authenticated extract, or minute, that can be obtained:—under the penalty of £50, on the trustee, or executor, neglecting such registry.—Personal funds allotted to charity, to be invested in the name of the *Custos Rotulorum* of the county, with the other trustees.—But this act is not to include benefit societies or *Quakers*.

The exclusion of Quakers from this act, gives occasion to advert to the condition of other dissenters from the established church; Catholics, Jews, &c. Our wishes include the poor of every persuasion,—for all are men in our esteem; and we could be glad to see the provisions of a national act of charity rendered as extensively beneficial as possible.

We would not have the British nation second to any in the world: and we call the attention of our readers to an article in our OBSERVANDA EXTERNA (p. 795), which mentions orders given at Ratisbon for inquiry into the origin, and present state of all charitable foundations at Frankfort. We presume that this is only a beginning, and that it will be followed by further investigations. It is to our honour if the hint were taken from the proceedings of the British legislature, to have been the first in this good work: and it will be to our still greater honour, if the public give full and lasting effect to the intention of Parliament in the different districts of our country. A very laudable example has lately been set by the gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood of Stamford; who have formed themselves into a society, and have entered into a subscription, for this purpose.

We have been favoured with a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Beckwith, [a gentleman who has accurately examined this matter: and of whose work on the subject we gave an account in Panorama, Vol. II. p. 246.], to Gerard Noel Noel, Esq. the chairman of the meeting held on that occasion. This we insert with pleasure: too much publicity cannot be given to whatever has the furtherance of this national benevolence for its object.

To Gerard Noel Noel, Esq.

SIR,—It gives me the sincerest pleasure to observe the Spirit with which the Subject of the Administration of PUBLIC CHARITIES has been taken up by the Gentlemen of the

Town and Neighbourhood of STAMFORD, and I beg leave to congratulate them on their Determination to form themselves into a Society for promoting and procuring a Reform of the various Abuses of such most laudable Establishments.

Too long have such necessary endeavours been delayed, and the indispensable steps towards attaining this desirable object, have been too long postponed. The general ignorance that has prevailed respecting CHARITIES; the loss of valuable original Documents; the transfer of many Properties into Hands different from those duly empowered to administer them; the reception of them by families from their Ancestors as Part of the Paternal Inheritance; together with the interested Collusion of those who should uprightly discharge the Duty of Trustees;—these, and other Causes, have contributed, and in some instances have combined, to alienate the Supports of such Institutions; and to render the Means and Endeavours of obtaining Redress extremely troublesome; I fear I might add, in some cases, impracticable.

Having long been impressed with a sense of the arduous Nature of this undertaking, you may imagine, Sir, my Satisfaction when informed that by your Association, an Example, which I doubt not will be rapidly followed, has been set to the whole Kingdom. Every benevolent mind will concur with the intentions of a distinguished Member of the Legislature (Mr. WILBERFORCE) in recovering and registering the Property formerly set apart to this Service; and thereby assuring the Application of it according to the original Intention of the Donors. By this Plan the interest of Learning and Religion will be effectually consulted and promoted. It is due to the Piety of our Forefathers to see their Injunctions fulfilled; it is also, a Justice to the present and succeeding Generations to provide Youth with the Means of Education for the future Service of their Lives, and to secure to Old Age those Asyla by which their declining Days may be rendered comfortable.

To evince the necessity of public Interference in this matter, and to shew the Conviction that impresses the Mind of the great legal Authorities of the Kingdom, I beg leave to adduce an Instance in which the Redress solicited was strongly enforced by the Lord Chancellor in his official Capacity—who, the same day, descanting on the importance of Free Grammar Schools, informed the Court, that he was educated at one, at half a guinea per quarter.

"*Court of Chancery, Lincoln's Inn Hall, 2d. August* 1810.

"An application was made to the Chancellor, to appoint a receiver of certain tythes in the West of England, appropriated by a grant from James I, to charitable purposes. At the period when the grant was made, the tythes were let at £1120 per annum; and at the present day, they netted only £1300, though worth £5,900. This was in consequence of a composition having been taken considerably below the real value of the tythes, and it was argued that instead of being made beneficial to the Poor, it had served the purposes of the large landholder, by enabling him to pay a composition in no respect adequate to his liability. For instance, the occupier of a farm of £460 per annum had paid only £9. 7s. 6d. for tythes."

While such Abuses exist, Connivance is criminal. The Welfare of the Public demands a strict and impartial Scrutiny. The benefits to be expected from a general Investigation are of a Magnitude to justify every Effort; for I have the strongest Reasons to believe, that the Instances hitherto detected will be greatly exceeded by others, at present concealed for want of due enquiry and examination.

That the Gentlemen associated, may answer their Intentions effectually, and that their truly honourable Exertions may contribute to stimulate those of others, to the great Benefit of the Nation, at large, is the ardent Desire of,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

28, *Red Lion Square*, W. BECKWITH.
Jan. 10, 1810.

* * * * * * * *

DEAF AND DUMB.

At a general meeting of the society for educating the deaf and dumb children of the poor, held Jan. 1810, at the City of London Tavern, William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. in the chair, the former officers of the society were re-elected, and the Right Hon. Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Gambier, and Lord Calthorpe, were added to the list of vice-presidents. The usual business of the society being gone through, the meeting proceeded to the election of twenty children into the Asylum. The number of votes and proxies far exceeded that at any former election. And the committee were occupied six hours longer than the allotted time. On casting up the poll lists, the numbers stood as follows:—Rhodes 2729; T. Tuck 2726; Minns 2707; Henthwaite 2705; Sandall 2693; Staples 2689; Runder 1905; Munn 1716; Butler 1675; Patrick 1558; Law 1552; Everitt 1503; Thistle 1504; Rose 1486; Cooper 1435; Wade 1425; Sheldron 1359; Thomas 1289; Collins 1097; Kelly 988.

It is remarkable that at this election the highest unsuccessful candinate polled 897; and although, upon former occasions, when the list of condidates has been much smaller, many of the unfortunate candidates had

not a single vote; the list of candidates this day was *ninety*, and the interest excited in behalf of this institution so great, that every one of the candidates obtained some support. The committee made a report, on the state of the new building; from which it appeared, that although the unavoidable expences incurred in finishing the new asylum had far exceeded all possible expectations, yet that the liberality of the public had also exceeded all former precedent, and enabled them to inform the general meeting, that an Asylum, capable of receiving 150 children, is now completed, and that they have only to call further on the generosity of the public to defray the charges for additional fixtures and furniture, which the accommodation of so large a number of pupils necessarily requires. This report was received, and the thanks of the general meeting were unanimously voted to Mr. Nottige, the chairman of the building committee, and the rest of that body, for their unremitted and strenuous exertions, in carrying into effect, in so distinguished a manner, the trust committed to their care. The thanks of the general meeting were also unanimously presented to the chairman, William Wilberforce, Esq. for his great attention to the general interests of the society, and for his polite and impartial conduct in the chair this day.

DIDASCALIA.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Where the hired *eunuch*, the Hesperian choir,
The melting lute, the soft lascivious lyre,
The song from *Italy*, the step from *France*,
The midnight orgy, and the mazy dance,
The smile of beauty, and the flush of wine,
For fops, fools, gamesters, knaves and Lords combine.

. . . . . .

Squall on, till Death release us from the strain,
Or Common Sense assert her rights again.

. . . . . .

Truth! rouse some genuine Bard, and guide his hand,
To drive this Pestilence from out the Land.

Lord Byron.

The *Italian* Opera in London, by Buonaparte's *natural* subjects, opened for the amusement and delight of the *English* nobility and gentry, on December 11, with a company, ("laud we the Gods!") almost contemptible.

The Italian Opera is evidently upon the decline in this country. We do not mean to insinuate that it is not patronized or encouraged as much as formerly; on the contrary, it meets with both the one and the other, beyond its pretensions or merit. However, we have been so long accustomed to associate ideas of taste, science, and excellence, with the musical productions at this theatre, that our disappointments are increased by the recollection. Instead of the admirable Operas of Gluck, Paesiello, Cimarosa, Winter, Mozart, &c. &c. with which we have been so often entertained, we are now forced to endure the trifling and even contemptible effusions of professors, whose talents scarcely exceed the necessary qualifications of a composer for the Circus, Amphitheatre, or Mr. Arnold's English Opera (with *French* dancers), to which we have done such ample justice in our former pages.*

Of the performers who are engaged this season, three only have claim to public attention: these are Signora Collini, and Signors Tramezzani and Naldi; the former is *prima donna buffa*, and in that situation she is certainly entitled to considerable praise. She is a good figure, and her person is prepossessing and agreeable: her voice is clear and powerful, her action is appropriate, and her manners possess a *naiveté* that is well adapted for the characters she was designed to represent. But we cannot avoid censuring, either her ambition, or the mismanagement of the manager, in bringing her forward in parts not at all suited to her style of acting, and in songs but ill adapted to the display of her powers. This is doing an injustice, both to her and the public, and does not contribute to disguise or to diminish the want of a *prima donna seria*. We recommend to this young actress to avoid the obvious imitation of Madame Catalani. She has natural talents, which properly cultivated would render any imitation unnecessary. She certainly wants science, and though not deficient in taste, requires a certain degree of polish, without which even the diamond is less valuable.

Signor Tramezzani is an excellent singer: his voice partakes of the nature and compass of the *baritono* which is between the tenor and bass: his higher notes are the best, and approach nearer to those of a perfect tenor, than any thing we have heard for some years. His style is chaste and ornamented; it is equally distant from the rapid frippery of Braham, and the tameness of Harrison's style; although in general Signor T. sings much better in tune than many whom we heard upon the stage, yet we have occasionally observed him too sharp and though more rarely too flat. We should not have noticed

* See the account of those unfortunate things, *Up all Night—The Russian Impostor—Safe and Sound*—with extracts of the *handy dandy, bacon and gravy* poetry, Vol. VI. p. 708.-1111. Vol. VII. p. 88, than which, to do their authors justice, nothing can be more insipid—not even an Italian Opera,

this defect in a performer of less celebrity and science. His person is manly and noble. His action is graceful and energetic; qualities we seldom see united; but it is not always equally chaste with his singing; he occasionally overstepps the modesty of nature, and treads upon the heels of pantomime. Naldi is too well known, to render any comment upon his peculiar merits, necessary.

The present low ebb of the Italian Opera affords a very favourable opportunity, of which, we hope, the proprietors and patrons of the English Operas will avail themselves; at present they are very much upon a par, and which ever can now get the start will probably maintain its ground; there is no want of native talent; it only wants to be elicited to be encouraged, and a proper direction given to its exertions, which we have so frequently called the attention of our readers to; and as far as our own opinion goes, we cannot conclude without complimenting poor Common Sense upon the turn this is likely to give to the national taste, as undoubtedly an English Opera—we mean *all* English—is more in unison with the patriotism at least, if not the taste, of poor John Bull, than an Italian Opera, with French dancers, whose performers are allowed to pick his pockets, in spite of the Berlin decree, *de par le Roi et Empereur le Grand Napoleon!*

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The motto we have chosen for the commencement of our DIDASCALIA is taken from the satirical pen of Lord Byron, in the second edition of his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*; the great success of this poem having induced his lordship to add a number of lines and re-publish it.* Proceed we now to introduce our readers to the acquaintance of another disciple of Juvenal; from whom without further ceremony we insert some extracts.

The O-Pœiad, a Satire. By a Mad Bull. 8vo. pp. 16, Price 1s. Cawthorn, London, 1810.

I'm not a Methodist, but I confess,
'Tis time these gilded vermin to suppress,
At least, to strip them of their tinsel trash,
And o'er them place the beadle and the lash;
And should they wish to flourish now and then,
Let them at night, be kings and gentlemen,
But, ev'ry morning, vagabonds again.
Vain wish! revolving ages have refin'd,
And purg'd the optics of the human mind;
These buskin'd gentlemen are alter'd things,
They rule the roast, and cock the nose at kings,
High in the green-room chair supremely sit
Lords paramount, and arbiters of wit.

No more they roam, the very scorn of Heav'n,
From town to town, from post to pillar driv'n,
On dirty banks content to lay their heads,
And leave to gentlefolks their feather beds,
Nor under hedges, nor in barns display,
Their pompous nonsense from a throne of hay;
There, for a moment, wither with their frowns,
The lusty hearts of gaping wond'ring clowns,
Or crack the sides, or stop the gasping breath,
Or tickle ale-wives with their fun to death;
Then, could they pilfer but an ass at most,
A straggling smock, or sucking pig to roast,
Nor e'en in dreams, to greater state aspire,
Than donkey-mounted, prcing thro' the mire.

Such was an actor's life in days of yore,
But actors now, are vagabonds no more;
Thanks, to the quick discernment of an age,
Which starves the Church to idolize the Stage,
Which gives to learn'd professors of grimace,
The splendid stipend of a statesman's place,
Pours in the laps of slaves who sing and dance,
(For aught we know, the spies and tools of France!)
A golden flood, whi'e English genius sighs
Unseen, unknown, or seen, insulted dies.

In allusion to the private boxes our animated Satirist exclaims:

Those private boxes!—curses on the name,
Their very mention sets my blood on flame.
From lustful Italy, they claim descent,
Italians, best can tell for what they're meant;
From thence to France they sped without delay,
And taught, e'en France, to Hell another way.

We hate this nation, but I cant't tell how,
We scarcely bend, but in a Frenchman's bow;
We call them monkies, tygers, knaves and fools,
Yet follow most implicitly their rules;
Our shirts and shifts, our very coats and breeches,
Are cut and slash'd, and work'd in foreign stitches;
But this were nothing, could the mania stop,
Nor spreading, rage beyond a tailor's shop;
But, not content to crown them lords of ton,
We make their morals, manners, all our own;
What wonder then in this enlighten'd age,
When (save ourselves) improving is the rage,
That such snug things as private boxes, rear
Their modest fronts and gain admission here!

. . . . . .

Shame on the times, when noble lords combine,
With sordid actors, in the mean design,
To pamper lust, and pocket paltry pence,
At ev'ry honest Englishman's expence;
Deprave the taste, and feeling of the town,
And level public morals to their own,
Call rights and liberties, and such grave things,
Mere foolish words, to frighten foolish kings;
And oh! become, (unheard of speculation,)
The pimps and pandars of the British nation!!

* His lordship has now avowed this production.

ACCOUNT OF PORT JACKSON AND SYDNEY TOWN, NEW SOUTH WALES.

[Translated from the Voyage of Discovery of M. Peron, between 1800 and 1804.]

M. Peron, the naturalist, who sailed on the voyage of discovery, undertaken by order of Buonaparte, in the southern hemisphere, between 1800 and 1804, by the ships Le Géographe, le Naturaliste, and le Casuarina, has furnished the most particular, and the most interesting account of Port Jackson, and of Sydney town, that has yet appeared. From this gentleman's account of the voyage, now in the course of translation into the English language, we have made the following extract; it may be taken in connection with another article inserted Vol. VII. p. 497.

It was on the 27th of June, in the evening, that our vessel arrived in sight of Port Jackson, and a few days afterwards, the other two ships got safe into the harbour, after having, through the obstinacy of Captain Hamelin, the commander of the expedition, been for a considerable time in the greatest danger.

Our arrival at Port Jackson, did not excite so much surprise amongst the colonists, as might have been expected, but for ourselves, we were completely astonished at the flourishing state in which we found this singular, and distant, establishment: the beauty of the Port at first attracted our whole attention. From an entrance, says Commodore Philips (whose description is not in the least exaggerated), of not more than two miles across, Port Jackson gradually opens, till it forms a spacious harbour, with sufficient depth of water for the largest ships, and room enough to contain in perfect safety, all that could on any occasion be collected. Even a thousand ships of the line might manœuvre here with ease. The bay takes a western direction, extends to the distance of thirteen miles inland, and has at least a hundred little creeks, formed by very narrow tongues of land, which afford excellent shelter against winds, from any point of the compass.

Towards the middle of this magnificent port, and on its southern bank, in one of the principal creeks, rises Sydney Town, the capital of the county of Cumberland, and of all the English colonies in this part of the world: seated at the base of two hills, that are contiguous to each other, and having the advantage of a rivulet, which runs completely through it, this infant town affords a view, at once agreeable and picturesque. To the right, and at the north point of Sydney Cove, you perceive the signal battery, which is built upon a rock, difficult of access; six pieces of cannon, protected by a turf entrenchment, cross their fire with that of another battery, which I shall presently mention; and thus defend, in the most effectual manner, the approach to the harbour and the town. Farther on, appear the large buildings that form the hospital, and which are capable of containing two or three hundred sick. Amongst these buildings is one particularly worthy of notice, as all the parts of it were prepared in Europe, and brought out in Commodore Philips's squadron; so that in a few days after its arrival, there was an hospital ready to receive such of the crews as were sick. On the same side of the town, at the sea shore, you observe a very fine magazine, to which the largest ships can come up and discharge their cargoes. In the same direction are several private docks, in which are built brigs and cutters of different sizes, for the purpose of trading either inland, or beyond the colony. These vessels, which are from fifty to three hundred tons burthen, are built entirely with the native wood; even their masts are obtained from the forests of the colony.

The discovery of the Strait, which separates New Holland from Van Diemen's land, was made in a simple whale sloop, commanded by Mr. Bass, the surgeon of the Reliance. This vessel may be said to have been consecrated by that great discovery, and hazardous navigation; for it is preserved in the harbour, with a sort of religious veneration: some snuff boxes have been made out of its keel, of which the possessors are both proud and jealous; and the governor himself thought he could not make a more acceptable present to our chief than a piece of the wood of this sloop, encased in a large silver toothpick box; round which were engraved the principal particulars of the discovery of Bass's straits.

It is at the spot called Hospital creek, that the ships of individuals unload their cargoes. Beyond the hospital, in the same line, is the prison, which has several dungeons, capable of holding from an hundred and fifty, to two hundred prisoners; it is surrounded by a high and strong wall, and has a numerous guard on duty, both by day and night. A short distance from the prison is the store house, for the reception of wines, spirituous liquors, salt provisions, &c. In the front of it is the armoury, where the garrison is drawn up every morning, accompanied by a numerous and well composed band, belonging to the New South Wales regiment. The whole western part of this spot is occupied by the house of the lieutenant governor general; behind which is a vast garden, well worth the attention both of the philosopher and the

naturalist, on account of the great number of useful vegetables which are cultivated in it, and which have been procured from every part of the world, by its present respectable possessor, Mr. Paterson, a distinguished traveller, and member of the Royal Society of London. Between the house and the magazine just mentioned, is the public school: here are educated in the principles of religion, morality, and virtue, those young females, who are the hope of the rising colony; but whose parents are either too degenerate, or too poor, to give them proper instruction. In the public school, however, under respectable matrons, they are taught from their earliest years, all the duties of a good mother of a family. Such is one great advantage of the excellent colonial system, established in these distant regions.

Behind the house of the lieutenant governor general, in a large magazine, are deposited all the dried pulse and corn belonging to the state. It is a sort of public granary, intended for the support of the troops, and the people who receive their subsistence from the government. The barracks occupy a considerable square, and have in front several field pieces; the edifices for the accommodation of the officer form the lateral parts, or ends of the building; and the powder magazine is in the middle. Near this, in a small private house, the principal civil and military officers assemble. It is a sort of coffee house, maintained by subscription, in which there are several amusements, but particularly billiards; at which any person may play free of expense. Behind the armoury, is a large square tower, which serves for an observatory to those English officers who study astronomy: at the base of this tower, the foundation of a church has been laid, of which the building, just mentioned, is intended to form the steeple; but a structure of this kind, requiring considerable time, labour and expense, the governors have hitherto neglected to carry it into execution; preferring the formation of such establishments as are more immediately necessary for the preservation of the colony. While waiting, however, for the erection of a church, divine service is performed in one of the apartments of the great corn magazine. Two fine windmills terminate on this side the series of the principal public edifices. Over the rivulet that intersects the town, there was a wooden bridge, which, together with a strong causeway, may be said to occupy all the bottom of the valley. We passed over this bridge, in order to take a rapid view of the eastern part of Sydney Town. Before our departure, the wooden bridge had been destroyed, to make way for one which they were about to build of stone; at the same time, a water-mill was built here by the government, and strong locks had been formed, either to keep in the water of the rivulet, or to stop that of the marshes which runs to a considerable distance into the valley, and might be advantageously employed in turning the mill.

At the east point of the creek is a second battery, the fire of which crosses that of the signal station. The one of which I am now speaking, was dismantled at the time of our arrival at Port Jackson; but it has been put in order since our departure. On shore, as you approach the town, is a small salt-pit, where the Americans, who were allowed to settle for the purpose at Port Jackson, in 1796, prepared most of the salt used in the colony. Farther on, and towards the bottom of the harbour, is the point called Government creek, because it is reserved for the agents and vessels of the state. Between this creek and the salt-pit is the place for docking and careening the ships. The natural quays are so perpendicular and well-formed, that without any kind of labour or expense on the part of the English, the largest ships might be laid along them in perfect security. Near the Government creek are three public magazines, one of which contains all the articles necessary for the various purposes of domestic life, such as earthen-ware, household furniture, culinary utensils, instruments of agriculture, &c. The number of these articles that is here amassed is truly astonishing, and the mode in which they are delivered out is wise and salutary. In this distant country, the merchandise of Europe bears so high a price, that it would have been next to impossible for the population to procure such as are indispensable to the common wants of life; the English governor has therefore anticipated these wants, by filling large store-houses with every article that can be required, all of which are delivered to the colonists at fixed prices, that are extremely moderate; sometimes even below what they cost in Europe. But in order to prevent avaricious speculations, or waste, no one is admitted into these depots without a written order from the governor; in which are specified the articles which the bearer is in need of. In another house are preserved the different uniforms and clothing for the troops and convicts, as well as vast quantities of sail-cloth and cordage for the government ships. The last of the three buildings just mentioned is a kind of public manufactory; in which are employed female convicts. Behind these magazines is the governor's house, which is built in the Italian style, surrounded by a colonnade, as simple as it is elegant, and in front of which is a fine garden that descends to the sea shore; already in this garden may

be seen, the Norfolk Island pine, the superb Columbia, growing by the side of the bamboo of Asia: farther on is the Portugal orange, and Canary fig, ripening beneath the shade of the French apple-tree: the cherry, peach, pear, and apricot, are interspersed amongst the Banksia, Metrosideros, Correa, Thelaleuca, Casuarina, Eucalyptus, and a great number of indigenous trees. Beyond the government garden, on the other side of a neighbouring hill, is the windmill, the bake-house, and the state ovens, that are used for making sea biscuit: these are capable of furnishing from fifteen to eighteen hundred pounds per day. Not far from a contiguous creek, at a spot which the natives call Wallamoula, is the charming habitation of Mr. Palmer, the commissary general; a rivulet of fresh water runs before, and empties itself into the creek, which here forms a safe and convenient basin. Here Mr. Palmer has built several small vessels, which he employs in whale fishing, and catching phocæ, or sea elephants, either at New Zealand, or in Bass's Straits. The neighbouring brick-fields furnish a considerable quantity of bricks and tiles, for the public and private buildings of the colony.

A short distance to the southward of Sydney Town, to the left of the great road that leads to Parramatta, you observe the remains of the first gibbet that was erected on the continent of New Holland. The increase of habitations having caused it to be, as it were, surrounded, it has been succeeded by another, that has been erected farther off in the same direction and near the village of Brick-field. This village, which consists of about two score houses, contains several manufactories of tiles, earthen-ware, crockery, &c. its site is agreeable, and the soil, less sterile than that of Sydney, is better adapted to the different kinds of cultivation that have been introduced into these distant regions.

The great road just mentioned, passes through the middle of Brick-field; while a small rivulet intersects it in an opposite direction; between this village and Sydney Town, is the public burying-ground, which is already rendered an object of interest and curiosity, by several striking monuments that have been erected in it; and the execution of which is much better than could reasonably have been expected from the state of the arts in so young a colony.

A crowd of objects, equally interesting, demanded our notice in every direction. In the port we saw drawn up together, a number of vessels that had arrived from different parts of the world, and most of which were destined to perform new and difficult voyages. Some of them had come from the banks of the Thames, or the Shannon, to pursue whale fishing on the frigid shores of New Zealand: others, bound to China, after depositing the freight which they had received from the English government, for this colony, were preparing to sail for the mouth of the Yellow river; while some, laden with pit-coal, were about to convey that precious combustible to India, and the Cape of Good Hope. Several smaller vessels were on their way to Bass's Straits, to receive skins, collected by a few individuals, who had established themselves on the isles of those Straits, to catch the marine animals that resort to them. Other ships, stronger built than those just alluded to, and manned by more numerous and daring crews, who were provided with all kinds of arms, were on the point of sailing for the western coast of America, laden with various sorts of merchandise: these were intended to carry on, by force of arms, a contraband trade on the Peruvian shores, which could not fail to prove advantageous to the adventurers. Here, they were preparing an expedition, to carry on a skin trade, with the people of the north-west shores of America: there, all hands were engaged in sending off a fleet of provisions to the Navigators', the Friendly, and the Society islands, to procure for the colony a stock of salt provisions. At the same time, the intrepid Captain Flinders, after effecting a junction for his companion ship, the Lady Nelson, was getting ready to continue his grand voyage round New Holland, a voyage which was soon afterwards terminated by the greatest misfortunes. In short, at this period, the harbour of Port Jackson had become familiar to the American navigators, and their flag was continually flying in it during our residence. All these great maritime operations gave to the place a character of importance and activity, far beyond what we expected to meet with on shores, scarcely known to Europeans even by name; and the interest we took in the scene, was only equalled by our admiration.

The population of the colony, was to us a new subject of astonishment and contemplation. Perhaps there never was a more worthy object of study presented to the philosopher;—never was the influence of social institutions proved in a manner more striking and honourable to the distant country in question. Here, we found united like one family, those banditti, who had so long been the terror of their mother country, repelled from European society, and sent off to the extremity of the globe; placed, from the very hour of their exile, in a state between the certainty of chastisement, and the hope of a better fate; incessantly subjected to an inspection, as inflexible as it is active, they have been compelled to abandon their anti-social manners, and the majority of them, having expiated their crimes by a hard period

of slavery, have been restored to the rank which they held amongst their fellow men. Obliged to interest themselves in the maintenance of order and justice, for the purpose of preserving the property which they have acquired; while they behold themselves in the situation of husbands and fathers, they have the most interesting and powerful motives, for becoming good members of the community in which they exist.

The same revolution, effected by the same means, has taken place amongst the women: and those who were wretched prostitutes, have imperceptibly been brought to a regular mode of life, and now form intelligent and laborious mothers of families.

While we were reflecting on these numerous and interesting subjects, all the officers and principal citizens of the colony were unremitting in their assiduities towards us. Our numerous sick were received in the government hospital, where the English surgeons paid them all possible attention. Doctor Thomson, the chief physician of the colony, directed the mode of treatment with the greatest tenderness; and whatever we were in need of, that the place could furnish, was put at our disposal. The governor gave to us an unlimited credit on the public treasury, and our commodore general was furnished with royal printed cheques, to fill up, with any sum that he might wish for; and these cheques, without any other security than the signature of the French Commandant, were accepted by the inhabitants, with a confidence highly honourable to the government of our country. Our salt provisions, spirits, and biscuits, were exhausted, but by means of these cheques, we obtained fresh supplies; and several times the magazines of the colony were opened to supply us with articles, which our agents could not procure. Thus, by this generous relief, we were enabled to re-clothe our crews, who were in want of every thing: repair our ships; purchase one, instead of that we had lost; and be completely prepared for continuing our voyage.

At the same time, our scientific researches met with every encouragement; a guard of English soldiers was appointed expressly to protect our observatory, which we placed on the north point of the eastern bank of Sydney Cove. The whole of the country was open to the excursions of our naturalists, and we were even permitted to wear our arms, as were the persons of our suite; while guides and interpreters were furnished us, for our longest journies. In short, the English government behaved to us with such generosity, that they acquired our warmest gratitude.

The principal object of our stay at Port Jackson, was, that we might devote proper attention to every part of the surrounding country. While our crews were repairing the damages the ships had sustained, and getting in fresh supplies of provisions, the naturalists extended their researches to every branch of the physical history of this interesting country. The scurvy, which had affected all my joints with swellings and stiffness, had already begun to yield to the influence of diet and the climate; and as soon as I was able I went down to the coast of Botany Bay, the harbour of which is situated some leagues to the south of Port Jackson. A large and commodious road leads from Sydney Town to this great bay: all the intermediate country is sandy and barren, and appears unfit for any kind of cultivation; consequently we do not meet with any European habitations. After passing the high hill, at the foot of which is the establishment of Mr. Palmer, the country opens upon a sandy plain, which extends as far as the swampy banks of Cook's river. Various species of hakea, styphelia, eucalyptus, banksia, embothryum, and casuarina, grow amidst these sands, and large spaces are occupied entirely with the xanthorea, the gigantic stalks of which grow to the height of from eighteen to twenty feet. In the distance may be perceived the smoke of a few huts, belonging to those unfortunate hordes of natives, who exist on these desolate shores.

As you approach towards Botany Bay, the land gradually sinks, till you reach the dangerous swamps formed by the brackish waters of Cook's river, towards the north, and of George river to the south. These marshes are so extensive, and often so deep, that it is impossible, in parts, to pass them, if you want to reach the sea. On their banks, and all along the two rivers just mentioned, vegetation is very active: a thousand species of trees and shrubs, which cover the surface of the soil, afforded to that part of the country which we occupied, a delightful appearance; it was this circumstance which deceived Captain Cook, and his brave companions, for they supposed the land to be unparalleled, in point of fertility. It would have been well, however, if this bay, so celebrated by those navigators, had justified the great ideas which they formed of it. Obstructed by large banks of mud, and open at the south to the easterly winds, it does not afford to vessels that security which they are often in need of; while the marshy nature of the soil in its environs, renders it at once unhealthy, and scarcely fit for ordinary cultivation. Hence, Commodore Philips, after reconnoitering Port Jackson, was induced to abandon Botany Bay; and since that period, there has been no other establishment at it, except a kiln

for the preparation of lime, which is made from the shells that abound on this part of the coast. Botany Bay and its environs, are called by the natives Gwea, and to this country belong the tribe of savages called Gwea Gal, who acknowledge Benill-long for their chief.

Twenty-five miles, or thereabouts, to the west of Sydney Town, is the town of Rose Hill, or Parramatta, which I took the earliest opportunity of visiting. The principal physician of le Naturaliste, M. Bellefin, accompanied me; a serjeant of the New South Wales regiment acted as our guide, and was ordered by Colonel Paterson to obtain for us such facilities as we might require, to pursue our researches. A large road leads from Sydney Town to Parramatta; it is not paved, but is well made, and kept in good condition. It is almost every where wide enough for three carriages to pass abreast, and bridges have been thrown over such parts of it as are interrupted by the waters; so that the traveller meets with no obstacle on his journey. Having been opened through vast forests, that were never before assailed by the axe, the grand road appears at a distance like an immense avenue of foliage and verdure. A charming freshness, and an agreeable shade, always prevail in this continuous bower, the silence of which is interrupted only by the singing and chirping of the richly plumed parroquets, and other birds which inhabit it.

The whole ground, over which you proceed to Rose Hill, is flat, with the exception of a few insignificant hillocks. In proportion as you recede from the sea shore, the soil becomes less barren, and affords great varieties of vegetation. In some parts there are large spaces between the trees, which are covered by a very fine and sweet-scented grass, that forms a beautiful verdant carpet, and affords pasturage to numerous flocks of excellent sheep. The mild temperature of the climate, the absence of all kinds of ferocious beasts, together with the particular species, and agreeable odour of most of the vegetables, have been so favourable to these useful animals, that the finest kinds of Spain and England thrive as well here as on their native soil. Already the wool of these antarctic animals is found to be superior to the rich fleeces of Asturias; and the English manufacturers pay dearer for it, because they are convinced of its superiority. This discovery will probably soon open to Great Britain a branch of commerce as easy as it is lucrative.

Woods here and there open to the view, and the traveller perceives amidst them, spots which have been cleared by the settlers, and some of which are extensive; he discovers on them many pretty habitations, shaded by beautiful trees; and contemplates with pleasing emotion, these new fields, where the feeble grass of the north rises from the decay of the powerful eucalyptus; he discovers with delight on these distant grounds, the most useful animals of his country; the bulls frisk about with a vigour equal, or even superior, to that of the cold meadows of Ireland; while the cow, more fecund, gives a greater quantity of milk in these mild climates, than in ours. The English horse, also, appears with the same strength and spirit that he exhibits on the banks of the Thames; while the European hog is improved, by numerous crosses with those of the South Sea Islands; which are superior in size, as well as quality of fat and lean. All kinds of poultry have succeeded as well as the larger animals, and farm yards are stocked with different varieties of geese, ducks, turkies, pheasants &c. several of which are preferable to the finest of the European species.

The traveller receives additional pleasure on visiting the interior of the inhabitants. Beneath their agreeable roofs, in the midst of vast forests, live in perfect tranquillity those banditti, who but a short time before were the terror of Europe, and who, familiarized with guilt, were in constant expectation of the punishment of death: here now live those numerous robbers, rogues, and pickpockets, those criminals of every kind, who in the mother country appeared to increase in proportion to the progress of civilization. All these unfortunate wretches, who were the disgrace and odium of their country, have become, by the most inconceivable metamorphosis, laborious cultivators, and happy and peaceable members of their community. Indeed, murders, or robberies, are scarcely ever heard of amongst them; so that in this respect the most perfect security prevails throughout the colony; a happy consequence of laws as severe as they are beneficent. In order to enjoy at our ease these striking scenes, M. Bellefin and I often entered the rural habitations. We were every where received in the most obliging manner; and when we observed the tender cares of the mothers towards their children, and reflected that only a few years before these very women, destitute of every tender affection and delicate sentiment, were disgusting prostitutes, the sudden revolution in their moral conduct gave rise to reflections of the most gentle and philanthropic nature.

At length we arrived in sight of Parramatta: it is seated in the middle of a fine plain, on the banks of a river of the same name, which can be ascended by small vessels, as high as the town itself. It is not so large as Sydney Town; but contains about one hundred and eighty houses, which

form a grand street, parallel with the river, and intersected at right angles by another smaller street, which, at one end, terminates with a strong bridge, and has at the other the church; the latter edifice, which is built in a rude and heavy style, was not quite finished at the time of our visit; indeed, the building is conducted with less rapidity than it might be, because the governors of the colony attach, with reason, more importance to the other branches of their administration; such as the hospitals, prisons, public manufactories, the clearing of land, the fisheries, navigation, &c. for which they reserve proper funds and disposable hands.

At one of the extremities of the great street of Parramatta, are barracks, capable of accommodating from two hundred and fifty to three hundred infantry. They are built of brick, in the form of a horse-shoe, and have in front a well gravelled parade, where the troops of the garrison go through their ordinary exercises: these troops consisted, at the time of our visit, of a company of a hundred and twenty men belonging to the New South Wales regiment, under the command of Captain Piper.

The whole population of Parramatta, including the garrison, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring farms, is estimated at from fourteen to fifteen hundred souls; nearly all of whom are employed in the cultivation of land, the rearing of cattle, and the exercise of a few mechanical arts. The town contains an hospital, which is well regulated and of which the principal physician is Mr. D'Arcy Wentworth; a strong prison, a house of industry for female convicts, a public school for the young girls of the colony, &c. This town is also the chief residence of the justice of the peace for the county of Cumberland, and will be in time the seat of the civil administration of the colony; those branches which relate to navigation, commerce, and war, being already established at Sydney.

Towards the western extremity of the grand street of Parramatta, you discover the elevation called Rose Hill, from which the town first received its name; but it was afterwards called Parramatta; that being the appellation which the natives give to this part of the country, and which has generally prevailed amongst the English themselves. The whole eastern front of Rose Hill, which is towards the town, is a very gentle declivity, on which appears the fine garden belonging to the government, in which many interesting experiments are made, with a view to naturalize foreign vegetables; here also are collected the most remarkable of the indigenous plants, intended to enrich the the famous royal gardens of Kew. It is from this spot that England has, at various times, acquired most of her treasures in the vegetable kingdom; and which have enabled the English botanists to publish many important volumes. An enlightened botanic professor, who combines modesty and indefatigable exertion, had just arrived from Europe at the time of our visit, to superintend the garden of Parramatta; and the learned Colonel Paterson, to whom New South Wales is indebted for this establishment, has never ceased to take a lively interest in its success.

The part of Rose Hill, that is opposite to Parramatta, presents an abrupt section, and forms a grand crescent, which we might, at first view, suppose to be the work of man. At the base of this singular hill runs a rivulet, which, in common weather, is not remarkable; but when the inundations occur, which are so frequent and terrible in these regions, it becomes a source of disasters to the neighbouring plantations.

At the summit of Rose Hill is the government-house of Parramatta, which is called the Crescent; it is simple, elegant, and well laid out, though it derives its principal importance from its situation, which overlooks the town, as well as from its meadows, its forest, and river. This mansion is generally uninhabited; though its capacity and internal regulations are such, that whenever the governor-general and lieutenant-governor come to it for a few days, they can have every accommodation for themselves and their whole suite.

DRAMATIC MYSTERIES AND MORALITIES.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—Your correspondent's idea, suggested in Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 714, that the dramatic Mysteries and Moralities were brought from the East, is certainly ingenious, and I think, it is plausible. Perhaps it is not absolutely inconsistent with a statement I have been accustomed to adopt, which derives the histrionic amusements of our forefathers, from a still more ancient source: since *that* may have produced a *revival* of those dramatic entertainments, which according to my hypothesis, were introduced into this island by the Roman Conquerors.

It is unfortunate that we have so little information on the domestic state of the British people, while subject to the Romans; and I, for one, should feel much obligation to the same spirit of research which has favoured your readers with *some* accounts of the manners of the early Britons, if it

would continue those articles, at least down to the times of the Saxons. They are the most distinct of any that I have perused.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Jan. 10, 1809. AN ENQUIRER.

During the government of the Anglo-Romans in Britain, the pleasures arising from the stage seem to have been pursued with avidity, and, if we may be allowed to judge from the remains of theatres that have been discovered, or from their representations still extant upon medals, to have been very generally adopted.

In Rome, we know that they were at the same period the delight of the people; and we also know, that there are vestiges of them still to be traced in the colonies of Gaul and Iberia. It is probable, that the Roman officers would either amuse themselves with acting plays, as our officers now do in India, or would bring over actors from Rome, as several of our players have visited our Eastern territories. But the Roman actors, whether officers, or players by profession, that either visited or settled in Britain, would probably, as in Gaul, derive assistance from the Bards, the inferior order of the Druids. For we cannot suppose, that all the Bards, without exception were so completely patriotic as to refuse to exercise their talents to gratify foreign superiors, and we know, too, that then as now, party divided the people of this island, and to party they owed their weakness, and subjugation. We must, also, consider that, it was the policy of the conquerors to blunt in the imaginations of the conquered the powers of reflection. Had the keen sensibility of their degradation mingled with their thoughts to any great degree it might have revived opposition; therefore the Romans deemed it necessary to amuse them in such a manner, as might occasion a suspension of sorrow, and, in the lapse of time, a forgetfulness of their former state. To this purpose nothing could so essentially contribute, as a succession of shows, pageants, and dramatic exhibitions, at which, taught in the Athenian school, the Romans were adepts, and of which the inhabitants of London, like their neighbours of Paris, were ardent admirers. The histrionic art fell with the Roman theatres.

Before the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, their religion, like the paganism of the ancient Britons, was distinguished by numerous circumstances of rude pomp and barbaric, if not theatric, grandeur. The orations of their priests, with their musical accompaniments, bespeak a people whose sensibility was alive to the stimulations of sounds, both vocal and instrumental. To their feasts, therefore, *Scalds* [i. e. bards] and *Harpers* were absolutely necessary. These performers recited to their harps and other instruments, the warlike deeds of their ancestors. They had among them, when they performed, one of their order, who was absolutely a low comedian, and who, under the appellation of the *Gleeman*, amused the audience with stories, tricks, and mimickry.

In the miracle plays, mysteries, and moralities of the ecclesiastics, in after ages, the Gleeman kept his situation, but was denominated the Vice. In stage plays he was called the Clown; and when to this species of the drama the puppet-show succeeded, he was denominated the Merry Andrew. The domestic Gleeman, afterwards the Fool, became absolutely necessary in every nobleman's establishment.

The Minstrel, who appeared after the Norman Conquest, seems to have been still more theatrical, than the Scald or the Harper. He possesed all the qualities of the Gleeman, such as magical deceptions and legerdemain. He was a vocal and instrumental performer, a dancer, a posture-master, and a jester. These kinds of people formed parties; which may be thought to be the most ancient strolling companies of the kingdom; for, indeed, they travelled from town to town, and from village to village. How agreeable they must have been to the English, whose peculiar cast of humour induced them, on every occasion, to seize opportunities for the enjoyment of these kinds of exhibitions is, what almost every one has felt it, easy to conceive.

John of Salisbury, a writer of the twelfth century, who was himself a monk of Canterbury, is, like the rest of his brethren, ardent and energetic in his declamations against minstrels Because it was the business of the monks to make their way to the heart through the medium of the senses; of this their miracles are proofs; and because the minstrels in their tales and fables, when entertaining gay company introduced many truths, undeniable truths, at which the monks were offended, as they smarted under the lash of the satirist; because, too, these performers were either under the protection of some powerful chief (as the *Fools* afterwards were) or by travelling from place to place, dispersed their ludicrous attacks on their antagonists far and wide; in spite of all attempts, on the part of the monks, and their adherents, to prevent, or to counteract their effects.

However that might be, John of Salisbury expressly denominates the objects of his reprehension *spectacula et infinita tyrocinia vanitatis, quibus qui omnino otiari non possunt, perniciosius occupantur.* Spectacles and innumerable rudiments of vanity, by which persons who could not endure to be idle might be occupied in worse than idleness.

While the minstrels were the only dramatists, it is most probable that their memories were stored with many pieces which were traditional, and consequently short: these were merely interludes, which betwixt their performances of singing and dancing they introduced: they were frequently exhibited in the inn-yards of the metropolis; places which, from their surrounding galleries, of which we have some few specimens still left, could be, with little trouble, converted into tolerable theatres.

The minstrels, among the abundance of their qualifications, professed pharmacy, and prescribed as apothecaries: they vended their medicines at markets and fairs, and were consequently the first mountebanks. In order to induce the people to swallow their nostrums, they, after a verbose recommendation, had them presented by one of their tribe, who performed the Merry Andrew! a character that is still retained as an appendage to the itinerant doctor. The medical lottery, in which medicines are the blanks, and the prizes a silver cup, spoons, &c., is a more modern contrivance.

Against monkish prejudice and power, the Drama had a hard struggle for existence; the actors, obliged to depend on the casual bounty of the nobility, or on their collections at fairs and festivals, were, with respect to their revenues, in a very precarious state. Nevertheless, it must have become of considerable importance, not only in England, but all over Christendom, as the people *of all nations* are by a council of the Lateran forbidden to be present at stage plays, or to encourage tumblers and jesters.—*Can.* 15, 16. *Scrip. tom.* iii. p. 734.

Bradwardin, Archbishop of Canterbury, wrote against the stage in 1345. He was followed by Wickliff, who has been termed the Morning Star of reformation, who levelled his eloquence against plays in 1380.

Miracle plays and mysteries, representing the history of some legendary Saint, were common in the metropolis in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries: they are mentioned by Fitzstephen, in a passage thus translated by Strype: "London, instead of plays belonging to the theatre, hath plays of more holy subjects, representations in which the Holy Confessors wrought, and sufferings in which the glorious constancy of Martyrs did appear."

From the early part of the fourteenth century, every adventitious circumstance seems to have taken a dramatic turn; their pageants, shows, feastings, justs, and tournaments, had all a kind of histrionic arrangement, and were calculated to produce a theatrical effect.

The monks and friars discerning at a great distance, the fall of their establishment, endeavoured, in their miracle plays and mysteries, to oppose pleasure to pleasure, and sport to sport;—from their then influence their example was followed by the public schools;—and their system was afterwards received and adopted by the parish clerks, who seem, at one time, to have shared the applause of the town with the professional actors. To these succeeded our better known dramatists, and dramatic establishments.

In the course of the fourteenth century, the manners of the English were rendered conspicuous in the display of most ostentatious and extravagant magnificence: as well of the court as of the people.

The *Cours plenières*, which were held twice a-year, viz. at Easter and All Saints Days in France, were held at Whitsuntide and Christmas in England, where they were introduced by Edward III. *Cours plenières* were also held by the monarchs of both countries at their coronations, marriages, or the baptism of their children, and when they conferred on them the order of knighthood. "These festivals did not fail to attract a great number of Quacks, Jugglers, Rope-dancers, Merry Andrews and Mimes. The Merry Andrews told stories; those that were called Jugglers played on their cymbals; monkies, dogs, and bears, danced. It is said that the Mimes excelled in their art, and that by their gestures, attitudes, and postures, they expressed a passage in history as clearly and pathetically as if they had recited it." *St. Foix, Essays upon Paris, Vol.* II, p. 64.

These exhibitions took place in the courtyards and immense halls of the palaces.

When Philip the Fair knighted his three sons with all the pomp of ancient chivalry, on Whitsunday, 1313, he invited the King and Queen of England, who, with a great number of their Barons, crossed the channel, on purpose to be present. This festival lasted eight days, and was rendered no less remarkable by the magnificence of the dresses exhibited, than by the sumptuousness of the tables, and the infinite variety of diversions and amusements, that were, upon this occasion, drawn together. France and England equally combined to furnish characters and actors; so that this is stated to have been one of the most superb, and at the same time entertaining, spectacles ever exhibited. "The Princes and Lords *changed their dresses three times every day*. The Parisians presented several shows. In one was displayed the glory of the blessed; another exhibited a view of the infernal regions, and represented the torments of the damned." To these, succeeded a procession, "in which appeared a great variety of the animal creation; this was termed 'the Feast of the Fox.'" *Hist. de Paris, tom.* i, p. 43.

If this concise statement of what appears to be the descent of the histrionic art, be correct, we may consider the proper drama as derived to us from the earliest ages; while, nevertheless, the clerical imitations of sacred histories practised in England, might be imported with many other fopperies and follies from the East. This *double* descent has not I believe, struck any of our writers on the subject; and I, therefore, must repeat that I think your correspondent is entitled to the acknowledgments of the public, for the ingenuity of his speculations.

OF FORETELLING AND PROPHECIES, PARTICULARLY OF ORACLES.

It was natural enough for uncivilised men to consider all the extraordinary appearances of nature that were attended with circumstances of good or ill fortune to themselves, as tokens of the divine favour or disfavour towards them. Amongst the phœnomena attended with these consequences, almost amongst all people, we are to reckon eclipses of the sun and moon, the appearances of comets, fiery meteors, heavy tempests; especially terrific and blasting lightnings, and rare or wonderful rains. All this makes it not surprizing that astrology began so soon, spread so fast, and obtained such a universal belief as it did.

Men likewise considered, as happy or unhappy prognostics, earthquakes, monsters, monstrous accidents, or alterations in animals, dreams, which not only uncivilized nations, but philophers, who doubted or denied the existence of God, believed in; the voices, flight, motions of birds and other animals, and the variety of appearances in animals offered for sacrifice.

The most ordinary occurrences of human life likewise afforded subjects for prognostics of good or bad fortune, which men drew from particular words or sounds, sneezings, motions of the body, modes of dress, the meeting with particular persons and animals, and numberless other circumstances. This at last grew to such a height, that no occurrence of any kind could take place, from whence some prognostic of good or bad fortune was not drawn.

To the prognostics from events uncontroulable by man, were added several which the priests and jongleurs had the entire disposition of. Of this kind were the throws of dice, &c., or falls of sticks; and all that goes under the name of *sortes Virgilianæ*. To which may be added all prognostics from looking into water or water crystal, eggs, or fruits, or the rising of smoke, &c. The explanation of all the prognostics hitherto mentioned, dreams only excepted, the ancients called artificial divination. Dreams, on the contrary, and prophecies, they called natural divination.

Great nations had not only such *jongleurs* as are at present to be found amongst the Americans, Siberians, and Africans, but likewise famous prophets, important collections of their prophecies, and temples or appointed places, in which the will of the Gods was enquired into. Prophets and prophecies were to be met with amongst the Ægyptians, Jews, in all the Greek cities, Rome, Mexico, Peru, and the Molucca islands. No people made so wise an use of the prophecies, old prophets, and prophetesses as the Romans did.

Oracles were established either in such places as famous soothsayers or divinized persons had lived and died in, or in such as were remarkable for particular properties belonging to them. The Gods consulted, answered either by dreams and apparitions; or by the noise of leaves, wells or rivers, or by the *sortes*, or through the nods, motions and voices of statues; or, which was the most general way, by the hand and mouth of priests and priestesses. Many of the latter prepared themselves by intoxicating drinks, and medicines of various kinds, to receive the God. The Greeks had more oracles than any other nation, and the one most celebrated amongst them was that of Delphos. It is possible that ignorance and superstition may have combined to make the *adyta* of Delphos and other places looked upon as dwelling places of the Gods; but it is certain that they owed their chief reputation to the cunning and address of their contrivers. Oracles had no where so extensive an influence on all transactions, both foreign and domestic, as they had in Greece; but this influence very soon led to a great abuse of them. Oracles sunk in many parts of Greece, many years before the establishment of the Christian religion, from causes which have no connection with Christianity.

DANGER OF COPPER VESSELS PREVENTED.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—As corroborative, in some degree, of the remark in your last number on the *causes of injury from the use of copper vessels*, allow me to state the following fact.

I have a certain apparatus of brass, which is, almost every day, wetted with a liquid somewhat corrosive. Instead of taking it to pieces and wiping it dry after it has been used, it has been my constant practice to immerge it in water, and there keep it, till again wanted for use. Thus managed for upwards of three years, it has never yet exhibited the slightest appearance of verdigris, but is, at this hour, full as clean, and nearly as bright, as when it first came from the hands of the workman.

Leaving to you and your readers to draw from this fact the obvious inference, I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Jan. 3, 1810. ALETHES.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SALT MINES OF WIELICZKA.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—Observing in your last number a statement of the produce and extent of the salt mines of Wieliczka, now in partition between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Saxony, I take the liberty of sending you a description of those mines as drawn up by M. Berniard, for M. Rozier's Journal, in 1780.

I am yours, &c.
HERMIT.

The wonders that had been reported, and by men of learning, equally as by the ignorant, on the interior of these mines, were calculated rather to excite astonishment than to convey truth: this subject of natural history is in reality too curious and interesting to need exaggeration. While these mines were under the crown of Poland, access to them was readily facilitated to strangers; but when, by the partition of Poland, they were allotted to Austria, certain formalities were established, previous to admission. The counsellor of the mines was first applied to, his permission was taken to the keeper of the mine, the parties then wrote their names, qualities, and countries in a register; after which a coarse covering, not unlike the frock of our waggoners, was put on each visitor, and the chief of the miners took charge of the company.

The descent was effected by means of a very thick rope, coiled round a large wheel turned by a horse; this rope passed down a shaft about 8 feet square, and reaching about 100 yards below the the surface. The four sides of this shaft were lined by rough trees, in order to prevent the falling-in of the earth on the sides; for indeed this earth is but a sand, to which succeeds a very brittle clay, interspersed from space to space with layers of calcareous spath, of three or four inches in thickness. This bed of sand is followed by others of argillaceous earth, more or less coloured; but ordinarily of the colour of rusty iron. On the thick rope above-mentioned are tied at intervals stout cross-bars, on which the person sits, a kind of loop passes over his knees, and another over his back; he lays tight hold of the rope, and is lowered to the first landing. Several persons are lowered at the same time, one over another. There are four stories or floors of salt, with streets, &c. From the first story to the fourth (in descending) there are stairs nine or ten feet in width.

The first story presents a piece of architecture well entitled to attention: no less than a complete chapel, with all its ornaments formed out of the salt, itself. It is dedicated to St. Anthony; is about thirty feet long by twenty four wide, and eighteen high: not only the steps of the altar, but the altar itself, the twisted columns that adorn it, and support the vault, with every ornament of the chapel, the crucifix, the statues of the virgin, and of St. Anthony, with another the size of life representing Sigismond, are all of salt; the latter is remarkably transparent. Not far from this chapel is another dedicated to our Lady; and about 60 paces from this is another dedicated to St. John Nepomuscendo. On certain days in the year mass is said in these chapels in memory of events which have occurred in the salt mine.

The miners give the name of *streets* to the alleys which they form in working, and by the aid of a little fancy they find houses in these streets; hence the report of a city having been built and inhabited *formerly* in this subterraneous abode.

Further on is a stream of fresh water, which filtering through a layer of argillaceous sand about four feet in thickness runs along the mines. They affirm, that it passes through the enormous mass of salt, without receiving any saltness from it: without that *addition* it is wonderful enough to find a stream of fresh water, amidst the salt rock. It serves to water the horses; and the miners themselves drink of it.

In the galleries of salt are formed recesses where the miners deposit their tools, when they quit the mine; to these they give the name of *houses*. The deeper the workmen penetrate in these mines, the more abundant and the purer is the salt they obtain. If a few layers of earth, or clay, are found they are but small, and seldom more than two feet in thickness. No volcanic productions have hitherto been found in these mines; neither sulphur, bitumen, nor coal, &c. as in some others. Many shells are found: principally bivalves and madrepores.

The air is wholesome in this deep abode, the galleries are formed with great attention to preserve a communication with the external air. The workmen enter in the morning and withdraw in the evening. They do not descend by the wheel, as that would take up too much time, there being usually 1200 and sometimes 2000 of them. They have ladders, stairs, &c. The horses never quit the mine while capable of labour. Their stables and racks are all made of the salt. They are employed to draw loads of salt from place to place: to turn the wheels in the shafts, &c. It is certain, that after a short stay in this confinement they lose their sight.

These galleries are propped with the utmost solicitude: if any suspicious appearance of giving way be observed in any part; the support is immediately increased. No timber

grows in the neighbourhood of the mine; this article occasions a great expence. To diminish this expence, the administration of the mines endeavoured to substitute pillars of brick and mortar; but those failed, in no great length of time, while the timber has lasted for ages. During the whole time that the mine of Wieliczka has been worked, no considerable obstacle has interrupted the operations. The draining water is carried by wooden troughs placed throughout the mine to a reservoir, whence it is drawn up in buckets made of the skins of oxen, and discharged. In dripping from the tops of some of the galleries, it has produced stalactites of surprising magnitude and beauty. The miners remark with astonishment, that this water dissolves not an atom of salt, thrown into it, whether in a lump, or in powder, as one of their streams of fresh water does. No doubt, but but it is already saturated; and indeed before the scarcity of wood was so great as it is at present, this water was evaporated to procure the salt it contained.

The House of Austria was too jealous of its property in these mines to suffer their extent to be known, or any plans of them to be taken. It is, however, suspected that they connect with those of Bochnia, distant about five miles eastward, where salt of the same kind is procured: and it was formerly the custom in the mines of Wieliczka to dig salt in the direction of Bochnia; and in the mines of Bochnia to dig in the direction Wieliczka.

The manner of obtaining the salt is thus: the master miner marks the dimensions of a block of salt; usually eight feet in length, four in depth, and two feet in thickness. The miners then make a number of holes, on one side, three inches deep, and about six inches asunder; they next make a kind of groove half an inch deep, connecting these holes, and place iron quoins in each of the holes, which they strike gently with mallets. As these quoins penetrate deeper into the rock, the echo of the blows they receive resounds throughout the mine, and has a pleasing effect on the ear; when the block is ready to part, a crack appears following the course of the holes; a workman then thrusts in a wooden pole, and working it about, the block is heard to break off from its native bed. The greatest pleasure given by the miners to visitors is, to break off these masses whole: each man procures four blocks daily.

Chrystals of salt are found, occasionally, sometimes in small layers. These are carried to the Secretary's office, where four clerks are constantly employed: and where, as in the chapels at first described, all the furniture, tables, book-case, seats &c. are of salt. These chrystals are formed into various devices, as crucifixes, chairs, coffee-cups, cannons mounted, watches, salt-cellars, &c. which are usually bought by visitors at no great price.

This mine has been worked to the depth of 65 or 70 fathom: it is thought the salt does not lie deeper. Some other salt mines are deeper: that of Torbax in Transilvania is 56 fathoms: Vizakna is 66 fathoms: Kolos 46: Izek 47: an old mine of Deka is 72: that at Ishler, on being bored gave salt at 64 *stadels* (260 feet) below the lowest story then worked.

Near the salt mines belonging to the Emperor, in Upper Austria, are seventeen lakes of fresh water, forming together a considerable space; they swarm with fishes of the best kinds. Traces of similar waters are found near other mines. Friedwalzki reports, (Mineralogia Daciæ, p. 169) that a great salt lake, near Parai in Transilvania, having broken its natural banks, poured its waters into the river Kutulloë, where it destroyed the fish, and deprived the stream of all its good qualities.

How far these hints may contribute to eludicate the questions stated in your article, is submitted, Mr. Editor, to the consideration of your ingenious readers.

SHARKS.

The following relation of a surprising circumstance was handed to me by one of the officers of his majesty's ship Dædalus, on board of which ship it happened, whilst laying at Samana, St. Domingo:

"Several sharks were seen swimming about the ship early on the forenoon of the 20th November, 1808, waiting their prey. A hook and bait were put overboard, which one of them immediately seized with voraciousness; its attempts to escape were frustrated by a rope being passed over its fins, with which it was hoisted on board, by no less a number of men than twenty: in its maw was found a calf that had been hove overboard a few hours previously to its being caught: its length from the snout to the extremity of the tail was ten feet, and the circumference of the body proportionate; the jaws, when extended, passed over the body of the stoutest man in the ship. Three others were successively caught, of equal size with the first; in the last of which was found sixty-two young ones, a turkey, and a live hawk's-bill-turtle, measuring two feet six inches in length, and one foot nine inches in breadth: it swam about immediately after its release, in a tub of water, apparently not the least injured by its singular confinement.

An instance of so extraordinary a nature deserves to be recorded; and it may be said without deviating from the truth, that with one hook, sixty three sharks were caught at one time, and all alive.

A Correspondent.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.

The FOURTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the Students in this Institution, took place in the New College at Haileybury, near Hertford, Dec. 21, before the College Committee, and several other members of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company, together with the masters and officers attached to the establishment.

After the usual forms, the business of the day commenced by Mr. Paul Marriot Wynch reading an essay in English, of his own composition, "on Patriotism," very highly creditable to his talents; and displaying a knowledge of history, both ancient and modern, far beyond what might have been expected from so youthful a candidate for fame.

Many students, in succession, gave specimens of their acquirements in the Persian, Sanscrit, Hindoostanee, and Bengallee languages, by reading and construing various passages from different authors, in each, as well as displaying specimens of writing therein: thus affording the best proof of the utility of the institution, by the speedy progress of so many young men in these branches of learning, which are most essential to advance our interests in India, although hitherto little known and practised in this country.

A display of equal talent and proficiency in classical learning, mathematics and natural philosophy; history, law and political economy; theology, French and drawing, took place; which evinced, that eminence in acquirements was by no means confined to oriental learning, or to any other particular branch of study: but that opportunities were afforded, and inducements held out, as the following list of prizes, which were distributed on the occasion by the Chairman, will shew, viz.

To Mr. Robert Anderson, *the Certificate of superior Merit*, for his proficiency in Sanscrit. He having before received the Gold Medal for his acquirements in that particular branch of learning was precluded, under the college regulations, from again receiving a similar mark of honour on the same account.

The Gold Medals—To the same gentleman, for history and political economy, for classics, and for mathematics: also, the 1st prize for theology and for law.

To Mr. John Fendall, for Persian and Sanscrit.

To Mr. Andrew Anderson, for law and mathematics.

To Mr. Paul Marriot Wynch, for English composition.

Prizes of Books—To Mr. Henry Chastenay, the 1st prize for mathematics, classics, and Bengallee, among the juniors.

To Mr. Charles Norris, the 2d prize for composition, theology, and classics, among the juniors.

To Mr. John Young, the 1st prize for classics, history, and political economy.

To Mr. Richard Clive, the 1st prize for Persian among the juniors, and ditto for Hindoostanee.

To Mr. Henry Lacon, the 1st Sanscrit prize.

To Mr. Montague Ainslie, the Hindoostanee prize.

To Mr. Charles M'Sween, the 2d prize for political economy and history.

To Mr. John Macleod, the 2d mathematical prize among the juniors.

To Mr. Wm. Fleete Larking, the mathematical prize.

To Mr. Joshua Carter, the 1st Bengallee prize.

To Mr. Alex. Dick Lindsay, the 2d Persian prize.

To Mr. William Wilkins, the 1st Persian prize.

To Mr. John Bryan Pybus, the 2d prize for law.

To Mr. James Charters Dick, the 2d Hindoostanee prize.

To Mr. Charles C. Hyde, the 3d mathematical prize among the juniors.

Besides the above-mentioned, to whom prizes have been presented, honourable mention was made of several other students, whom, there is no doubt, will not rest satisfied until they have earned some more substantial mark of approbation than mere compliment.

When this ceremony had concluded, the Chairman (CHARLES GRANT, Esq.) addressed the students, in a concise and appropriate speech; signifying the pleasure the Committee and Directors had received from that day's exhibition, and describing the advantages which would result to the Company as well as to the individuals who had distinguished themselves, not only by the qualifications which they possessed, but by confirmed habits of application and exertion. He descanted in warm terms on the fair hopes with which young men, who had followed this rational and manly course, entered the service, and the foundation of good character, and comfort to their friends, which they had already laid; from which he took occasion to contrast the unhappy situation of those (alluding to the cases of some students, who had recently been expelled the college for gross misbehaviour) who had destroyed their own prospects and the hopes of their friends, as well as frustrated the design of the Court of Directors, whose object in the institution was no other, than to provide the means by which those destined for the employ of the Company should at once be fitted for that employ, and for acting a useful and honourable part in society.

The chairman concluded by earnestly exhorting the students to persevere in the laudable course, which had that day been exemplified by so many, and in which the interest of all was so obviously concerned.

Before we conclude this article, a short account of the East-India college, both as to its structure and the purpose to which it is applied, (it has been inhabited only since the autumn,) may not be unacceptable to our readers.

It is a very handsome and neat structure, composed entirely on the Grecian model, after designs by Mr. Wm. Wilkins, jun. M. A. of Caius college, Cambridge [by whom Downing college, at that place, was designed, and under whose superintendance it is now erecting].

The East-India college consists of four sides, forming a quadrangle, the center of which forms a well-proportioned square.

The principal front is of free-stone, and faces the east, commanding a distant view of the high north road, from which it has a very beautiful appearance. In this front are contained the chapel, dining-hall, and library; the kitchen and offices composing one wing, and the Principal's apartments the other. The other three sides contain separate apartments for 120 students, having a recess for a bed and a book closet in each, so that every student has a commodious apartment to himself. The center and wings of these three sides of the quadrangle also contain houses for the professors, and several lecture-rooms. besides the various offices necessary for the college servants, &c. The grounds belonging to the college are now laying out, agreeably to a plan of Mr. Repton, and will, when completed, be together with the building, a great improvement to that part of the county, and, indeed, a national ornament, in whatever light it be considered, whether as a building simply, or with reference to the purpose to which it is appropriated, while to the East-India Company it will be a lasting memorial of their zeal in the cause of literature and science, as well as the source of benefit and advantage at home and in India.

We must not omit to add, to the honour and credit of the architect, Mr. Wilkins, that this elegant structure was raised and completed in three years by contract; and although the terms of that contract were full £20,000 *below* any other tender delivered in on the same account, yet Mr. Wilkins has finished the building in the most complete and perfect state, without any advance upon, or addition to, his original terms.

As all our readers may not be acquainted with the nature of this institution, we shall just add, that it is designed for giving a suitable education to young gentlemen, intended for the appointment of writers in the East-India Company's service, in India. Of the nature of the studies pursued in it, a knowledge may be formed from a perusal of our preceding account of the examination of the students there.

The patronage of nominating students to the college is vested in the Directors of the East-India Company, and a nomination thereto is, in fact, a *virtual* appointment as a writer, which is confirmed upon a young man quitting the college; where in general he must reside at least two years, under a recommendation from the College Council, for good conduct, &c. to the Court of Directors.

The terms of admission are 100 guineas per annum. The students wear an academical habit, and are subject to college discipline and restrictions.

ARMENIAN HISTORIANS.

[Concluded from page 745.]

Armenia has not advanced in the sciences with gigantic steps, but her progress has always been superior to the spirit of the times, and to her political situation. She ever possessed the difficult art of uniting modesty with science. None of her writers have foolishly pretended to distinguish themselves by dangerous opinions. Their sole ambition has been to enlighten the minds, form the hearts, and increase the happiness of mankind. Neither political convulsions, nor the barbarism of ages, nor a long suite of overwhelming misfortunes, have alienated the Armenians from their attachment to science, to commerce, and to the arts. The Abbé Villeroi, who was deeply versed in Armenian literature, said, eighty years ago: "The Armenian MSS. present to us a new literary world, whose treasures have never been revealed; and if there be a learned nation in the east, worthy of being known, it is the Armenian nation."

Barpezi wrote a history of events between the year 388 and 485. He is very exact, and enters fully into details: his style is mild and elegant. A superb edition of his work was published in one vol. 8vo. in 1793, by the Armenian convent at Venice. The library at Paris has a MS. copy written by the Monks of that convent.

Arzeruni wrote a history of Armenia down to the year 500; his style is mild and flowing. The work exists only in MS.

Mamigonian, Bishop in the sixth century, wrote a history from the commencement of the third century down to 640. It was published at Constantinople in 1719, but in a very disfigured state. The imperial library at Paris possesses the original MSS. which justify this assertion. The style is ordinary and not chaste.

Mesrob Eres, in the tenth century, wrote the life of Nerses the Great, who was Patriarch of Armenia in the fourth century. It was printed at Madras in 1775, at the Armenian press. There are two MS. copies at Paris.

Asolig wrote a history of Armenia down to the year 1000. He is very exact in his recital of facts, dates, and details; his style is flowing and agreeable.

Lasdiverdzi wrote a history from 989 to 1071. It is written with great spirit. The author considers rather the unhappy consequences, than the events themselves. He is so pathetic, that the reader is as much excited by the tragical scenes he depicts, as if he had witnessed them. The work is in MS.

Ghirages compiled a history from the beginning of the third century down to 1360, and has entered into many particulars respecting the last expeditions of the Tatars. His style is diffuse, and the facts are not methodically classed; however his work, which has not been printed, contains many interesting particulars.

Urbel lived in the thirteenth century. He wrote on the irruption of the barbarous nations into Armenia; on the origin of the Georgians; and on other particulars. His style is pure. The work was printed at Madras, with that of Mesrob, in 1775.

Vahram, in the same century, wrote in verse, by order of Leo III. king of Armenia, a history of the Rupinian Dynasty, from its origin to 1280. It is in MS.

Hayton, prince and governor of the castle of Goregas in Cilicia, visited Pope Clement V. in 1305, and turned monk. At the request of the Pontiff he wrote, in French, a history of the Tatars and of the principal events which occurred in Syria, Palestine, and Armenia. It has since been translated into Armenian, Latin, and Italian.

Sempad, who lived at the end of the fourteenth century, has given a complete history of the Armenian kings, who have reigned in Cilicia. This work throws great light on the Crusades, and on the Tatars and Arabs. The style is simple and clear: it is in MS.

Mezopazi, a writer of the fifteenth century, treats of Tamerlane's expedition into Armenia, and other historical events, down to the year 1447. There is a MS. copy at Paris. His style is very imperfect.

Ohan-Arakel wrote a history of Armenia, of the wars with the Othmans and Persians, and generally of every thing that occurred in his time, to the year 1658. It is only a rapid description of the most remarkable events; the style is simple and flowing. It is in MS.

Arakel, by order of the Patriarch Philip, wrote a history of Armenia from 1601 to 1662. It is tolerably well written, and was printed at Amsterdam in 1669.

Eremia-Celeby, an author of the seventeenth century, wrote a life of Alexander, a history of the Othmans in verse and prose, an abridgment of the ancien and modern history of Armenia, and different geographical tracts on India, Persia, Armenia, and Asia minor. Messrs. Abro, Armenians, in Smyrna, are in possession of the originals.

James Nalian, who, in the seventeenth century, was raised to the dignity of Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, has published eight and twenty different works on various subjects. One in 4to. entitled the "Treasure of Observations," contains many interesting and very curious details relating to ancient history, geography, and to many objects of sacred and profane literature. He was one of the greatest men of his age, and among the most respectable pontiffs of the Armenian church. With great vivacity he united a profound judgment, an extraordinary penetration, an unalterable moderation and mildness, and a character unruffled by passing events. Amid national commotions and religious dissentions, he presided over his church with the most praise-worthy self-command; strictly fulfilled the arduous duties of his high post, and cultivated learning with surprising ardour. He long held a correspondence with Pope Clement XIII. His erudition and modesty gained him the esteem of the Grand Seignior, as well as of the first personages in Turkey and Europe. At an advanced age Nalian abdicated the patriarchate, and died two months after, universally lamented. Most of his writings have been published at Constantinople. They depict his character with great truth; it was full of candour, amenity, and grace. His style is clear and concise.

Ciamcian, a member of the Armenian convent in Venice, has published in three volumes 4to. a history of Armenia, from its origin to the year 1784. It is written with great method, and the chronology is admirable. He has only just indicated the political and military events, as all his attention was directed to the church and religion. Dogmas, canons, rites, councils, religious disputes, and martyrological descriptions occupy the major part of his pages. His chief object was to bring back his countrymen to the church of Rome. Thus he represents all the great men of Armenia as strongly attached to that church. Although he has endeavoured to conciliate both the catholic and schismatic sects, yet he has gained the suffrage of neither. His work was printed at the Armenian press in Venice. It is well written; the style is clear and simple, such as is most suitable to

history. There is a copy of it in the imperial library at Paris.

We close this account with the name of an author more generally known in Europe. *Moses* of *Chorene*, surnamed "the Grammarian," flourished in the fifth century. He learned the Greek language in Alexandria, and travelled through Palestine, Greece, and Italy. In his old age he compiled a history of Armenia to the year 440, collected from national records, the archives of Edessa, from a MS. in the library at Nineveh, from certain African documents and celebrated ancient historians. It contains interesting details not to be met with elsewhere. Moses unites two qualities apparently incompatible: always laconic and always eloquent, he says much in a few words; and leads his reader easily to divine what is to be understood. His inimitable eloquence consists in choice expressions, and certain original phrases peculiar to himself. However he is very superficial, and acknowledges that he has passed over many great events, and geographical and chronological facts. Some curious information may be collected from his disquisition on the language of Armenia.

Besides the editions of his work published in London by the Whistons, there are others edited by the Armenians in Amsterdam and Venice, but they are all mutilated or interpolated. Besides, an ignorance of the language and the difficulty of translating faithfully the author's ideas, have very much contributed to diminish the value of the work; and the labours of the Whistons, in this respect, have not been the most successful. Among numerous passages ignorantly translated, we select a single one, to prove that the criticisms on his work have been much too severe. Moses, speaking of Anusavan Prince of Armenia, made prisoner by Ninias Zamesos son of Semiramis, and carried to the capital of Assyria, says in the Armenian text—"Anusavan, after having patiently endured for a long time the revilings of Ninias, gave way to despair"—the Armenian word *dovaïdi*, importing "gave way to despair," has been taken for a proper name and written with a capital letter.

Moses's Geography of the then known world, is merely an extract from the Chorography of Papus of Alexandria. However it is the more valuable, as the original is lost.

Besides the works of the above-mentioned authors, the imperial library at Paris is in possession of sundry anonymous works on history and chronology; familiar letters written by different persons in various ages; and two kinds of works, one called *Monologues*, and the other *Select Discourses*. There are three volumes of the former, and six of the latter: they are very voluminous, and may be considered as a *moles indigesta* of discourses, homilies, lives of saints, and sacred, profane, historical, and chronological documents, which are full of interesting details: they might easily be arranged so as to constitute a faithful picture of the political state of Asia down to the advent of our blessed Lord.

Erratum, p. 744, for Gorgun read Goryun.

THE COALHEAVER IN HIS COACH:——OR THE PROGRESS FROM PENURY TO PLENTY, BY WAY OF THE PULPIT.

We have in the commercial world, many instances of persons who have walked up to London by the side of the waggon from a country town, with all their property contained in a handkerchief; and of such as have occupied the lowest ranks of life, rising to opulence, and filling the highest offices of the metropolis itself. The frequency of such events in a commercial country, deprives them of a part of their interest, because traffic is understood to issue in gain; and *a lucky hit*, or an extensive speculation, well-timed, may be alone sufficient to load with gold those pockets which formerly were empty. Usually, however, commerce requires capital; and to be provided with *the necessary*, in case of *a hard run*. Learning and liberal studies are not so strongly connected with gain, as is but too well known to those who adopt them, as means of support in life; yet still they require *a capital*, though of another description from that of the merchant; and the public man, whether writer or speaker, who has not *laid in a stock* to begin with, runs a chance of being bankrupt in a short time. Such is the course of fair trade; but even smugglers, we suppose, must have funds to begin with, and to support the expences of their outfit, &c.—Yet, there are modes of life, in which smugglers need no outfit, public writers and speakers need no learning, and by which the poorest of the poor may rise to opulence, and ride in a coach, the expences of which, even to the very assessed taxes, are paid for them. We shall not communicate to our readers the ways and means of obtaining this easy situation in life; and, indeed, they differ in different persons. Some succeed by political impudence and abuse; others, by theological impudence and abuse; others, by —— but, we are not prepared to meet the lawyers at the bar, or the faculty at the grave. Our intention is merely to bring our readers acquainted with an instance, in proof of the observations we have made. Buonaparte is famous as a foreign minion of Fortune, placed by her, in a frolic, at the head of an empire: yet he may truly think himself honoured by being compared with WILLIAM HUNTINGDON, S. S. placed by the same power, at the head of a sect. The latter of these eminent persons, was born in the Wild of Kent, amid

poverty and want; he was an errand-boy, a day-labourer, a cobler (afterwards a coal-heaver). He lived on barley, and fared hard: he removed to Thames Ditton, where he became father of a family, and took to teaching. Here he got his first "parsonic livery:" and from hence he removed to London, as to a more extensive scene of operations. In London he has gathered a number of followers. He is leader of a sect; and has many chapels, &c. in country towns, that look up to him as their head. His sentiments are *severe* to others, since only his own followers are in a state of grace; while they are said to be *lax* towards his flock, although in a state of disgrace. The peculiarities of his views of himself, cannot be more emphatically expressed than in his own language which we now adopt.

"Some few years before I was married, (says he) all my personal effects used to be carried in my hand, in one or two large handkerchiefs, but after marriage, for some few years, I used to carry all the goods that we had gotten, on my shoulders, in a large sack. But when we moved from Thames Ditton to London, we loaded two large carts with furniture and other necessaries, besides *a post-chaise well filled with children and cats.*—After coming to London

During the space of three years (says Mr. Huntington) I secretly wished in my soul that God would favor me with a chapel of my own, being sick of the errors that were perpetually broached by some one or other in Margaret Street chapel, where I then preached. But, though I so much desired this, yet I could not ask God for such a favor, thinking it was not to be brought about by one so very mean, low, and poor as myself. However, God sent a person, unknown to me, to look at a certain spot, who afterwards took me to look at it; but I trembled at the very thought of such an immense undertaking. Then God stirred up a wise man to offer to build a chapel, and to manage the whole work without fee or reward.—God drew the pattern on his imagination while he was hearing me preach a sermon. I then took the ground; this person executed the plan; and the chapel sprung up like a mushroom.

I will now inform my reader of the kind providence of my God at the time of building the chapel, which I named Providence Chapel; and also mention a few free-will offerings which the people brought.

They first offered about *eleven pounds*, and laid it on the foundation at the beginning of the building. A good gentleman, with whom I had but little acquaintance, and of whom I bought a load of timber, sent it in with a bill and receipt in full, as a present to the Chapel of Providence.—Another good man came with tears in his eyes and blessed me, and desired to paint my pulpit, desk, &c. as a present to the chapel.—Another person gave half a dozen chairs for the vestry; and my friends Mr. and Mrs. Lyons furnished me with a tea-chest well stored, and a set of china.—My good friends Mr. and Mrs. Smith furnished me with a very handsome bed, bedstead, and all its furniture and necessaries, that I might not be under the necessity of walking home in the cold winter nights.—A daughter of mine in the faith gave me a looking-glass for my chapel study.—Another friend gave me my pulpit cushion, and a book-case for my study.—Another gave me a book-case for the vestry.—And my good friend Mr. E. seemed to level all his displeasure at the devil; for he was in hopes I should be enabled, through the gracious arm of the Lord, to cut *Rahab* in pieces; therefore he furnished me with a sword of the Spirit—a new bible, with morocco binding and silver clasps.

I never went to one person to borrow money for the building who denied me. God so opened their hearts, that I was amazed at his providence, and their kindness towards me.

The congregation began greatly to increase, and the heat of the place in times of service began to be almost unbearable; it was of course thought necessary to enlarge the chapel.

And to this my friends agreed; namely, to raise the chapel one story higher, and to carry a flight of galleries all round it.

They were as generous to me with their pockets as I am to them with a springing cruse in the pulpit, and we found *begging* to be a delightful employ. Besides, God kept us so happy in visiting the brethren, that we sowed many spiritual things while we reaped carnal; so that they were as glad to see us, as we were to see them; and after a few of these trading tours we came to a conclusion of the business; and when we sat down under the hedge, and had put the money into our hats, and had counted it up, we found it to amount to the total sum of SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS; *so mightily grew the word of God and prevailed*, not only over books of curious arts, but over the root of all evil.

....

Some years before (he observes, speaking of preaching to collect money) I toiled up and down this way, preaching collections for one minister or other. *Every where, and in all things, I am instructed*, says Paul; and so am I: for the vicar's bargain for his curate, and the board-men leaving off when money failed, brought me to a determination not to labour for nothing; especially, having been informed that some called ministers have been sitting at home,

while I have been preaching for them, who have ridiculed me after I had begged money: and well they might; for who but a fool, when God has used a shepherd to collect a flock together, would lead that flock from post to pillar, on purpose to shear them, and give the wool to men whom I know not whence they be? *Bless my God, these boardmen have taught me better things; I keep my flock at home, and shear them for my own profit*; and sure none can have so much right to the wool as those who labour day and night to feed the sheep; and I have vanity enough to think that they had rather the profits of the fleece fell to my share than to any other. Many journies of one hundred, two hundred, or three hundred miles, which have cost ten, twenty, or thirty pounds a journey, have I travelled, and at the same time paid one pound five shillings per week for a supply at home in my absence; but I confine my labours now, not to every place where I am invited, but where I am well known, and where there are poor hungry souls to feed; to these my mouth is open, and to me their heart is.

.....

I had got one old cart-horse (says W. H.), that I had bought with the rest of the stock on the farm, and I wanted two more, but money run short; and I determined also to have a large tilted cart to take my family to chapel, and the man should drive it on the Sunday, and on lecture nights, and I would ride my little horse. This was the most eligible plan that I could adopt; and on this I determined as soon as God should send money to procure them. I came to this conclusion on a Friday, and on the next day, toward evening, came two or three friends from town to see me. I wondered not a little at their coming, as they know that on a Saturday I never like to see any body; and therefore I conceived that they must be come with some heavy tidings; some friend was dead, or something bad had happened. But they came to inform me that some friends had agreed among themselves and *bought me a coach and a pair of horses*, which they intended to make me a present of. I informed them that the assessed taxes ran so high that I could not be able to keep it. But they stopped my mouth by informing me, that the *money for paying the taxes* for the coach and horses *was subscribed also*; so that nothing lay upon me but the keep of the horses. Thus, instead of being at the expense of a tilted cart, God sent me a coach without cost, and two horses without my purchasing them; and which, with my other old horse, would do the work of the farm, as well as the work of the coach; and my bailiff informed me that he could drive it, having formerly drove one. Thus was I set up. But at this time the pocket was bare, and many things were wanting, both in the house and on the farm, and a place to fit up for my bailiff and dairy woman to live in. And it was but a few days afterwards before a gentleman out of the country called upon me; and, being up in my study with me, he said, 'My friend, I often told you that you would keep your coach before you died, and I always promised that whenever you had a coach, I would give you a pair of horses, and I will not be worse than my word. I have enquired of father Green, and he tells me that the horses cost *forty-five pounds*; and there is the money.' In a day or two after, the coach, horses, and harness, came. And, having now a little money, I wrote to a friend in the country to send me twelve ewes, and a male with them; and they sent me twelve excellent ones, and the male with them, but would not be paid for them; they were a present to the farm. *Whose is wise, and will observe these things, even they shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord*: Psalm cvii. 43.

"When my coach came home, and my family had been once or twice to chapel in it, and the report of it was gone abroad, it was truly laughable to see the sorrow, the hard labour, and sore travail that fell upon some poor souls on the account of it. Their "envy almost slew the silly ones."

At the chapel door also we were not a little troubled with this sort of well-wishers; sometimes twenty or more, about the coal-heaver's state coach, to examine matters, and look into things. And this continued, more or less, for near two years.

The initials of my name, W. H., together with the initials of my state, S. S. were put upon every pannel of the coach, upon the ends of the harness, and upon the very winkers of the bridles.

Mr. Huntingdon—said to have been called Hunt, formerly—sometime ago married Lady Saunderson, relict of the late Sir James Saunderson, sometime Lord Mayor of London (the daughter of Alderman Skinner), which lady now graces his coach, his chapel, and his farm.

THE POZEN GHOST.

"The history of Apparitions and Phantoms (says Laharpe, in reciting those mentioned by Pliny) are always amusing, even to persons in whom they excite a degree of fear." It is under this impression that we have translated, for the amusement of our readers, the following letter addressed to the Editor of the Journal at Berlin, called the *Freymeuthy*.

We are also of opinion, that by attention to what kind of stories are popular, some gues

may be formed of the disposition of the public. The Continent has been lately so familiarized with horrors, that whatever it is thought may possibly divert its attention, must be of a powerful and decisive character. No insipid and feeble narration stands any chance of being favourably received. The following history certainly has that object in view; it is, therefore, entitled to our attention as a curiosity, if as nothing more.

About four years ago, a man of learning (we believe also a divine) published a history of the appearances of his own wife to him, after her death; with learned dissertations in proof of the possibility of such appearances. Several pamphlets *pro* and *con* were published on the occasion. We have not lately heard any thing further on that subject; but we find, that the good lady who was the subject of it being forgotten, here is another to take her place.

"I never did give the least degree of credit to apparitions; but, I must confess, that the occurrence which has taken place (I may say almost under my own eyes) at the hamlet of Murowanna Gossina, about two miles from and in the jurisdiction of Pozen, has completely staggered my former resolutions on these adventures.

"About six weeks ago, Mlle. de M....., a young lady, the daughter of a nobleman who resides in the neighbourhood above-named, met with a violent fall, from which the most serious consequences were apprehended. The young lady was about 17 years of age, possessing the most seductive charms, and, above all, celebrated for her angelic piety. Every solicitation was made use of to persuade her to call in a surgeon to her assistance; but all proved vain, and she thus fell a victim to her extreme modesty and delicacy. A few days had elapsed after her interment, when a report was spread about the hamlet, that her shade had appeared to several of the inhabitants; Messieurs de M ..... and some other young gentlemen, all of them well educated, and among whom was a young gentleman who had but just returned from the university of Gottingen, used every effort to contradict this absurd report; but it was every day repeated with so much obstinacy, accompanied with such particular and singular circumstances, that the whole family of de M..... made up their mind to quit their seat, neither could any of the domestics be prevailed on to continue there. It was generally reported that every night in the week (but especially on the Saturday night), the most wonderful things happened at the mansion-house; that the deceased was seen there, always dressed in a different manner, and in the newest fashion.

"A young officer, passing one evening between the hours of ten and eleven along the garden of the mansion-house, perceived, at a small distance before him, a lady, elegantly formed, dressed in white: he quickened his pace to overtake her, and conceiving he had met with some adventure for gallantry, he ventured to seize her by the arm; but what was his terror, when he felt nothing but the cold arm and hand of a skeleton, and saw nothing but a pair of dim eyes, stern, and fixed, while a sepulchral voice uttered, "Should one word of this meeting escape your lips, death is your portion." The phantom vanished, and the officer fell motionless to the ground. Being found in this state by some passengers, he was the next day conveyed to Surgeon Hahn, who, notwithstanding every possible attention, gives little hopes of his recovery.

"A short time after the above adventure, a farmer, very well known in the neighbourhood, passing at the close of the evening in a path which was separated from the gardens simply by a thin wooden railing, fancied he perceived *two coffins* walking by the side of each other, in one of the principal walks of the garden; notwithstanding his fears, he ventured nearer the railing, and made a full stand, while the coffins passed on at the distance of about three feet from him: much alarmed, yet conceiving that it might be but an illusion, he ventured to pick up a stone and threw at them; when he plainly heard the sound of the stroke, and the stone rebounded back towards him: on this he felt a cold shivering run through all his veins, and with some difficulty tottered on towards his dwelling; fully persuaded that the two moving coffins were no others but those of Mlle. de M..... and her father, who had died a few months before her.

"Among the oldest domestics belonging to the residence, there was an old game-keeper, of approved courage, and for whom the deceased young lady had always evinced a great deal of goodnature and partiality. This man expressed a most earnest desire to meet the pretended phantom, being convinced he should be able to detect the imposture. Having strolled many evenings about the grounds, he at length one evening perceived her at the entrance gate: "Good evening, young lady," said he, in a bold voice, and immediately walked up to the apparition; the latter inclined her head slowly, and also advanced: the light of the moon affording him a full view of the form of the spectre, the game-keeper perfectly recognized his young mistress; she was enveloped in her shroud; her countenance disclosed a profound grief; she first raised her hands, then placed them on her heart, and then reclined her head on her bosom. The game-keeper attempted to address her again, but his words expired on his lips: the spectre then approached nearer to

him, when he fancied that he inhaled a death-like scent; she then placed her left hand on his, when he gave a horrible shriek, and all vanished.

"In the front of the mansion-house, at a small distance, is a brewery. Seven men, who were at work there, perceived in the midst of a pitch dark night, a very brilliant light at every window belonging to the mansion-house, which they well knew had been entirely deserted for near three months; they observed a person approaching the casement, in the chamber wherein it was said the young Lady de M..... had died; and who afterwards opened it, as if to look out: the great brilliancy of the lights enabled them easily to distinguish that the person was clad in black crape, studded with silver spangles; and from her neck was suspended a small funeral cross. Her eyes, far from appearing dull, sparkled with a supernatural lustre, and her whole deportment was altogether imposing. Curiosity prompted the seven brewers to walk towards the castle, when suddenly the lights disappeared, and the greatest darkness reigned all around them.

"So many different reports made such impression on the family of de M..... that they consented to have the tomb of the young lady opened; when it was found that the left leg was rather raised, and the right arm placed upon her head; and it has been further asserted, that the tomb had been opened a second time, when the body was found altogether in a different attitude.

"I was told that Mlle. de M..... had made a will in favour of the church; but that her family had strongly opposed the carrying of it into execution.

"I expect in a few weeks to return from my journey by the way of Pozen, when perhaps I shall learn some more particulars respecting this strange adventure."

.....

The Editor of the *Freumuthy*, in a note begs his correspondent not to forget this subject; and we, on our part, shall be careful to give our readers the sequel of this grand and terrific tale, if it come to our knowledge. —In the mean while, we must intreat our ingenious writers of novels for the terrific edification of the grown gentlemen and ladies of the United Kingdom, by whom this *well-authenticated* history will doubtless be adopted, to steer clear of errors in chronology. We advise them not to place a young lady's death "about *six weeks ago*" in a house which had been "*entirely deserted for three months*:" unless they have reason to believe that this incident will be particularly delightful among their readers in our sister island. The peculiar study of the *newest fashion* in this young lady's attire, is a pleasing trait of truly polite condescension to the lighter studies of her mortal sisters: we may add, that *a robe of black crape studded with silver stars*, is given as a mourning dress by Mr. Hope in his late elegant publication on the Fashions of Greece; and we assure ourselves, that in this instance we discern a spectre of classical research, as well as of taste. We are sorry that the seven sages who quitted their vats and coolers to study necrological illuminations, had not a full view of the company at this splendid assembly; for certainly nothing but "a crowd of beauty and fashion," could require a multiplicity of lights in *every window* of an extensive mansion. This deficiency is an irreparable loss to the world —— of writers! — We cannot, however, unreservedly approve of the introduction of *walking coffins!* for unless these were *ghosts of coffins*, we know not by what power their aerial inhabitants could propel them; and if they were ghosts of coffins, we know not by what power a stone thrown against them could rebound. Besides, we deem the throwing of stones, at any time, a mark of gross boorishness and ill manners:—and, in short, to bring the matter home to our fellow-labourers in works of imagination, we intreat them to suppress this particular; lest, after having been guilty of too many horrors to rest in their graves, they should find their coffins no protection: but should be saluted with a pelting of stones, on their attempt to shew themselves again in a world already glutted with their works and their company.—*Verbum sat*, &c.

OFFER OF ITALIAN SOLDIERS TO MAN THE ENGLISH FLEET.

During the time a British ship of war was lying at Messina, nothing was more common than for half disguised soldiers to come and offer themselves for sailors: so much so, that guards were placed for the purpose of preventing desertion, and it actually happened, that one, *fully accoutred*, having entered a boat, refused to go back to his post, though a corporal's guard came in much form to claim him; in the course of the exclamations and interrogatories put by the corporal, it appeared that the poor wretch had been enticed by the promise of eight dollars, which he had heard some of the seamen say would be given for volunteers. No sooner was this sum mentioned, than the countenance of the corporal and the whole guard underwent an instantaneous change. *Eight dollars!* he exclaimed, *and prize money to boot! Holy Virgin! Comrades, what can we better do?* And it is an absolute fact, that the party instantly piled their arms, and it was only by shoving the boat away from the wharf, that the officer was able to reach his ship without this extraordinary cargo.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA NORTH.

Profane Swearing punished.—We copy the following article from *The Argus* of Western America, a democratic paper printed at Frankfort (Kentucky) of October 21. The same paper adds, that both the persons presented are democratic lawyers.

"We of the grand Jury empannelled, &c. for the Circuit of Shelby, in the name and by the authority of the common-wealth of Kentucky, upon our oaths do present Isham Talbot, Esq. for prophane cursing on the 19th day of September, 1809, in the town of Shelbyville, before the door of Isaac Watkin's tavern, using the words—"God damn Mr. Jackson; the President ought to dismiss him, and to have him kicked from town to town, until he is kicked out of the country; God damn him."—Contrary, &c.

"We also present W. W. Cook, Esq. for profane cursing, on the, &c. in the town of Shelbyville, before the door of Isaac Watkin's tavern, using the words—"God damn Timothy Pickering—he ought to be hung."—Contrary to the Act of Assembly, &c. Extract, &c.——Att. *J. Craig*, Clerk."

AUSTRIA.

Mercantile Profits. Vienna, Nov. 17.—The demand for cotton is so considerable, that within a few days there have been several thousands of bales sold, the quality of which was bad enough. Commercial affairs have resumed great activity since Oct. 14. Those speculators who had bought largely of colonial commodities at Vienna, are now making great profits from them.

Public Distress: Paper Money.—Vienna, Dec. 2.—The value of houses in our city, which had risen greatly during late years, is now diminishing daily, from the great number of proprietors who are obliged to sell, because of the weight of the taxes laid on immoveable property. Country retreats in the neighbourhood of Vienna are lowering in value from the same cause. Public annuitants are much to be pitied: they are paid their stipends in paper money: which is now at the rate of 370 to 375 florins, in bank bills for 100 florins in cash. The quantity of paper money in Hungary is so great, that although that country has had an abundant harvest, the price of meat, &c. is very high.

The Emperor has declined all expences on occasion of his return to his capital.

Valuable Manuscripts reclaimed.—Vienna, Dec. 8. M. de Hammer, formerly agent of our government in Moldavia, has lately been sent to Paris, to claim the restitution of a great part of the Hebrew, Arabic and Persian MSS. taken *en masse* from our Imperial library, towards the end of last July. M. Denon had given assurances that such MSS. only should be kept, as were not to be found in the imperial library at Paris; and that the others should be returned to Vienna. M. de Hammer is well acquainted with Oriental literature: some of his works have been honourably noticed by the French institute; and hopes are in consequence entertained of the favourable issue of his negociation.

FRANCE.

FRENCH EXPOSÉ

Delivered by the Minister of the Interior (M. Montalivet) in the sitting of the Legislative Body, at Paris, Dec. 12, 1809.

This *Exposé* is introduced by a fulsome exordium (which we omit) and divided under the following heads.

Public Works.

The stay which his Majesty made in Paris after his return from Spain, has been distinguished by the care he took to regulate all the parts of the vast administration of his Empire. His orders gave a new activity to the immense labours which at no period of peace were undertaken in such numbers, or followed with such an ardour; *prisoners of war* from various nations, sent in by victory, *have completed the Saint-Quentin Canal.* (A) A stupendous tunnel extending two leagues, connects the rivers and the seas of the north of the Empire, with the rivers and the seas of the centre, and of the south.

Seven thousand workmen have been employed on the Canal of the North, (B) and have completed nearly eight leagues of this new line, which is to convey the united streams of the Rhine and the Maese to Antwerp, passing all the way through the present territories of France. This canal so important to commerce will not prove less beneficial to agriculture. *Landes* (dreary wastes) equal in superficies to several departments, will be inhabited and improved, and this peaceful conquest of industry will soon increase our riches and our prosperity.

Two millions of livres have been usefully employed in 1809, on the Canal Napoleon, (C) which will unite the Rhone and the Rhine. Marseilles, Cologne, and Antwerp, will appear as if watered by the same streams. This canal is to communicate with the Seine, by that of Burgundy, the works of which, abandoned by the ancient government, have been lately resumed with the greatest activity; already the navigation is open from Dole to Dijon, and *Pont de Pany*, between the Yonne and St. Flereutin.

Several useful locks, on the Seine, the Aube, and the Somme, have been completed in 1809; every where, plans to improve and to extend ancient lines of navigation, and to

form new ones, have been undertaken or followed with the greatest activity.

Considerable progress has been made in maritime works; those of Cherbourg present to the astonished beholder, an immense harbour hollowed out of the rock. (D) Its depth has been this year increased to thirty-eight feet below the level of spring tides. It is sheltered from the sea by a pier, the masterly execution of which corresponds with the boldness of the plan: facings of granite give to this harbour and to its quays, the most imposing stamp of grandeur and durability; the excavation will be carried sixteen feet deeper; and thus, six and twenty feet of water will be found in Cherbourg harbour, at the lowest tides.

The Sluice at Havre, (E) is nearly finished; from the middle of next campaign it will secure to vessels a constant entrance into the channel.

At Dunkirk (F) an octagon sluice, which is to drain valuable grounds, and secure an easy navigation, has been completed this year.

The bason of Antwerp (G) is excavated completely in its upper part, and the sea lock is already raised above its foundation. The harbour of Cette (H) has been deepened; it *has afforded a retreat* to ships of the line.

The port of Marseilles (I) offers an anchorage safer than it has ever been.

The roads of Mount Cenis of Simplon, those which cross in every direction the Alps, the Appennines, the Pyrennees, have been extended farther or perfected. High-ways equally beautiful and commodious, lead from Alexandria to Savona, from the banks of the Tanaro and of the Po, to the nearest shores of the Mediterranean. The grand drainings of Bourgoin (K), those of Cotentin (L), of Rochefort have already changed unproductive marshes into fertile lands; on seeing this result, the people bless government, and are astonished at having escaped the evils, however temporary, they were made to apprehend. (Probably contagious disorders.)

Works at Paris.

In its outlets, the bridges of Bezons, of Choisy, and Sevres have been just begun. That of Charenton has been re-established, and that of St. Cloud is repairing. In the town itself the beautiful bridge of Jena has been raised to the abutments of the arches, that of St. Michel has been cleared from all the houses by which it was encumbered; Napoleon-quay and that of the Louvres have been finished; that of Jena reaches beyond the Esplanade of the Invalids, the port of La Rapée is executing on a grand and beautiful scale.

Public granaries to preserve plenty have been established.

All dispositions are made for the construction of an immense Slaughter-house near the *Barrière* of Roche-chouard; the ground is levelled, the digging for the foundation is finished; a temporary but suitable building has been appropriated to the Exchange, till such time as the magnificent structure intended for it, can be finished; it is already above ground; the Temple of Glory occupies a great number of workmen; it will be worthy of its noble destination. (M) Four enormous pillars faced with a stone, equal in hardness and closeness of grain to the finest marble, await at the *barrier* of Neuilly the last layers which are to form the abutment of the triumphal-arch of *l'Etoile*.

The Austerlitz column is incrusted, to one half of its height, with bronzes which are to perpetuate the achievements of our warriors.

The arch of the Carousel which is finished unites taste and magnificence. The front of the building in which you hold your sittings is completing; the Louvre displays new beauties in the rapid progress of its restoration; the gallery which will complete its junction with the Thuileries astonishes by its rapid progress even the inhabitants of this city. Already Paris enjoys part of the waters which will be brought to it by the Ourcq canal; the bason of La Villette, the Fountain des Innocents are for the capital establishments equally beautiful and useful.

Benevolent Institutions.

The Emperor has, up to the present time, ordered the establishment of *forty-two* asylums for mendicity; he has given the funds necessary for their support. Thus will be gradually healed one of the most unsightly wounds of civilized governments; thus public morals and industry will be benefitted by a labour which shall be the means of snatching from misery and depravity, so many unfortunate beings apparently past all hopes of ever being reclaimed and happy. Several of these establishments have been completely organized.

His Majesty has showered immense benefactions on those of his subjects who had experienced heavy calamities. The banks of the Rhine had been laid waste by inundations; the inhabitants have received nearly a million, either as indemnity, or for repairs and preventive improvements. The countries which have suffered from hail, those which have been visited by destructive fires, have obtained assistance. A tender and paternal care had intended supplies of bark for a great number of cities, and they have been regularly forwarded. Depots of vaccine have lately been established.

Public Instruction.

The Imperial University has entered on its functions; it has collected information on all the establishments for education in the Em-

pire; academies are forming, faculties are establishing, Lyceums continue to furnish numerous pupils to the polytechnic school and to that of St. Cyr. (N) The former is always a nursery for scholars remarkable for their acquirements, and their exemplary conduct; St. Cyr incessantly receives and sends forth a robust youth equally well trained, brave and loyal; on their arrival in the camps, they prove worthy to enter into the ranks of approved and tried warriors.

Sciences, Literature and Arts.

Every species of encouragement is given to sciences, to literature, and to arts; honours, rewards, useful employment, are given to distinguished artists, nothing in short is neglected. The decree of the 24 Fructidor, XIIth year, was considered by the Emperor as expressing only a general idea. This idea has just now been thoroughly illustrated by a last decree which increases the number of prizes. New examinations, new judgements are now necessary.

The Museum of natural history has been increased; that of arts has received new riches, by the acquisition of the master-pieces of the Borghese Gallery.

Agriculture.

The propagation of fine-woolled sheep has made new progress, owing in great measure to the importation of Spanish and German flocks.

Twenty thousand choice mares have been presented to the twelve hundred stallions which are already collected in our studs and in our depots. Premiums have been distributed to the owners of the finest foals.

The culture of cotton in our Southern provinces has, as yet, afforded nothing but hopes; these have not been destroyed by the extraordinary temperature of 1808 and 1809; and that is a great point gained.

Attempts have been made to naturalize Indigo.

France produces corn and wine much above what the country can consume; this, in regard to prime wines, had been acknowledged long ago; but it had always been considered as an established truth, that we depended on foreign countries for supplies of grain. (O) How valuable then must be to us the experiment we are now making!

Some parts of the country suffer, it is true, *from the impossibility of selling their corn:* this is a momentary evil; but what a source of security for the future! Scarcity was mostly owing to opinion; nothing was wanting but to rectify it; and France, secure henceforth of producing corn above her consumption, can no longer apprehend scarcity.

The present circumstances have however excited all the Emperor's most anxious cares; the exportation of corn is allowed through a great many points of our frontiers and of our coasts, provided however that the prices in neighbouring markets do not exceed a fixed and certain rate.

Manufactures and Industry.

Industry increases by labour, the value of raw materials, and that often in proportions, which may be termed infinite. It has constantly engaged the thonghts of government; but in this, authority cannot act directly; it can only give encouragement, and study modifications in custom-house duties both on foreign and on home produces, and this has been done. Government has besides cherished with additional care the school for arts and trades at Chalons, (P) whose beneficial influence continues to be felt.

Mines.

Mines conceal riches which, but for industry, would remain for ever buried. A precise and perspicuous code of laws relating to mines will be completed during the present session.

Commerce.

The general object of commerce, is, to turn to the greatest advantage the products of agriculture and of industry; ours suffers undoubtedly from the extraordinary state of things which, forming as it were, two distinct masses, one of the European continent, and the other of the seas, and of those countries from which the ocean divides us, allows no communication between them. Nevertheless, home consumption, greatly increased since the lowest classes of the people have known a state of comfort to which they were strangers heretofore, and our intercourse with our neighbours, give a great activity to trade. Of barter, our intercourse with the United States of America is suspended; but as it is founded on mutual wants, it will be soon renewed. Lyons beholds the reviving prosperity of its manufactures, which receive orders from Germany, from Russia, and from the interior. Naples supplies cotton, which its soil produces daily in great abundance, and which lessens the quantity of distant importations.

Finances.

The connection of commerce with public credit, will naturally lead your attention to a phenomenon less striking at present, because it is renewed every year: (Q) I mean the punctuality in the public payments, without new taxes, without loans, without anticipations; and this during a war, for which in any other times the most extraordinary efforts would have appeared totally inadequate to the magnitude of such enterprizes. This is the wonderful result of simplicity and unity in the administration, of strict order and of accuracy in the calculations, in all which

details his Majesty himself has not disdained to enter.

The *Cadastre* is continued (R); it already serves to allot the land tax in several communes and districts, it will soon improve the general system of the land-tax, and establish a just proportion between the products and the contribution.

Home Administration, and Justice.

The home administration has followed in 1809 the same march as in the preceding years.

Religious Worship.

In its tender regard for conscience, government has not deviated from that line of conduct, it has at first adopted. Its principles on religion have been exemplified this year as the preceding ones.

It not only tolerates all forms of worship, but it encourages and honours them all.

Christian Religions, founded on the moral precepts of the gospel, are all useful to society.

The Lutherans of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, whose number exceeds 6,000, had no temple; from time immemorial they assisted at divine service in the Swedish chapel. Their church has been acknowledged; their clergy have been named by the Emperor, and they are maintained by the State.

A school for calvinistic theology has been established at Montauban.

As to that religion which is professed by the Emperor, by the imperial family and by a vast majority of the French people, it has been for government the object of most unremitting care. New seminaries have been formed; to every one of these establishments, foundations have been attached, in favour of youth intended for the holy orders; places of worship have been repaired; the number of chapels of ease has been increased. The public treasury by taking upon itself to remunerate the clergy has honorably freed them from their dependency on their parishes. Liberal assistance has been granted to curates and other clergymen, who through age or infirmities stood in need of it. Lastly, his Majesty has called several archbishops and bishops to a seat in the senate, and in the council of the university. He proposes to summon them to his privy council. His Majesty has had some differences with the sovereign of Rome, as a temporal sovereign. The Emperor, firm in his resolutions, has maintained the rights of his crowns and those of his people; he has done what was required by the grand political system which is working the regeneration of the west, but at the same time keeping clear from spiritual principles.

Every one knows the evils brought on religion by the temporal power of the Popes! To it, is solely owing, that one half of Europe has seceded from the Catholic Church.

There was but one way of guarding the church for ever from such an eminent danger, and of conciliating the interests of the state with those of religion. It was necessary that the successor of St. Peter should be a pastor like St. Peter; that exclusively taken up with the salvation of souls and spiritual interests, he should cease to be agitated by mundane ideas, by pretensions to sovereignty, and by discussions about the limits of provinces and territories.

It was then conferring a blessing on mankind thus to separate religion from what was foreign to it, and to reinstate it in its state of evangelical purity.

The Concordat which has re-established religion in France has been faithfully observed. The Emperor even went beyond his engagements, the Pope on his part should therefore have duly observed its condition.

Whenever no personal charges were brought against the archbishops and bishops named by the Emperor, he should immediately have given them the canonical institution; should this condition not be fulfilled, the Concordat would become void, and we should find ourselves in the same state of things as existed previous to the concordat between Francis I. and Leo X.: that state of things is founded on the pragmatick sanction of St. Louis, so much regretted by our churches, by the Paris faculty, and by the parliaments.

Incendiary writings and bulls dictated by ignorance, and by the most guilty dereliction of religious principles, have been disseminated in various parts of the empire. Every where those productions have been received with disgust and contempt. Facts speak too loud: thirty millions of Frenchmen, eighteen of Italians, and so many people on the banks of the Vistula, of the Elbe, and of the Rhine, bear witness to the care taken by the French government to protect the religion of our forefathers.

Kings are accountable to God only; and the Pope, according to the principles of Jesus Christ, must, like others, give unto Cæsar what belongeth to Cæsar. The temporal crown and the sceptre of worldly command, have not been put into his hands by him who ordered that he should be styled "*the servant of the servants of God*," and who incessantly recommends him charity and humility.

Ignorance favours fanaticism; to counteract which, his majesty has directed that the principles of the Paris faculty, and the Declaration of the Clergy, of 1682, shall be taught in every seminary; his intention has been to oppose the influence of a sound doctrine to that failing of man, which leads him to turn the most sacred things to the vilest interest.

His majesty has done much for religion; his intention is to do still more; and in pro-

portion as the thirty millions of ecclesiastic pensions become extinct, he intends proposing to apply the funds of the pensions so extinct to the benefit of the church. Divine right imposes but one obligation in regard to temporal matters; that is, that priests should live by the altar, and enjoy that consideration necessary to their holy functions.

War.

[The events of the war between Austria and France are so well known to our readers, that we shall somewhat abridge M. de Montalivet's Report: it contains in fact nothing new; and the style in which it is composed is no recommendation of it.]

The annual execution of the laws on conscription kept our legions complete without difficulty and without impediment; the emperor had defeated the Spanish armies, had entered Madrid, had placed his brother on the throne; by a sudden and skilful march he had entrapped the English troops, and pursuing them without allowing them time to breathe, had arrived on the frontiers of Gallicia, after taking from them a great number of prisoners, their hospitals, their baggage, their ammunition. He then obtained a knowledge of the treaty, by which the court of Vienna had engaged to supply the insurgent juntas with 100,000 muskets. He immediately suspended his triumphal march, left his armies in Spain, and thought that his presence alone would be sufficient to destroy his enemies.

He came to place himself at the head of his allies, and of his new levies.

The emperor of Austria, with an army of 500,000 men, the stupendous and prodigious effect of paper money; fancied he was marching to certain victory.

The emperor having left Paris the 13th of April, arrived on the 18th without guards, without equipage, without horses; his troops hastily collected from various parts of Germany, were astonished themselves at that unforeseen aggression, and at that cloud of enemies by whom they were surrounded on all sides.

Struck as it were by thunder, the Austrian army in 48 hours saw its fate decided. Of six corps which composed it, each upwards of 40,000 strong, five had already been defeated, reduced to half their number, and separated from each other. The remains of the four corps were driven to the Danube; the two others to the Inn, without pontons, magazines, or hospitals.

Meanwhile the 8th and 9th corps which formed the Austrian army of Italy, had surprised our troops, who were far from expecting such a treachery, had blockaded Palma-nova and Venice, and were on the 28th of April on the banks of the Adige.

The emperor did not hesitate in the choice of his plan; after having defeated the grand army of the Archduke Charles, and driven four of his corps to Bohemia, he anxiously followed the two corps which were falling back on the Inn: he marched to Saltzbourgh, to Lintz, to Upper-Austria, to Styria, in order to turn the Austrian army of Italy, to relieve his own and his Italian dominions, so dear to his heart.

One month had hardly elapsed since the unjust aggression of the Austrian army, when Vienna was bombarded, compelled to open its gates, and to bow to our victorious arms.

The Austrian army of Italy soon perceived that its flanks were uncovered, and soon felt the necessity of falling back. The Viceroy, conqueror on the Piava, on the Noric Alps, in Carniola, reached the confines of Styria, and formed his junction with the grand army. Soon after he defeated the enemy in the interior of Hungary. The battle of Raab was the celebration of the memorable anniversary of Marengo and of Friedland, which induced the emperor to write to his adopted son "*your victory is a grand-daughter of Marengo.*"

The remains of the different Austrian corps could not have rallied, had not a fortuitous event, the overflowing of the Danube, stopped the French army. The genius of war, the efforts of art, overcame these unforeseen obstacles. The warrior must, in the profession of arms, unite alternately the courage of the lion with the cunning and prudence of the fox.

At last, the battle of Wagram, followed by the armistice of Znaim, wrenched the arms from the hands of our enemies. Their only hope was now in the generosity of the conqueror, by them so often unrequited.

In the mean time, England always ill-informed, notwithstanding the immense sums she wastes on spies, seeing our armies employed in Germany, took for granted that our veteran bands had left Spain, and that the weakened French army could not withstand her efforts. Forty thousand men were disembarked in Portugal, joined the armed insurgents and fancied they would reach Madrid; disgrace was the only result of their enterprise; they met with armies where they expected to find divisions only.

Forty thousand men landed at the same time in Walcheren, and in fifteen days, without having begun the siege, and by means of a bombardment only, became masters of Flushing, which, it must be owned, was cowardly defended. His majesty has ordered a report to be made to him on the subject.

Meanwhile all the departments rose in arms; 150,000 men of national guards put

themselves into motion, while 25,000 troops drawn from the dépôts were collecting in Flanders, and while the gendarmerie furnished a corps of 8000 choice cavalry. The English general as a wise and prudent man would no longer expose his army in a country, and at the season of the year, when and where it was exposed to dangers more destructive than the plague; he returned to England. England has wasted considerable treasures; she has lost the flower of her army; she has revealed to her people those feelings which attach Frenchmen to the emperor's government; such are the only fruits of this mad enterprize. Among the departments of ancient France, those of *Pas-de Calais* and *du Nord*, and among the new ones that of the *Lys* have distinguished themselves. All would have done the same had they been in a similar situation. Some districts only of the department of *la Sarre* have manifested evil dispositions; instead of flying to the defence of the country, they broke into an insurrection. His majesty has directed that military commissions should be appointed to try those bad citizens. A counsellor of state has been sent to make inquiries. Those *communes* (parishes) and those individuals who have misbehaved, shall be deprived for five and twenty years of the rights of citizens, and liable to a double contribution. On their doors shall be written these words: *this is not a French commune.* On the other hand his majesty has ordered to be laid before him plans of monuments, to perpetuate at Arras, at Bruges, and at Lille, the testimony of his satisfaction.

Politics.

The Duchy of Warsaw has been enlarged with a part of Gallicia: it would have been easy for the emperor to unite to that state the whole of Gallicia; but he would not do any thing which might cause uneasiness to his ally the emperor of Russia. Nearly all Gallicia, of the first partition, has been left to Austria. His majesty never had in view the re-establishment of Poland. What he has done for new Galicia was dictated by honour, rather than by policy; he could not abandon to the vengeance of an implacable prince, a people who had evinced such a zeal for the cause of France.

The kings of Bavaria, of Westphalia, of Wurtemberg, and the other princes of the confederacy, will all obtain an increase of territory. It would, no doubt, have been easy for France to extend her limits beyond the Rhine; but that river is the invariable limit of the immediate possessions of her empire. The Hanse-Towns shall preserve their independence, they shall serve as means of war-reprisals in regard to England.

The peace with Sweden shall be immediately concluded.

Nothing shall be changed in the political relations of the confederation of the Rhine and of the Helvetic confederation.

For the first time since the Romans, the whole of Italy shall be subject to the same system. The re-union of the Roman states was necessary to attain this grand object. They intersect the Peninsula, from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, and history has proved the importance of an immediate communication between Upper Italy and the kingdom of Naples. Three centuries ago, when Charles VIII. was completing the conquest of that kingdom, the Pope, altering his mind suddenly, formed against him a formidable league. The king's retreat was cut off, and he could not return to France but by trampling on the confederates headed by the Pope, at Fornoua. But why should we seek for precedents in the history of Charles VIII., of Louis XII., and of Francis I. Have we not seen in our own days the Pope harbouring in his capital and in his ports the English, who from this asylum were agitating the kingdom of Naples and that of Italy; distributing money and daggers to the assassins who murdered our soldiers in the vallies of Calabria? The emperor required that the Pope should shut his ports against the English. Could it be believed that this demand was rejected by the Pope? He proposed to him to form a league offensive and defensive with the kingdom of Italy and that of Naples. The Pope rejected this proposal. No circumstance has occurred since the peace of Presburgh, in which the Court of Rome has failed to manifest its hatred against France. Whatever power becomes paramount in Italy, is immediately marked as her enemy. Accordingly, before the battle of Austerlitz, before that of Friedland, the emperor received from Rome briefs replete with acrimony. We next behold the Pope complaining of the principles of toleration, sanctioned by the Code Napoleon; we behold him protesting against the organic laws which govern the interior of the empire, and in which, under no pretence, he had a right to interfere; we behold him scattering fire-brands in our provinces; he was thus attempting to divide and to shake the great empire, and no doubt can remain as to what would have been his conduct had some important battle been lost. The Court of Rome has laid open her secret sentiments with too little reserve; she could not but acknowledge the services rendered by the emperor to religion; but this motive of gratitude, which ought to have been so powerful on the spiritual chief of the church, could not allay the hatred of the temporal sovereign.

Convinced of those truths, sanctioned by the history of all times, and by his own experience, the emperor had only the alter-

native of two courses; either to create a patriarch, and break off all communication between France, and an hostile power which sought the means of annoying her, or to destroy a temporal sovereignty, the sole source of the Court of Rome's hatred against France. The first course would have been attended with dangerous discussions and have alarmed some tender consciences; the emperor has rejected it; the second was only exercising the rights inherent to his imperial crown, and for which the emperor is accountable to no one; the emperor has adopted it; neither the Pope's nor any priests in the empire ought to have a temporal sovereignty. The emperor will never acknowledge the rights of the triple crown; he acknowledges only the spiritual mission given to the pastors of the church by Jesus Christ, and which St. Peter and the most pious of his successors have fulfilled with so much purity and holiness, to the great advantage of religion.

The kingdom of Naples has, during this year, acquired a fresh consistency. The king has taken a particular care to organize his dominions; he has re-established order in all the branches of administration; he has repressed banditti; and his people, from the highest to the lowest class, have manifested sentiments which are to their praise and to that of their sovereign. The clergy of Naples composed, like that of France, of enlightened men, have deserved the emperor's esteem. A single churchman, the Archbishop of Naples, has refused to take the oath his sovereign had a right to require. In vain did theologians strive to convince him; he has persisted in his error. His gross ignorance is a satire on those who raised him to such an eminent dignity.

Holland is, in fact, only a part of France. That country may be defined by saying that it is an alluvion of the Rhine, of the Maese, and of the Scheldt, that is to say of the great arteries of the empire. The nullity of her custom-houses, the inclinations of her factors, the disposition of its inhabitants, which tends incessantly to a fraudulent trade with England, every thing in short made it necessary to exclude her from the commerce of the Rhine, and of the Weser. Thus compressed between France and England, Holland is deprived both of the advantages which clash with our general system which she must relinquish, and of those she might enjoy; it is time that all this should be set in a proper and natural order. His majesty has also been pleased to secure, in the most authentic manner, the advantages arising from the Helvetic confederacy, by adding to his titles that of *Mediator of Switzerland.* This is hinting to the Swiss, in language sufficiently pointed, that happiness will be lost to them, the day they lay a hand on that palladium of their liberty. The bridge of Basil has given occasion to frequent violation of the Helvetic territory by the French troops; that bridge was necessary to them to cross the Rhine. His majesty has just ordered the construction of a standing bridge at Huningen.

The Illyrian provinces cover Italy, give her a direct communication with Dalmatia, procure us a point of immediate contact with the empire of Constantinople, which France, for so many reasons and ancient connections must wish to support and to protect.

Spain and Portugal are the seat of an infuriated revolution; the numerous agents of England stir and keep up the conflagration they have raised; the strength, the power, the calm moderation of the Emperor will restore to them peaceful days. Should Spain lose her colonies she will have no one to blame but herself. The Emperor will never oppose the independence of the continental nations of America; that independence is in the natural course of things; it is founded on justice, it agrees with the real interests of all powers. It was through France that the independence of the United States of North America was established; through France they have acquired several new provinces. France will be ever ready to protect her own work. Her power does not depend on monopoly; she has no interest militating against justice. Nothing of what can contribute to the happiness of America is contrary to the prosperity of France; our country will always have wealth enough, when she shall be treated on a footing of equality by every nation, and in all the markets of Europe. Whether the people of Mexico and Peru choose to be united with the metropolis, or wish to raise themselves to the height of noble independence, France will not oppose it, provided these people form no connection with England. France has no need of vexing her neighbours, or imposing on them tyrannic laws, in order to secure her prosperity and trade.

We have lost the colony of Martinique and that of Cayenne; they were both badly defended. The circumstances which occasioned their loss, form the subject of a strict enquiry. Not that this loss is of any weight in the general balance of affairs; *for,* AT A PEACE, *they will be restored to us in a state more flourishing than when they were wrested from us!!!*

NOTES.

Not to prolong our remarks on this ill-composed *Exposé* too far, nor to give too peremptory a denial to the reporter, as to the *present* state of the public works in France to which he directs attention, we shall offer in the form of notes, derived from French authority, a few hints on the state of some of these works about two years ago: with the

well-known occasions of those delays that occurred in their execution. They lead to these inferences: 1. that the working hands were so greatly diminished in France, that recourse was *obliged* to be had to the manual labours of the prisoners of war. But surely, these were surrounded by guards, and other constraints, the cost of which ought to be added to that of their labours. 2. That very few if any *capitalists* in France had directed their money to this species of adventure:—what reason is there to think that capitalists will purchase these canals now?—yet such only can purchase them. 3. That there is a want of machines for diminishing labour on these works; from what cause arising we cannot tell. 4. The minister mentions in his report only those undertakings which have succeeded; of those which have failed he says nothing. 5. He has omitted all mention of the *Marine:* for what was said, on this and other subjects, in the last *Exposé*, consult Panorama, Vol. V. p. 417. We respectfully intreat our readers to compare that article with the present.

(A) *Canal of St. Quentin.* This canal in 1806 had exhausted the sum of 4,000,000 francs, (about £170,000) it has *twenty-two* locks; the tunnel of Tronquin, was in a way for being finished; but the great tunnel *required more (diggers) workmen than the country could furnish: four thousand* troops were demanded; and barracks were built for their reception. The expences to render the canal navigable required nearly 4,000,000 more of francs; after which to finish it required 600,000 more. In all, about *five millions and a half* of francs: of which were provided only *half a million* of francs.

It is extremely dishonourable to France, that her public works should be finished by *prisoners of war*, because there were not native workmen enough. The fact is, that the men who should have been employed in these works, were led to the slaughter. How was the national industry excited or rewarded, when prisoners of war were employed? So contrary is insatiate ambition to public prosperity!

As this canal is one of those ordered to be sold, we should be glad to know for how much it is mortgaged? and what are its annual revenues? We only know that of five millions and a half of francs: at most *three millions* were expected, or hoped for from the imperial treasury.

(B) *Canal of the North.* This canal naturally divides itself into two distinct parts: 1. the junction of the Scheldt with the Meuse from Antwerp to Venloo. 2. The junction of the Meuse with the Rhine. All the preliminary operations were complete in 1806.

The seven thousand *workmen* mentioned in this article are also *prisoners of war*, we doubt not; but the reporter was ashamed to repeat this humiliating circumstance. In what time have they completed twenty-two miles of canal? and what has their sustenance, &c. cost, during that time?—What is the balance of profit between employing prisoners of war, and native troops?

(C) *Canal Napoleon:* multiplied obstacles and *the want of machines proper for emptying water* have prevented the sluice of Dol from advancing. The works have since been resumed. Those near Mulhausen and Huinguen, are executed under inspection, *because of the difficulty of finding contractors.* The difficulty of finding persons willing to undertake such works has been equally felt in the department of the Lower Rhine, and elsewhere.—In the workshops are daily expected *deserters condemned to public labours.*

The reporter speaks of this canal as only advanced. It seems then, that no contractor being willing to undertake it, the imperial treasury had expended two million of livres on it; what it may further require is not stated. In support of this remark, on the reluctance of contractors, we add the following:

Canal of Sedan. The contract for the works has been suspended owing to *the extreme difficulty of finding a person willing to undertake them.*

Isle Rousse. The labours in this port consist of a prolongation of the mole. *No contractor will undertake this work.* The scarcity of wood, and the difficulty of procuring pozzolano, present other obstacles to this undertaking.

As this is in the Mediterranean, we suppose the presence of an English fleet has its influence on the difficulty acknowledged.

(D) *Cherburgh.* The immense expences incurred in the works at this port, are strongly expressed by the almost proverbial use of them as a comparison in a following article, that of Genoa. It passes for certain, among nautical men, that the sea will fill up by deposition, whatever excavations are, or can be, made at Cherburgh. To what extent some other ports of France are filled up *since the revolution* only, some of the following articles shew.

It is, however, necessary to France, to overcome nature in this part of the channel if possible: for of *Dieppe* it is announced that "the project for constructing a dock in which merchant vessels might continue afloat, and which might afford shelter to a ship of 74 guns, which had suffered *by accident*, is relinquished as impracticable." Moreover,

(E) *Havre* depended wholly on sluices and other works, which had cost in 1806, above 1,300,000 livres. What it has since cost, we know not; but the minister reports it as only "nearly finished."

(F) *Dunkirk.* The re-establishment of

their *former* value, when times were good; the canal de la Comette, which was intended to drain off the waters of Moëres, was expected to be finished in the spring of the year 1807. The minister reports it as lately completed. Of the re-construction of the jetties, and other necessary works, he says nothing.

(G) *Antwerp.* The quays of this city have been repaired, as far as the funds admitted; says our authority. We doubt whether this port will speedily be in complete condition.

(H) *Port of Cette.* On soundings being taken in this port, it was found that to restore it to its original depth, it was necessary to dig away and remove 30,211,930 cubic feet of soil, sand, &c. besides many other extensive and indispensable repairs.

After this statement we may be allowed to doubt the correctness of the minister's assertion, if he means to say that this port has been deepened *so as* to afford a refuge to a ship of the line: this he does not say; but by a most pitiful subterfuge he falsifies under words of truth: 1. it has been deepened—this we believe, as to some parts. 2. It has afforded a retreat to a ship of the line:—not a *safe* retreat; she was aground; and the British thought her ruined. We shall see whether she ever quits Cette in good condition.

(I) *Marseilles.* From this port have already been removed by digging, 124,144 cubic yards of soil: 200,000 cubic yards remain to be removed. A new machine for this purpose was under trial, with a view to save expences.

That this port needed a safer anchorage, may justly be inferred from the above report. On the means by which this was obtained, the minister is silent. He is silent also on many other ports ordered to be enlarged, constructed anew, &c. We add as an instance the port of Genoa: intended to have been rendered "a second Toulon."

Genoa. It is demonstrated that the port of Genoa, cannot be converted into a naval establishment, the shore presents neither sufficient depth of water, nor extent. The efforts of art would be wasted on this undertaking. The port, properly so called, is exposed to every wind from the sea; and the winds from the Appenine mountains set into it in squalls: the waves are subject to a very dangerous recoiling swell: the interior is hardly of sufficient dimensions for merchant vessels. The outer road is still more exposed to the power of the wind. A mole might afford a partial security to men of war; but as it must be constructed in 30 to 33 yards depth of water, such a work would cost *as much as the pier at Cherburgh.* The mole for merchant vessels might be prolonged; at the expence of 600,000 francs.

(K) *Marsh of Bourgoin.* The draining of this marsh would restore to agriculture 20,000 acres of land overflowed by the waters from neighbouring hills. M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, has agreed with a company to accomplish this drainage; he cedes to them two-thirds of the marsh, and retains one-third.

We see no occasion for "blessing government" in this undertaking.

(L) *Marsh of Colentin.* This was expected to make, when drained, grass lands of the best quality. The expences were estimated at about 5,000,000 francs: but were diminished to 2,700,000. We fear whether this lesser sum was sufficient *to do the business thoroughly.*

(M) This is an unlucky paragraph: what can we think of the taste that could place first "an immense Slaughter-house," next a commercial "Exchange;" and then the "Temple of Glory?"

(N) By an error at the press not observed till too late, the institutions at St. Cyr, are referred to Germany instead of France in PANORAMA, Vol. VII. p. 564.

(O) This is completely false: it is well known, that bread-corn was always cheap in France, speaking generally; and that it was a question on which her ablest statesmen were divided, fifty years ago, at least; whether exportation should be allowed. We remember a design of M. Cochin, in which he represented the corn provinces of France as sinking to the very ground by being overloaded with sheaves of corn: Mercury, as the God of commerce, was assisting to raise them up, at the same time pointing with his caduceus to vessels waiting to be corn-laden, while France offered money by way of bounty, under sanction of the king, Louis XV.

N. B. The cheapness of bread in France, was the chief cause by which her manufactures were enabled to maintain their sales in foreign parts, in opposition to the Dutch and English.

Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 653. 740.

(P) Compare the article, p 970.

(Q) The plunder from foreign powers, denominated *Recettes Extérieures* should be deducted from all statements of the French finances, before "the connection of commerce with public credit," can be estimated. On the contrary, that piratical branch of revenue is annually included, for a great sum, and the French public is imposed on by this artifice.

(R) The *Cadastre,* according to the best account we are able to obtain of it, is a register of lands, with their valuation. Lands are divided into three or more descriptions: best, middling, and ordinary: to which may be added the unproductive, and those incapable of being made productive. They have all been surveyed and measured. Their valuation is fixed *not by their present value*—but by

or by what they *may* become after much labour. Not seldom have personal feelings an influence in the reports inserted in the record; one copy of which remains with the mayor of the district, another with the prefect, and a third is sent to the minister. According to this valuation the taxes *must* be paid; and paid for the whole property; though only a small part may be in cultivation. For this reason many persons are disposing *if possible* of their lands; and confining themselves to such portions of them as being within reach, they can cultivate at the smallest expense.

The extent of this article obliges us here to suspend our remarks: we are given to understand that the minister has been driven to the necessity of boasting in the *Moniteur*, of *works* of lath and plaster. We hardly dare venture to advise our friends to believe *it*; though we have our intelligence from inhabitants in the vicinage of the *works*.

For a proper comparison to the foregoing *Exposé*, compare an enumeration of the Public Acts of the British Parliament, PANORAMA, Vol. VI. p. 799, and see several of our NATIONAL and PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES lately inserted.

.....

Copy of the proposed Law for the Sale of the Public Canals, Dec. 15, 1809.

1. The government is authorised to sell the *twenty-one shares* and two thirds of a share belonging to the state, in the canal of the South.—Also, the canals of Orleans and of Loing, the canal of the Center; and that of St. Quentin.

2. The produce of the sale of those canals shall be paid into the *Caisse d'amortissement*, and employed to finish: 1. The Canal of Napoleon, which unites the Rhone with the Saone. 2. The Canal of Burgundy, which unites the Seine with the Saone. 3. The Grand Canal of the North, which unites the Scheldt with the Rhine.

The surplus of these monies shall be applied to improve the communication of the canal of Ourcq with the Meuse, the amelioration of the navigation of the Seine, of the Marne, and the increase of communications with Paris, and other undertakings intended for public accommodation.

On this occasion the reporter, M. le Comte Regnault, observed the importance of internal communications to France: "The riches, and generally, the immense resources procured to all parts of this vast empire by nature and labour, will be more certainly *in community* among all its provinces, all its cities, and all its citizens, when the seas of the north and of the south seem to become neighbours; when their waters appear to mix together by means of those rivers, themselves approximated by canals which, so to speak, annihilate the distances between them.

"From Leghorn to Hamburgh, from Genoa to Antwerp, artillery, stores, baggages, fuel, liquors, corn, salted provisions, will be conveyed by canals not liable to attack, and along coasts constantly under protection; and the *impotent* vessels of England will never be able to prevent or controul the dispositions of administration, or the speculations of commerce.

"The canal of St. Quentin is finished, that of the Center is in progress, that of the North offers already a bed of eight leagues in length; of the canal Napoleon one part of the expence is defraved; many others are prepared in their plans and machinery, are *arrêtés* by administrative decisions, or are begun by labours already important.

"To all these expenses the public treasury has hitherto sufficed; supplied on one hand, by taxes gathered without rigour, paid with exactness, employed with order; enriched, on the other hand, by *the tributes which the victorious hand of the sovereign pours into it*, the treasury has left no demand under pressure; no payment in arrears.—A new view of political economy, will henceforth *relieve the finances of the state*, from payments on account of these useful and glorious undertakings.—The value of these canals *realised*, may be a prolific mean of further creations, and new constructions of the same kind; in selling these *by shares*, a capital will be realised more than sufficient to terminate rapidly the new canals projected, ordered, begun; and these speedily finished, will themselves supply new capitals, a fruitful source, unquestionable means of additional undertakings, which will carry to the highest degree of perfection and to the utmost extent of advantage, the system of commercial circulation from one end of the empire to the other.—And perhaps further, these shares *may be bought with the spoils, with which victory has enriched the empire, and become a productive property in the hands of those whose bravery, probity, fidelity, zeal, devotedness, and talents, are thus rewarded by H. M.*

"Thus, messieurs, does a wise administration become fruitful, even as nature is fruitful: it is thus that a single bud opens, and multiplies in value a hundred fold in the economical and masterly hands of a creative government, and enriches at the same time the nation and its citizens, as the seed committed to the earth enriches a hundred fold both agriculture and the state!!!"

Notice on the School of Arts and Trades, at Chalons-sur-Marne.—The imperial school of arts and trades, is intended to form good foremen of workshops, and well instructed and well practised journeymen. The course of instruction taught in it, comprises all the ge-

neral notions that are usually thought applicable to the different mechanic professions. First a knowledge of the mathematics; not including the higher branches, but limited to those of which an intelligent workman may frequently avail himself with advantage, according to his profession. To this succeed the elementary notions of natural science, and of chymistry, as applied to the arts.—Also drawing, which forms the natural taste, assigns to the productions of workshops the proper proportions, decorates them with ornaments which augment their beauty and value, and enables a workman to anticipate the effect of the whole when finished.—A knowledge of the rules of language and of orthography is indispensable, in order to draw up a proposal or a description of an article, to explain its use, application, effects, &c. A slight tincture of geography, and even of mythology is added, especially because these studies are connected with the arts of design.

The establishment contains eleven workshops, six for metals, five for wood.

1. A workshop of forges.—2. Scale making.—3. Mathematical instruments.—4. File making.—5. Modelling and sculpture in bronze.—6. Foundery.—7. Hardware.—8. Cabinet making.—9. Wheel-wright.—10. Turnery.—11. Cotton-spinning.

Each of these workshops is directed by a principal, and has a number of workmen who under him, serve as assistants. An infirmary is attached, with a visiting physician: also an ecclesiastic who gives religious instruction.

The different workshops of this school, will undertake the execution of all works in their line of business, respectively, which may be bespoke, as well in wood as in metal, casting, cabinet-making, &c. They will attend with the greatest care to all orders: which may be addressed to the establishment.

The students are divided into four *places*. 1. Those who pay the full pension, 500 livres *per ann.* 2. Those who pay half pension, 250 livres *per ann.* 3. Those who pay the quarter pension, 125 livres *per ann.* 4. Those who are wholly gratuitous.

Every scholar previous to admission must be able to read; be in good health; be at least twelve years of age, but not more than fifteen. The pensions are paid *in advance*, quarterly. The scholars must bring with them certain garments, &c. The gratuitous scholars must produce certificates of the inability of their parents to provide these garments, &c. they will then be admitted as they are: the institution will find them certain necessaries during their stay.

Macedonian Cotton Wool, destined for Rouen.—The French papers advertise the loss of 45 bales of Macedonian cotton wool, sent from Strasburgh to Rouen, in September last. The distance, and the route by which this commodity was destined to reach the manufacturer deserves notice. It could be raised but little further east, in Europe; and it could be sent no farther west, without meeting the ocean. Such are the necessities of the manufactories of France, and such the speculations of her dealers to supply them!

Modes of Cultivation of Mulberry Trees.—The mulberry tree, says a late French writer on agriculture, may be raised in a variety of ways without injuring the principal subjects of cultivation. It may be planted, and suffered to grow at pleasure on the confines of estates, and by the sides of the highways: it may be rendered dwarf, and formed into hedges; it may be lopped, as willow trees are lopped, and be kept very low, and at four or five feet distance each from another, as is customary in sundry countries of the Levant, especially in the environs of Brussa and Nicea.

The great difficulty in rearing silk worms among us, is the supplying them with food: if mulberry trees could be multiplied among us, without detriment to other culture, this difficulty might be obviated.

Of the Olive Tree.—The olive tree, says the same writer, is subject to many diseases, not hitherto sufficiently understood. The damage it suffers from insects is incalculable: the olive-tree fly, itself alone, very often diminishes the produce of the tree nine parts in ten; by beating its fruit when in its larva state, and by causing a great part of the olives to fall before they attain maturity; also by injuring the oil, and diminishing the quantity of that portion of it which remains to the gathering. From these causes it happens that in some places the olive matures a good crop of fruit once in two years, only; and not every year. To such uncertainty is this valuable object of cultivation liable, from the bite of an insect!

Bad Communications.—We learn from a similar authority, that many communes in France, owing to the badness of the roads, especially cross roads, and those which lead from village to village, are wholly deprived of communication during six months of the year. What an immense disadvantage to agriculture! to which must be added, the damages done by making temporary roads and paths, by the absolute necessity of the case, over cultivated lands; parts of which are hereby destroyed, with the seed in them; or their produce is beat down, and otherwise injured.

Swindling under Pretence of Robbery.—Montpellier, Nov. 3. The public is hereby cautioned against a species of swindling which has lately been introduced under cover of the war with Spain. Certain individuals announcing themselves as having returned from

that country, where, as they report, they have purchased for a mere trifle, sundry jewels and various sorts of trinkets of gold or silver, spread themselves into the country towns and villages, cheating those credulous persons to whom they sell their wares, by delivering them—not silver or gold—but, a worthless composition, intended to imitate those metals.

Electric Appearances on Tallow.—Paris, M. Vaquelin, in the name of the committee of chemical arts, has lately reported on a manufacture of tallow for candles, professed to be purified from all animal substances of an injurious nature, to be free from all moisture, and not at all discoloured. "The tallow," says M. V. "which I carefully examined, is demi-transparent, perfectly dry and sonorous. It is indeed so very dry, that when a blade of iron is passed over it, only lightly touching it, it shews a phosphoric light, extremely lively, occasioned, according to all appearance, by an electric motion; for when this tallow is recently melted, and the surrounding air is extremely dry, the mere passing of the hand on it, is sufficient to produce sparks, and cracklings. The dryness of this tallow is still further demonstrated, by its perfect transparency when melted: at the temperature of boiling water, neither bubbles nor clouds are discernible. This tallow, it is affirmed, may be kept without any discoloration or rancidity, for two years. The candles made of it are extremely white, their light is very pure, they have little or no smoke, and they do not gutter, or run, nor require snuffing so often as others. Their price is about 5 per cent. higher than those of the ordinary manufacture.

Hymen blindfolded, or Marriage on Recommendation.—On the 4th December last, was celebrated in each of the twelve wards (*quartiers*) of Paris, the marriage of *a defender of the country* with a young woman *whose morality was attested by the mayor*, on the report of the benevolent committees. These couples were portioned by the town of Paris, to celebrate the anniversary of His Royal and Imperial Majesty's coronation. They were presented at their parish-churches by the respective mayors; and then received the nuptial blessing, in presence of the said mayors and of their assistants.

Inundations.—The town of Bernay, in the department of Eure, experienced Dec. 13, an inundation which laid waste one of its most important quarters, called Boucheville. The water rose upwards of three feet above the highest water-mark of preceding inundations; at six o'clock in the morning it rushed like a torrent; and in the space of a few minutes every thing was flooded: nothing could resist its force, and rapidity; several houses have been completely swept away; and furniture, goods, and merchandise of every kind, carried with the stream: several lives have been lost.

French Acquaintance with English Affairs.—The following paragraph is extracted from the *Moniteur* of the 20th of December. "Colonel Wardle has been prosecuted by "Mrs. Clarke who accuses him of having "promised her upholsterer to pay for the "furnishing of the house which she occupied, and of having failed to keep his promise. The details of this cause fill almost "an entire number of The Times. Although the King's people *(gens du roi)* "appeared to incline towards the condemnation of Colonel Wardle, the Jury ACQUITTED *him without hesitation.*"—[The verdict was really AGAINST the Colonel.]

We are not at all surprised at the foregoing: we know that the most stupid as well as absolutely false suggestions are published in Paris as unquestionable truths; but usually with some reference by comparison to the honour and glory of the Great Nation!

Female Education in Drawing, gratis.—Paris. The free-school of drawing for young females, under the direction of Mde. Frere de Montizon, pupil of the late Restout [Painter of History, chiefly] gave prizes Dec. 7, in the college of Harcourt. This distribution draws yearly a great number of spectators. This school is intended to complete pupils in the arts and professions proper for women. It educates about 200 scholars. Their drawings are exhibited in the hall of the college, *to the public*, for one week.

During the last seven years government has partly supported this academy.

Cure for Epilepsy.—The Narrateur de la Meuse (a periodical publication, of Lorraine) continues to recite instances of patients cured of epilepsy, by living in cow-houses, and inhaling the cows' breath. Those who are not completely cured, yet feel a material improvement. The regimen insisted upon, is to inhabit a cow-house, day as well as night, although there should be no cows in it. It is also necessary to avoid the effects of strong passions; and of strong liquors.

Nuptials of Gamache in Paris.—As a preparation for the late rejoicings at Paris, five large chimnies were constructed under a shelter, where fowls destined for the mob were roasted. The spits were turned by children; and about sixty fowls were dressed hourly.

This may be compared, we suppose, with John Bull's ox roasted whole!

GERMANY.

Picture Gallery. Dresden, Nov. 22.—The famous gallery of pictures, of which the principal pieces had been carried to the fort of Konigstein for safety, but are now brought back, is again opened to the public.

Beggars arrested; Beggary abolished.—A militia of police is established in Lusa-

tis, which is ordered to arrest all vagabonds and beggars; as beggary is to be abolished throughout all parts of the kingdom.

Fortifications demolished. Dresden, Nov. 23.—The order is recently given for the destruction of our fortifications, by demolishing at the same time the ramparts of the new city, and the curtain near the gate of Wilsdraft. The certainty of this demolition which was not expected, has spread among us the greatest joy; inasmuch as the establishment of so many works around our city, had been a constant occasion of fears and terrors among a part of the inhabitants.

The city of Wittenberg is to be fortified instead of Dresden.

Visitation of Charitable Institutions.—The gazette of Aschaffenburgh contains a rescript, dated Ratisbon, Dec. 2, by which a commission is appointed by the king to visit all pious foundations in Frankfort, to examine their accounts, documents, and charters of foundation, without exception, and to report on the detail of their present state, with the administration and employment of their revenues; adding, as soon as it can be done, a plan of amelioration and economy, proper to answer the purposes of their establishment. This plan is to be afterwards submitted to the magistracy of the city, and the civic colleges, and to be regulated according to the original intention of the founders, and the benefit of the city of Frankfort.

Conscription by Lots: Jews included. Frankfort, Dec. 8.—At this time the proper officers are engaged in raising the conscripts by the mode of drawing lots, among the inhabitants of this city; which hitherto had been free from this proceeding. It is said moreover, that the exemption of the Jews will also be discontinued; and that a battalion will be formed among that people, on the same establishment as that raised in Holland. Till now the individuals of that religion have paid a sum of money by way of exemption from military service.

ITALY.

Inundation. Rome, Dec. 2.—The Tiber, swelled by the melting of snows, and by the continual rains, which have lasted for many days, no longer confined by its banks, has overflowed the city. The drains, which are very numerous at Rome, have carried off part of the waters brought by the river, nevertheless, the different streets are covered, and if unfortunately the south-west wind which prevails at this time, should not speedily change, we have reason to dread one of the most fatal inundations. The Extraordinary Consulta and the administrative commission of the city of Rome, have taken measures immediately for the gratuitous supply of those unfortunate persons, who are prevented by this inundation from obtaining the necessaries of life. A number of boats have been employed for this purpose, and all the streets have been furnished with lanterns and small lamps.

POLAND.

National History.—The Royal Society of Friends to the Sciences at Warsaw, gave notice Nov. 5, that it desired to assemble all the necessary materials for a complete history of Poland; and requested the concurrence of all learned Poles in this undertaking.

PRUSSIA.

Applications of Officers to the King for service, threatened. Berlin, Dec. 5.—Many officers at present being without employment, continue to present to the king petitions for service, notwithstanding the repeated prohibitions issued on that subject. His majesty therefore finds himself obliged to declare his determination, and to order that those who disobey shall be punished with the utmost rigour, in the same manner as those officers who being in service do not execute the orders which they have received. The officers in the electorate may forward their petitions by means of the inspectors, who will transmit them by the ordinary course of office.

What would Frederic have said to an ordonnance of this description, had it been possible he could have foreseen it?

Paper Money. Berlin, Dec. 2.—A royal *Instruction* relative to our paper money announces a new issue of treasury bills of the value of *one tix dollar*; to be put in circulation on the return of the king to this capital (he arrived about Dec. 15) they will be employed to pay the interest, now unpaid, of the bank, and the Maritime Association. To prevent these bills from experiencing the fate of the Vienna bank bills [compare Austria] they will be taken at *their full nominal value* in all payments of taxes, &c. and in all public offices: and farther, *old* bills of the like kind will be publickly burnt, till their value equals that of the new bills put into circulation.

The Prussian Manufactures continue in a state of stagnation. It will be difficult for them to recover that reputation which they enjoyed ten years ago. The most discerning men of this kingdom, are of opinion that the total ruin of the country can be averted, only by a system entirely agricultural. The government is of the same opinion; as appears by the permission it has given to import every kind of foreign manufacture (except English) but subject to heavy duties.

SPAIN.

New Exchange.—By a decree of Nov. 14, Joseph Buonaparte cedes to the commerce of Madrid the church of Good Success, with all the buildings belonging to it, in order that an exchange may occupy the site of it. The church will be immediately pulled down, and

the exchange will be built according to a plan approved by the minister of the interior.

Many demolitions and openings have already taken place in this city; and others are daily added to them. The reason given is, the salubrity of the city. The proprietors of the houses taken down, receive equivalents in national domains.

Hospital of Ildefonso appropriated to the poor. Madrid, Dec. 1.—King Joseph has lately issued a decree, whereby he has made over the hospital of the royal residence of St. Ildefonso, with all its medical establishment, to the town of St. Ildefonso; the administration of it is confided to the municipality, for the benefit of the inhabitants, and especially for the relief of the poor, and infirm.

SWEDEN.

Divorce facilitated: Bishops' Sees.—It is stated, that the committee of legislation has remitted to the diet the plan of a great change relative to divorce, which hitherto could not be obtained without great difficulty. The proposition it is understood if established, will render divorce much more easy of attainment; except in some particular cases.

The members of the order of peasants have proposed to apply to the satisfaction of the wants of the state, the revenues of the bishoprics, as the sees become vacant.—Against this proposition, the order of the clergy has protested; and it is thought that various difficulties have occurred, and others may occur, in relation to proposals made by the order of peasants, by which the termination of the diet will be considerably retarded. The King has addressed to the diet a letter complaining of their slowness; and that *no answer is returned to his remonstrances.*

SWITZERLAND.

Lake deepened. Basle Nov. 15.—The waters of the lake of Sempach had gradually risen so as to cause great damage to all the adjacent proprietors; and to remedy this evil no way was left, but to remove the mud which had accumulated in the lake. This enterprize is lately concluded, and the waters of the lake are lowered *four feet.* They have left open 340 *poses* of ground capable of cultivation; which valued at 190 franks each, form a whole of about 65,000 franks. The expenees have been about 13,000 franks.

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AN HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE ISLAND OF BOURBON, WHICH HAS LATELY FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

The island of Bourbon, which the French had of late years denominated *Isle de la Réunion*, was first known under the name of Mascarenhas. It is an island of Africa, in the Indian ocean, situated about 300 miles to the eastward of Madagascar, and 40 French leagues to the southward of the Isle of France. The form of the island is nearly oval; in length it is about 60 miles, and in breadth 45. Lon. 53° 30′ E.; lat. 20° 52′ S.

At the period of their first voyages to the Indies, the Portuguese discovered three islands lying eastward of Madagascar, which they named Mascarenhas, Cerne, and Roderigo; but finding that they did not contain either men or quadrupeds, the navigators neglected to make any establishment in their newly discovered islands. The most westerly of the islands in question, which they had named Mascarenhas, furnished some French refugees, who had formerly resided at Madagascar, with a comfortable asylum, about the year 1665. The settlers first reared some herds of oxen and flocks of sheep, which they had brought with them from Madagascar, and cultivated such species of herbage as were adapted to the nourishment of those animals. In the sequel, however, they enriched the soil with European grain, vegetables, and fruit, especially with such species as were best suited to the mildness of the climate. The health, ease, and liberty which the first settlers seemed to enjoy, induced many of the seamen, who occasionally touched at the island for the purpose of taking in provisions, to join them. In 1718 some plants of the Arabian coffee-shrub were introduced, which multiplied astonishingly, although the fruit lost its fine original odour. The cultivation of the coffee-plants, as well as the other branches of laborious employment, was assigned to slaves, who were furnished either by the island of Madagascar, or the coasts of Africa. It was at this epoch that the island of Mascarenhas, beginning to assume an important aspect, received the name of Bourbon. France, or, more properly speaking, the minister Colbert, (perceiving that all those nations which traded with the East Indies deemed it necessary to form an establishment towards the southern extremity of Africa, for the accommodation of vessels bound to the East), settled a colony in the island of Bourbon.

The island is divided into two unequal parts, one of which, the smallest, is called the *parched country*, on account of the sterility of the soil; but the other, and the larger division, is by many said to be the most fertile spot in the known world. There are no plains here, but there is a great number of heights of gentle ascent, besides some steep mountains, separated by narrow valleys. The soil is, generally speaking, as fertile as that of Madagascar, and the climate infinitely more favourable. The manners of the inhabitants are perfectly simple and unsophisti-

cated, and, as at Madagascar, agriculture is in a most flourishing state. The oxen and sheep which have been transported from the last mentioned island thrive by so much the better, as care has been taken to introduce their native pasturage, namely a species of grass called *fatak*. The principal productions of the soil are wheat, rice, maize, coffee, tobacco, tamarinds, cocoa-trees, gum-benjamin, cotton-trees, aloes, and black and yellow ebony, of which the last species is the most esteemed. There are no vines throughout the island, yet Luillier seems to think that the climate and soil are well adapted to their cultivation. The mountains abound in a vast variety of game; wild horses are frequently to be met with, some of which the inhabitants tame for their own use; and the lakes absolutely swarm with excellent fish. In 1763 it was computed that there were 8702 oxen, 4084 sheep, 7405 kids, and 7619 pigs in the colony. The districts of Sainte Suzanne, Saint Denis, and Saint Paul are the most considerable, as well as the most populous parts of the island. At Saint Suzanne the territory is cultivated to the very margin of the ocean; and it is here that tobacco is principally grown. The pastures of Saint Denis are uncommonly fine, and covered with numerous flocks. Coffee is almost exclusively cultivated in the district of Saint Paul.

Although the following extract may appear rather exuberant, yet as its insertion is calculated to convey a just idea with respect to that most important of the island's productions, coffee, we conceive that it will not prove unacceptable to many of our commercial readers, who cannot have immediate access to the work * from which it is derived.

"The wild coffee-shrub grows spontaneously in the island of Bourbon, and upon it has been ingrafted the Mocha plant. At first this union did not produce the most felicitous offspring, but the perseverance of some of the inhabitants at length convinced the world that the French coffee of the island of Bourbon would soon supplant that of Mocha. In effect, from an analysis of, and some experiments tried in France upon, the new coffee, it appeared evident that the seed had become so perfectly naturalized to the soil of the island, as not only to equal the Arabian coffee in the different effects attributed to the latter, but in some respects to supass it by many degrees. This probably arose from the excellent mode of cultivation adopted by the inhabitants of the island, and from the article not being kept so long at sea as that of Arabia, a circumstance to which many of the evil qualities of Levant coffee are justly attributed. The French Company have, for a considerable period, employed a person at Mocha, for the sole purpose of ascertaining every secret of the art of cultivating the coffee-shrub, as it is there practised. This scheme has proved so successful, that the plantations of Bourbon become annually better and better, and it is not to be doubted that the settlers will soon carry the cultivation of this important article of merchandize to the very pinnacle of perfection. The coffee-shrub of Bourbon is, nevertheless, subject to a dreadful species of devastation. A sort of wood-lice infests the plantations, and injures the shrubs so materially, as frequently to destroy entire crops in embryo. It has been observed, in the island of Bourbon, that each shrub annually produces a pound of coffee. The fruit ripens here, and is gathered in a dry season, which gives it infinite advantage over the coffee of the West Indies, the latter being invariably gathered in the wet season."

The author of "l'Histoire des deux Indes," deriving his information from authentic documents, has furnished us with a statement respecting the agriculture and productions of the island, in the year 1763. At this epoch, 125,909 *French* acres were in a course of cultivation. These furnished about 1,113,500 lbs. of corn; 854,100 lbs. of rice; 2,879,100 lbs. of maize; and 2,535,100 lbs. of coffee.

From the greater part of the trees which grow in the island of Bourbon various precious gums exude. The trees of the island are generally lofty, well adapted for the construction of edifices, but ill calculated for the purposes of ship-building, being remarkably hard and ponderous.

The island of Bourbon has not any port, and has been but seldom visited by French vessels, except such as traded with India. From the statement of the exports of France in 1768, it appears that stuffs, utensils, household furniture, arms, drugs, &c. to the amount of 58,000 francs (about £2417) were sent to Bourbon within the year. In 1769 the amount of the exports was 590,000 francs (£24,583). This astonishing difference resulted from the increased demand on the part of the settlers.

With respect to the population of this island, the first inhabitants were, as we have heretofore observed, French refugees, who came hither from Madagascar, and subsequently multiplied. The population was afterwards increased, through the medium of acts of grace extended to pirates who infested the Indian Ocean. In 1763 the population consisted of 4627 whites, and 15,194 negroes. The population, on the side of the whites, is, at the present day, estimated at about 6000.

* Savary's Dictionary of Commerce, a well known and esteemed publication.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

It is understood that the embassy to Lahore, under the conduct of Mr. Metcalf, has terminated in a treaty with the Seik Chief Rajah. That to the Afghan, Sujah ul Molk, under Mr. Elphinstone has rendered that prince completely our friend. His country is not tranquil: and it is thought that our alliance is considered by him as adding to his strength.

RECEPTION OF THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.

We lately noticed the arrival at Malta, of an ambassador from the Shah of Persia: this representative of his sovereign is named MIRZA ABDUL HASSAN. He is an officer in the household of the Shah; which has given occasion to the *Moniteur*, in proof that it feels *no vexation* on the subject, to criticise the conduct of the British nation, in making so much-ado about a mere member of the household—no nobleman—no statesman, &c. &c.—Nobleman in Persia!

Report attaches to his Excellency the peculiar good fortune of having had six children born to him in one day; and of having been the father of *sixty-three*, sons and daughters.

The ship that brought over his Excellency was obliged to perform a quarantine of several days at Plymouth. An interpreter was sent down to him at that port; and the governor arranged his accommodations to London. At Hartford Bridge, he was met by one of the under secretaries of state; and found refreshments, &c. prepared for him. He afterwards proceeded to London.

Dec. 13. All the King's ministers, in full dress, paid their respects to the Ambassador, at his residence, it being understood that he cannot go out to visit any person, till he has visited his Majesty.

Sir Gore Ouseley, a gentleman well known for his acquisitions in Oriental literature, and who speaks Persian fluently, is appointed by his Majesty *Mehemander*, or superintendant of the guests during their stay; to his Excellency and his suite. This is a customary appointment in the east, though we believe the term, which is Persian, has now, for the first time, appeared in our gazette.

Dec. 20. About one o'clock, one of his Majesty's carriages, drawn by six horses, with other carriages, and Sir Stephen Cotterel, master of the ceremonies, proceeded to the residence of the Persian Ambassador, in Mansfield Street: his Excellency soon came out carrying his credentials in a gold casket, upon a salver, covered with crimson velvet. The crowd of spectators took off their hats; and gave him three cheers. Sir Stephen Cotterell followed his Excellency into the coach, and took his seat on the left; Sir Gore Ouseley took his seat with his back to the horses. Mr. Morier who went from England with Sir Harford Jones, to Persia, and accompanied his Excellency to England, followed, in one of his Excellency's carriages: in another, followed two pages, and a priest. His Excellency was allowed to enter the Queen's Palace by the great door in front, (which is reserved for the Royal Family, only). He was introduced to his Majesty, by the Marquis Wellesley, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. After the usual ceremonies his Excellency delivered his credentials to his Majesty, and was most graciously received. The Marquis, with Sir Gore Ouseley, Mr. Morier, &c. accompanied his Excellency to his carriage in returning.

Dec. 29. The Ambassador visited the India-House; where a full Court of Directors was held to receive him. At two o'clock his Excellency accompanied by Sir Gore Ouseley, and his suite, was received at the portico, by the flank companies of the East-India Brigade; and conducted to the Court Room, where he was received by the Chairman, Charles Grant, Esq. and where he engaged in conversation with the Directors, through the medium of Sir Gore Ouseley. He then visited the museum, where Dr. Wilkins, librarian, exhibited the curiosities, eastern MSS. &c. at which his Excellency testified much surprise.

In the Committee of Correspondence Room, is placed the picture of the Shah of Persia; to which his Excellency, immediately on perceiving it, addressed a profound obeisance. An elegant collation was prepared: the military band played, and was particularly noticed by the Ambassador, it being the first European martial music he had heard. At his departure he was saluted by the troops, which lined all the passages: and cheered by the spectators.*

Jan. 5, 1810. His Excellency visited the Bank; attended by Sir Gore Ouseley, and Mr. Morier. He was received in form by the Governor and Directors, and escorted through the hall, which was covered with a handsome carpet, to the interior. The Bank Volunteers were drawn up; and their music saluted. The Governor and Directors, preceded by their beadles, conducted his Excellency through the numerous offices, and explained to him their different departments of business. Afterwards he partook of refreshments, prepared in the great parlour; and after a visit of several hours he took his leave, expressing the highest satisfaction.

Jan. 11. An entertainment was given to his Excellency, by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, at the City of London Tavern. The ball room was highly ornamented on the occasion; a transparency by Mr. Stowers, representing the Kings of Great Britain and Persia on their thrones, added to the brilliancy of the scene. The chief officers of the state were among the visitors, with sundry naval officers, and other eminent men. The envoy arrived at half past six o'clock, accompanied by Sir Gore Ouseley: he was received by Sir Hugh Inglis, and by the Chairman, and Deputy Chairman of the Company, &c. After the forms of introduction to so large a party were over, the company proceeded to the ball room: the band playing a grand march. Before the desert the chairman gave "The King," as a toast: this was succeeded by singing, "God save the King."—Many other toasts were drank—as, "The King of Persia,"—"The natural Union between Persia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,"—"The health of the Persian Ambassador,"—when Lord Wellesley, in the name of the Ambassador, re-

* We trust that his Excellency's Portrait will add to the ornaments of the India-House.

turned thanks for the honour done him,—the honour paid first to his monarch and then to himself. He trusted Persia would long prove a bulwark to the East-India Company. The Ambassador then gave, "The East-India Company." The whole was a splendid display of hospitality; and the ministers of state vied with the Directors of the Company in attention to their illustrious guest.

Jan. 12. His Excellency was introduced to her Majesty at the Drawing Room, with the same form as if her Majesty was holding a public drawing room; all the state attendants being present He arrived in her Majesty's carriage, drawn by six horses, at three o'clock: followed by his master of the mule, and page, with the presents to the Queen; and was introduced by Earl Morton. Her Majesty was attended by the Princesses, the Dukes of Kent, Cambridge, and Brunswick. The presents consisted of three boxes of jewels, shawls, and a curious carpet.

River Thames, variations in bed of.—Within a few years the bed of the River Thames has altered so much at Woolwich, that where a line of battle ship formerly floated, with many of her stores on board, a frigate, with nothing in her, will now ground; and, notwithstanding 120,000 tons of mud and soil have been taken out of that part of the river, within the last ten months, no relief has been afforded to the ships at the moorings.

We may add to this, that the vessels from time to time, sunk in the river, especially when large, usually cause an accumulation of sand, &c. around them, which often lasts for many years.

Statement of the Strong Beer, brewed by the twelve first houses from July 5, 1809, to Jan. 5, 1810:—

Nos.		Barrels.
1	*Meux, Reid, and Co.	100,222
2	Barclay, Perkins, and Co.	86,547
3	Hanbury and Co.	56,533
4	Whitbread and Co.	47,669
5	Henry Meux and Co.	42,305
6	Brown and Parry.	39.573
7	Felix Calvert, and Co.	36,755
8	Combe and Co.	34,173
9	Goodwyn and Co.	28,330
10	Elliott and Co.	21,555
11	Taylor and Co.	20,923
12	Clowes and Co.	16,295

Barometrical Observations.—The lowest state of the barometer during the last 36 years, was on the following days:—12th January 1773, 11th March 1783, 20th January 1791, and 17th and 18th December 1809, being on each of those days 28, which is the lowest point on our ordinary scale. In Russia it is graduated three degrees lower.

Thermometrical Observations.—On Monday the 15th Jan. one hour before midnight, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer fell twenty-one degrees below the freezing point; and on Tuesday morning, at half after ten, the wind being south-west, the barometer 29 7-10, and the same thermometer 8 degrees below freezing, the very extraordinary and pleasing phænomenon of the perfect crystallization of water, was witnessed in falling snow for more than an hour, during which time it came down in the most beautiful crystals, every one of which, exactly of the same shape and dimensions, exhibited a wheel, or star, of six equal rays branching from a common centre. This very rare appearance was once noticed by Monge, President of the National Institute at Paris.——At midnight, Jan. 18, the mercury stood at 6 of Fahrenheit, being 26 degrees below the freezing point.

Income of, and Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended the 5th day of January, 1809, and the 5th day of January, 1810:—

	Income. Jan. 5. 1809.	1810
Customs	£916,881	£1,114,651
Excise	3,627,772	3,893,915
Stamps	1,272,997	1,311,315
Incidents	2,535,867	3,030,904
Surplus annual duties on sugar &c.	55,149	101,402
Do. Land Tax on Offices	18,627	31,743
Land Taxes	448,896	413,493
Revenue Isle of Man	2,163	4,819
Interest, &c. on account Ireland	585,678	604,325
Ditto Portugal.		
Surplus Exchequ. Fees	11,800	12,000
Impress Monies, &c.	114,451	21,415
Arrears Income Duty 1799, 1800, & 1801	45	
Ditto Ann. Malt Duties	829	154,883
Tontine 29 Geo. 3.	12,000	11,881
Rent of Crown Land	20,813	23,197
Fines of Leases	—	5,690
Brought from War Taxes, per Acts 47, 48, Geo. 3	314,364	314,364
Ditto 49	—	250,605
Def. 5th Jan. 1809	23,220	
	£9,961,371	£11,313,042

Exchequer, Jan. 5.	*Charge.* Jan. 5, 1809.	*Estim. Charge.* Jan. 5, 1810.
Excheq., South Sea, and Bank Annuities	£357,993	£357,919
Bank Dividends	7,659,981	7,874,869
Towards Redemption of National Debt	1,513,409	1,476,991
Civil List	339,500	239,500
Pensions and Annuities	87,327	81,540
Miscellaneous Charges Estimated at	123,213	89,887
Estimated Charge		£10,100,000
Surplus, Jan. 5, 1810		1,213,042
	£9,961,371	£11,313,042

The number of Fires in London, exclusive of chimnies, from January 1 to December 31, 1809, were as follows:—

In quarter ending March 31	73	293.
June 30	77	
Sept. 30	58	
Dec. 31	85	

* This is the greatest quantity ever brewed within the above period in any one brewery.

Gold Coin exported.—That the gold coin of this country has been accumulated for the purpose of exportation is an unquestionable fact.—A commercial correspondent writes as follows :—" My avocations leading me constantly to the coast, I have ascertained that scarcely a fishing-boat leaves our shores without a freight of guineas, under the pretence of purchasing turbot, (for which purpose a comparatively small sum would be adequate,) and disposes of its more valuable cargo to our enemies."

Wheel Carriages kept in England and Scotland respectively;—[1806, ending April 5, 1807.]

	Eng.&Wal.	Scotland.
Carriages with 4 wheels, private	14,018	1,058
Do. let to hire, post horse duty not payable	232	5
Stage coaches and chaises	5,725	517
	19,975	1,580
Total	21,555	
Carriages, 2 wheels, 1 horse	21,874	734
Do. 2 or more horses	1,480	28
Taxed carts	19,250	412
	42,604	1,171
Total	43,775	
Grand total	65,330	

[1791, ending April 5, 1792.]

Carts	103,246	6,172
Waggons	95,411	39

Increase of wheel carriages, in twenty years.

	4 Wl.Ca.	3 Wl.Ca.	Tax. C.
1788,* Carriages	18,129	8,393	—
1798, do.	19,780	13,998	17,231
1799, do.	17,942	12,549	16,544
1800, do.	17,992	14,771	16,968
1801, do.	18,428	16,233	16,711
1802, do.	19,198	18,743	18,415
1803, do.	19,818	20,508	19,026
1804, do.	20,304	21,641	20,869
1805, do.	21,117	23,004	19,652
1806, do.	21,555	24,115	19,662
1807, do.	21,929	24,984	19,743

* The first return of carriages was in 1788, and extended to England and Wales only. No subsequent return was made till the year 1798, which includes the whole number of carriages in Great Britain.

Carriages made for Sale.

	Eng.&Wal.	Scotland.
1804—4 wheel carriages	1,042	52
2 do.	652	43
1805—4 do.	1,384	126
2 do.	1,049	89
1806—4 do.	1,535	94
2 do.	1,374	75
1807—4 do.	1,569	84
2 do.	1,168	86

Number of Horses paying Duty [1806 ending April 5, 1807.]

Horses kept for private use	223,704	12,520
Do. let to hire	1,758	128
Race horses	304	4
	225,766	12,652
Total	238,418	

	Eng.&Wal.	Scotland
Horses and mules chargeable with duty of 14s.	789,336	76,868
Do. belonging to farmers of less than 20l. per annum	26,778	11,191
	816,114	88,059
Total	904,173—Grd.total	1,142,591

Horses exempt from Duty.

Under 13 hands high	15,199
Never having been used	32,285
Stage coaches, post chaises, &c.	19,077
Horse dealers, *bonâ fide* for sale	9,232
Belonging to poor persons	1,590
To clergymen, income less 60l. per annum	177
Volunteer corps	22,918
	100,478
Scotland	3,332
Total	103,810

Estimate of the Yearly national Advantages that may be expected, if the Suggestions of the Committees on the Highways of the Kingdom are carried into effect.*

1.—22,500 horses may be saved in the waggons used on the turnpike roads alone, this reduces the expence to their owners yearly, at the rate of 45l. per horse	1,002,500
2.—56,000 horses may be saved in the number now employed in 85,000 waggons that use the private roads, annual advantage to their owners at 40l. per horse	2,240,000
3.—Carriages properly constructed with cylindrical wheels, calculating the saving at 50l. per cent. on the estimated tolls now collected	350,000
4.—Average of all roads on which the distance might be shortened, or steep ascents reduced, a saving of one-fourth labour, &c.	1,755,000
Total	£5,057,500.

Great as this sum may appear, it is actually less than may be expected, if full justice is done to the suggestions of the several Committees who have investigated this subject; for in these estimates some important articles are omitted; as, 1st. The saving in the expence of repairing all the highways of the kingdom, independent of the turnpike roads. 2. The saving in the wear of the tire of wheels and of carriages in general, which would last twice as long if the wheels were properly constructed, and if the roads were brought to that state of perfection which it is now to be hoped will be speedily accomplished. And, 3d. No calculation is made of the saving in the expence of keeping horses for carts, amounting in number about 110,000 (and in drawing which, where more than one horse is used, some reduction may be made) nor of mail and stage coaches and other carriages.

* *Comp. Panorama, Vol. I.* 365. 557. *Vol. VII.* 401. *for the Reports to which this Article is an Appendix.*

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Jan. 27, 1810.

If the space we can allot to a view of the present state of the political world, would admit of an extended inspection of it, we should be tempted to expatiate somewhat copiously on the combinations which at this moment are grouped on the passing scene. There is scarcely any country that maintains the same position as it did a few months ago, or as it will do a few months hence. In the course of the last year events have changed public appearances with uncommon rapidity; and the year 1810 has opened with circumstances, certainly not foreseen, and in our opinion equally certainly, of no long duration.

If we trace the nations geographically, we find Sweden once more at peace with her neighbours, as peace now stands in the vocabulary of European statesmen. But the protracted deliberations of the Diet, which the king has reproved in vain, and of the expences of which he has openly complained on the behalf of his people, together with the opposite opinions of the different bodies which compose the Diet, seem to indicate pretty strongly, that all is not tranquil in the interior of that kingdom. Public opinion is, we infer, divided; and a divided community can never be strong. The king is of an advanced age, of an enfeebled state of health, and of uncertain life. The successor to the crown, as at present settled, it is reported, is hopeless in regard to issue; so that if the crown should devolve on him, he must seek out for an heir to it, as he was himself sought out. The late king has been conveyed without an hour's notice, from the palace where he was detained, to Germany, on his way to Switzerland: where he will be completely under the *protection!!*—of Buonaparte;—with his queen, his children, and his suite to the number of about forty persons. Will the temptation to shed royal blood, in the person of a king, his avowed enemy, by whom his tyranny has been repulsed and his advances rejected, be found irresistible by the emperor and king?—The world believes so. In the mean while, notwithstanding the stipulations of the treaty of peace, the ports of Sweden are not closed against British commerce.

Russia has had recourse to an emission of paper money; and the state of her exchange sunk *fifteen* per cent in consequence. Yet Russia had last year a flourishing trade, and her commerce must have been very productive to the imperial treasury. Her war with Sweden was expensive; her war with Britain was also expensive; her war with Turkey is expensive, and report says, it is at this time unfortunate. Her troops have lost ground; have abandoned the Turkish side of the Danube in confusion, and after much bloodshed. Should this advantage obtained by the Grand Vizier be the result of military skill, Russia will feel the effects for a long time to come. If it is but a casualty, the fortune of war, Turkey may be hard pressed. It is said, that the Russian commander-in-chief has solicited an armistice; to which the Ottoman has replied, by demanding his absence from the provinces he occupies. The internal state of Russia is little known, as the season of the year forbids intercourse.

Denmark is vexed with her situation: her province of Norway is distressed for provisions: her naval force is very confined: her privateers have been little favoured by fortune. Denmark has made peace with Sweden. This may prove mutually advantageous to the two countries: we hope it will.

The north of Germany, if we are rightly informed is far from quiet; or rather it is quiet but abated by that kind of sullenness which would readily burst out on the first opportunity. Gloom and discontent are the order of the day:—what may come next?

The condition of Prussia may be more clearly inferred from the articles inserted in our Observanda Externa than from a volume. The country is so completely impoverished, that the king dare not accept the services of officers in his army, on account of the expense; while the officers are by necessity induced to petition the king to admit them for the sake of a maintenance. Prussia, also, seeks refuge in paper money, from her present distress; and recommends agriculture to her population: in other words she is beginning the world again.

From expressions of Buonaparte who says, that he did not intend to re-establish the kingdom of Poland—that the subjects of Russia have nothing to expect from him if they are troublesome to their own Sovereign, and that he could not in honour do less for Gallicia than he has done,—we gather, that tumult was on the point of breaking out in that country; and that Russia has cause for apprehension in respect to the disposition of her Polish provinces. This is the case: this will be the case: the consequences depend on causes unforeseen as yet: neither does it as yet appear what spark may enkindle the combustibles which are harboured in various *memories* in that country.

Austria is depressed by the necessity of meeting immense expenses without adequate means. The haste with which that power begun her late war, found her without proper preparations, and left her without proper resources. She is paying her instalments to Buonaparte in cash: she is paying her creditors in paper. She exports the precious me-

tals: she circulates at home a depreciated medium of commercial intercourse. This must have lasting disadvantages. We are not sufficiently informed of the plans of Austrian finance to judge of the probability of relief; but we fear that the pressure cannot be speedily removed. The Austrian minister still remains in London; probably for more than one purpose.

The vassals who form the confederation of the Rhine, have been played off at Paris, for the amusement of the French: they are gone home to meditate, if they can bear meditation, on follies and mummeries of which they as puppets moved by the juggler's hand formed a glittering part.——

We hope that these puppet Sovereigns are past the sense of shame as well as of feeling; otherwise the yoke they wear must have proved of late most miserably galling to their necks. In support of this remark, we may digress so far as to observe, that it has been said in our hearing, that various slights were purposely put on them at Paris. That during the whole of the *diner des rois*, Buonaparte wore his hat as Sovereign and Supreme, however unpolite, while all others were uncovered; that he evidently affected to speak to them with his hat on; and that with equally distinguished affectation he took it off, when speaking to the women. Himself, too, was the only potentate who was favoured with an arm chair: the others, kings, though they were, or whatever else, had only plain chairs, without arms.

This agrees with his conduct at Tilsit; where two arm chairs were placed, one for him, the other for his brother Emperor of Russia; but only *stools* for the other *illustrissimos* who graced that meeting. As to the oaths, muttered or uttered, on that occasion, then or thereafter, as we did not hear them, we shall not repeat them: though some have said they were audible enough. It has even been whispered, that the dinner was scarcely digestible by some of the guests.

Our readers will observe that more than usual art has been employed, by the representative of Buonaparte, in making up his account of the temper of the people, in the Low Countries, during the time of the continuance of the British forces in the Scheldt. Nevertheless, he is obliged to admit that certain *communes* were in open insurrection against the conscription. This gloss is useless: the people did not "*fly to arms*" any where, in any other manner than as represented in our first volume, p. 1374: and the disposition to resistance was much more general than the reporter has disclosed. We are surprized that no more importance has been attached to this confession of Flemish disloyalty, by British politicians: we cannot help regretting that our troops were not happy enough to put this disposition to a more extensive test. As to their punishment, by inscription on their doors, "*this is no French citizen*;" we apprehend, that, could the neighbouring country be liberated from the sufferings of French citizenship, this inscription would be adopted far and wide, throughout it.

The sale of the French canals, clearly proves that the public treasury can no longer supply the expences they cost. When Buonaparte commenced his attack on Spain, he had *seven hundred millions* of French livres in his coffers; this sum is sadly diminished: and he now relies on the cash he is to receive from Austria, for realizing his determinations respecting Spain. The taxes gathered in the South of France (as at Bourdeaux, &c.) have been remitted to Perpignan, in Spain; the conscripts raised in the South of France, have followed the remittances; Buonaparte's best generals have followed the conscripts; yet after all their efforts and all his losses, the French affairs are scarcely forwarder than they were months ago.

We must however smile at the obliging condescension of the Emperor and King towards the Spanish colonies. Unable to prevail on them to wear his yoke, at which they have spurned, he gives them leave to preserve their liberty, and promises to take no offence at their proceedings. How can they sufficiently thank him—*for nothing?* But we must not overlook the change in his councils on the execution of the Berlin and Milan decrees. He finds that they have been counteracted by Britain. They have produced more misery ten times over on the Continent, than they have done injury to the Mistress of the Ocean. He has therefore failed in two points: that of obtaining the Spanish mines; and that of diverting the course of trade. These stand recorded by his own acknowledgements.

The same acknowledgements in another form, have prompted his recent conduct towards Holland. How mortifying! to find when he offers the highest honour to that boorish people, incorporation with France itself, that the ungrateful Sooterkins turn their broad-bottoms *vis à vis* to the Emperor and King, and every skipper who can get on board a schuyt, flies with his family to the Thames; where nearly *one thousand* vessels have sought refuge in the course of a single month. It is even conjectured, that this marked disposition of the Dutch, has produced a pause in the issuing of Buonaparte's decrees of incorporation; and that his intentions will be executed in part only: so that here also, he fails. But this must be referred to time.

After all our attention to others the most interesting object to ourselves is Britain: and the subjects likely to be treated in the present

session of Parliament are (some of them, at least) among the most important that can concern our country.

Whatever might be the original duties and power of the British Parliament, that body is now little other than a *public* cabinet council of the empire. Frequently the opinions openly expressed in the senate, guide the measures adopted by the cabinet; and more frequently still the measures adopted by the cabinet, are examined and cross examined after their execution, in this assembly of legislators. But, this distinction will strike the candid mind, that if success attend those measures, no thanks are ever voted to ministers; whereas if they fail, every censure that the most inventive ingenuity can adopt is incessantly hurled against them. This is not equitable; since the same persons planned and directed, and with equal diligence and anxiety, measures the termination of which is so different. It has, however so long been the practice, that those who accept of office know beforehand what they have to expect. The nation reaps from it these advantages. 1. Information as to the real state of the common weal. 2. Those inducements which the sense of so great and inevitable responsibility attaches to every enterprize, may be supposed to add to the desire of all in public stations to do their utmost to obtain success. 3. The triumph of reason over prejudice in some cases, where for a time a stigma has attached to a public man; but when the *whole* story is told, it is completely removed by the verdict of the country at large.

The desire of enjoying the good opinion of the country, has its effect in the composition of his Majesty's address to his Parliament, on the first day of their meeting. Almost every line announces the deference of the crown to the voice of the country. Nothing can be a more demonstrative proof that the crown governs not for itself, but for the people. This is the true glory of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom. The sessions was opened on January 23, by the following speech on the behalf of his Majesty, delivered by commissioners, of whom the Lord Chancellor was the speaker.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" His Majesty commands us to express to you his deep regret, that the exertions of the Emperor of Austria against the ambition and violence of France, have proved unavailing, and that his Imperial Majesty has been compelled to abandon the contest, and to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Although the war was undertaken by that Monarch without encouragement on the part of his Majesty, every effort was made for the assistance of Austria which his Majesty deemed consistent with the due support of his Allies, and with the welfare and interest of his own dominions.

" An attack upon the naval armaments and establishments in the Scheldt, afforded at once the prospect of destroying a growing force, which was daily becoming more formidable to the security of this country, and of diverting the exertions of France from the important objects of reinforcing her armies on the Danube, and of controuling the spirit of resistance in the North of Germany. These considerations determined his Majesty to employ his forces in an Expedition to the Scheldt.

" Although the principal ends of this Expedition have not been attained, his Majesty confidently hopes that advantages, materially affecting the security of his Majesty's dominions in the further prosecution of the war, will be found to result from the demolition of the Docks and Arsenals at Flushing. This important object his Majesty was enabled to accomplish, in consequence of the reduction of the Island of Walcheren, by the valour of his fleets and armies.

" His Majesty has given directions that such documents and papers should be laid before you as he trusts will afford satisfactory information upon the subject of this Expedition.

" We have it in command to state to you, that his Majesty had uniformly notified to Sweden his Majesty's decided wish, that in determining upon the question of peace or war with France, and other Continental Powers, she should be guided by considerations resulting from her own situation and interests: while his Majesty therefore laments that Sweden should have found it necessary to purchase peace by considerable sacrifices, his Majesty cannot complain that she has concluded it without his Majesty's participation. It is his Majesty's earnest wish that no event may occur to occasion the interruption of those relations of amity which it is the desire of his Majesty and the interest of both countries to preserve.

" We have it further in command to communicate to you, that the efforts of his Majesty for the protection of Portugal have been powerfully aided by the confidence which the Prince Regent has reposed in his Majesty, and by the co-operation of the Local Government, and of the people of that country. The expulsion of the French from Portugal, by his Majesty's forces under Lieut.-Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, and the glorious victory obtained by him at Talavera, contributed to check the progress of the French arms in the Peninsula during the late campaign.

" His Majesty directs us to state that the Spanish Government, in the name and by the authority of King Ferdinand the Seventh, has determined to assemble the general and extraordinary Cortes of the nation: his Majesty trusts that this measure will give fresh animation and vigour to the councils and the arms of Spain, and successfully direct the energies and spirit of the Spanish people to the maintenance of their legitimate Monarchy, and to the ultimate deliverance of their country.

" The most important considerations of policy and of good faith require, that as long as this great cause can be maintained with a prospect of success, it should be supported, accord-

ing to the nature and circumstances of the contest, by the strenuous and continued assistance of the power and resources of his Majesty's dominions; and his Majesty relies on the aid of his Parliament in his anxious endeavours to frustrate the attempts of France against the independence of Spain and Portugal, and against the happiness and freedom of those loyal and resolute nations.

"His Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his Majesty's Minister in America and the Government of the United States has been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted. His Majesty sincerely regrets this event: he has however received the strongest assurances from the American Minister resident at this Court, that the United States are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his Majesty.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you that he has ordered the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you: his Majesty has directed them to be formed with all the attention to economy which the support of his Allies and the security of his dominions will permit. And his Majesty relies upon your zeal and loyalty to afford him such Supplies as may be necessary for those essential objects.

"He commands us to express how deeply he regrets the pressure upon his Subjects, which the protracted continuance of the war renders inevitable.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express his hopes that you will resume the consideration of the State of the inferior Clergy, and adopt such further measures upon this interesting subject as may appear to you to be proper.

"We have it further in command to state to you that the Accounts which will be laid before you of the Trade and Revenue of the Country will be found highly satisfactory,

"Whatever temporary and partial inconvenience may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great sources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect.

"The inveterate hostility of our enemy continues to be directed against this country with unabated animosity and violence. To guard the security of his Majesty's dominions, and to defeat the designs which are meditated against us and our allies, will require the utmost efforts of vigilance, fortitude, and perseverance.

"In every difficulty and danger, his Majesty confidently trusts that he shall derive the most effectual support, under the continued blessing of Divine Providence, from the wisdom of his Parliament, the valour of his forces, and the spirit and determination of his people."

. . . . . .

We cannot here enter into the discussions which in both houses followed their attention to this communication. After a long debate, and an amendment proposed by the opponents of ministry, the numbers were in the House of Lords for the amendment 55

Proxies	37	
		— 92
For the original address	89	
Proxies	55	
		—144

In the House of Commons for the original address 263
For the amendment.....167
Majority.....— 96.

Among the most prominent articles for observation this month, are the commotions at Madras, or rather at Seringapatam: in which has been manifested a disposition that might have had the most fatal consequences. Happily, these have ceased. It would be wonderful, if in so great a body as the Indian army, there were not some desperate adventurers; and we take a pleasure in saying that it would be still more wonderful, if in any considerable corps of that army, there were not companions in arms of those officers, whose attachments to their duty and their country would continue proof against allurement and decoy. To prevent explosion is not always practicable: if its ravages do not extend, though the fact may be painful, yet the consequences are not fatal. To what we have observed in our first article, this month, we have only to add, that the blame attaches to the European officers; not to the Sepoy troops they commanded. They were misled by their superiors: no stronger justification can be offered.

The impropriety of military bodies deliberating, and in consequence passing verdicts of censure or of gratulation, has always been acknowledged by military men of real talents. There would be no possibility of setting limits to the practice were it confirmed; and every omission of the compliment would be deemed a crimination. The power of enforcing sentiments so conveyed would speedily follow; and the confusion that *must* ensue may be easily foreseen. No officer would be secure in his character: no general in his command; no parliament in its sessions; no king on his throne. We have therefore, a satisfaction in reporting that an attempt to compliment a captain by his serjeants, on his quitting the regiment, in America, has been repressed and censured by the commander in chief on that station (Canada); and his reprimand has been directed to be entered in the orderly book of every regiment in the British service. No harm was intended; none has ensued, in this case. Inadvertence is not treason.

Another most prominent incident in politics is the rude dismissal of our minister sent to America (Mr. Jackson). That gentleman's reputation had preceded him across the Atlan-

tic; and those who were ill-disposed toward his ministry, took occasion to charge the minister with various asperities in his personal character. They were determined not to receive him cordially: he was insulted by the populace of Baltimore on his arrival; and we have our doubts on the propriety of his overlooking such insults. The Persian ambassador would not have overlooked them in England. The American government, however, received the British minister, conversed with him, then insisted on his doing business by writing, then cavilled at his writing, thought his instructions insufficient, denied what he affirmed, affirmed what he denied, and the Congress then in session came to the resolution of turning him out of the country.

The citizens of London conceiving they had found an opportunity of urging their advice on his majesty, the corporation, *i. e.* the court of aldermen and common council, presented an address to the king, soliciting inquiry into late affairs abroad; in Spain, and at the island of Walcheren. The king replied, that he referred inquiry to his parliament. This not satisfying the leaders of city opinions, they called a meeting of the livery; and this meeting resolved on another address to his majesty. His majesty intended to receive this address as he would have done, had it been from any other town. The citizens insist that the privilege, of addressing the king *on his throne*, belongs to them, *of right*: his majesty thinks, that he is the best judge, *where* and *how* he shall receive their address. This is not the first time in which this subject has been discussed: it was canvassed thirty years ago; and thirty years ago the livery, as they have now done, declined presenting their address.

It is affirmed, that some explanation, of that ill-humour which disturbs the worthy livery, may be obtained from considering the endeavours, lately made, to persuade them, that, by every guinea they part with, they lose *four, five,* or even *six shillings!!* that bank notes are diminished in value, in this proportion; and that foreigners gain the differences which our merchants lose! It is, indeed, a remarkable fact, that every state, in Europe, is, at this moment, embarrassed in money matters. Our readers have seen the distress in Vienna, Berlin, Petersburgh; the same is true of Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Spain, &c. in different proportions. The subject is equally curious and interesting. Does this depreciation arise from the too great proportion of military operations, and of military persons (whose labour is unproductive), to the fruits of the earth?—Does it arise from the too great abundance of commercial objects, in proportion to the produce of land?—Does it result from the unequal distribution of commercial property?—Whatever be the cause, we would ask, what nations are the least suffering under it, and what is the state of agriculture, compared with export and import in those states? —— We would ask whether those states are more dependent on themselves, or on their neighbours? What share has sudden taxation in this effect?—And what are the true political remedies, for it? It is not a natural, but an artificial state of things: we presume therefore, that it may be counteracted by proper measures; what measures are proper?

A subject coming still closer home to mens own hearts and bosoms, to use Lord Bacon's expression, is, that of relieving the Catholics of Ireland from all impediments to their admission to the highest offices of the state. The English Catholics, also, partake of the interest this question excites. As we have had for some time, an article on this subject in forwardness, but unfinished, we shall not here enlarge on it, but content ourselves with giving a copy of Lord Grenville's letter to the Irish Catholics, and requesting that in such respects as our article may agree with that performance, we may not be deemed either imitators or plagiarists.

When these circumstances have been taken into consideration, are we not justified in attributing importance of no common degree to the objects which at present force themselves on the Stateman's attention? —— Can any thing in politics external or internal, in public economy and commerce, in morals and spirituals, in the constitution in church and state,—can any thing be marked with greater perplexity, greater delicacy, or greater interest, than the subjects included in the present PERISCOPE?

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CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Letter from Lord Grenville to the Earl of Fingal, dated Camelford-House, January 22d, 1810.

My Lord,

I have the honour to address this letter to your Lordship, in reply to that which I received from you respecting the petition with which you are charged. This form of communication I consider as most satisfactory to your Lordship. It is also best calculated to do justice to the sentiments of some of the most distinguished advocates of your cause, in concurrence with whom the decision has been taken.

I must in the first place assure your Lordship, that my opinion remains unchanged as to the object of your petition. It would, I think, be an act of undeniable wisdom and justice to communicate to our fellow subjects, professing the Roman Catholic religion, the full enjoyment of our civil constitution. Such a measure, accompanied by suitable arrange-

ments, maturely prepared, and deliberately adopted, would, I am confident, above all others, give strength and union to the Empire, and increased security to its religious and civil establishments. Your Lordship is well aware, that on this conviction only have I supported it. To those establishments I am unalterably attached; their inviolable maintenance I have ever considered as essential to all the dearest interests of my country. But they rest, I am certain, on foundations much too firm; they are far too deeply rooted in the affections of that community to which they dispense the blessings of religion, order, and liberty, to require the adventitious and dangerous support of partial restrictions, fruitful in discontent, but, for security, wholly inefficient.

With respect to the present application to Parliament, I knew not, except from public report, that such a measure was in contemplation; or that it was the wish of the petitioners to place their petition in my hands.

I have twice already, at the request of the Catholics of Ireland, moved the House of Lords to take this subject into consideration. I did not, in either case, think myself responsible for your determination as to the time of agitating the question: a determination which, in the first instance, I had not suggested, and which in the last I had in my place in Parliament publicly dissuaded. Recent events had in both cases imposed upon me a peculiar duty, not merely for my own honour, but in justice also to your cause, to prove, by my conduct, on the earliest occasion afforded by yourselves, that no change of public situation, no prejudice, no calumny, no clamour, could either vary or suppress my opinions on this great national question.

This duty I willingly performed. Deeply impressed with the importance of the measures which I recommended, I have spared no sacrifice, omitted no exertion, by which I could contribute to their accomplishment. And if I could now deceive myself with a hope, that a renewal of my weak efforts, in the present moment, could expedite or facilitate their ultimate success, it would be my highest gratification once more to stand forward as the chosen advocate of national conciliation.

Circumstanced as this question now is, both in England and in Ireland, it is on the contrary, my deliberate opinion, that no motion, grounded on your petition, could, at this time, in any hands, certainly not in mine, be brought forward, without great and permanent disadvantage to its subject.

This opinion is founded, not only on the present known dispositions of Government and Parliament, but also on the unexpected difficulties which have arisen in Ireland, on the impressions which they may create, and the embarrassments which they unavoidably produce.

It would be an invidious task for me to recapitulate, in this place, the transactions of the last three years, or to discuss the temper and spirit, the language and the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers towards your body; nor would it become me to censure, though I may be permitted to lament, the decisions of the legislature.

To these two topics it is sufficient briefly to have adverted. The obstacles which, in the present moment, they oppose to any favourable consideration of your cause, and the advantages which they afford to the misrepresentations of your adversaries, are too obvious to require explanation.

Many circumstances compel me to speak to your Lordship more at large of the recent proceedings in Ireland; with reference both to their origin and to their consequences. For this purpose, I must beg leave to recal to your Lordship's recollection, the grounds on which the consideration of these petitions has uniformly been recommended to Parliament. That which you have asked, and which has been supported by the greatest statesmen of our time, now no more, is not in its nature a single or unconnected measure. Its objects are, the peace and happiness of Ireland, and the union of the empire, in affection, as well as in government. Vain, indeed, would be the hope of accomplishing such purposes, solely by the repeal of a few remaining disqualifications, which, by a strange anomaly, are still left subsisting amidst the ruins of a whole code of proscription. To impute to you this visionary pretension, has been the artifice of your opponents. The views of your friends have been more enlarged.

With the just and salutary extension of civil rights to your body, must be combined, if tranquillity and union be our object, other extensive and complicated arrangements. All due provision must be made for the inviolable maintenance of the religious and civil establishments of this United Kingdom. Much must be done for mutual conciliation—much for common safety; many contending interests must be reconciled, many jealousies allayed, many long-cherished and mutually destructive prejudices eradicated.

Such, at least, have always been my own declared opinions. When this matter was last under the consideration of Parliament, I had occasion to dwell, with particular earnestness, on this necessity; I invited the suggestions of others for providing for it; and I enumerated several measures which eight years before had been in the contemplation of Government, in conjunction with which I then cherished the vain hope of rendering this great service to my country,

Among these measures, I pointed out the proposal of vesting in the Crown an effectual negative on the appointment of your Bishops. That suggestion had previously been brought forward in the House of Commons, to meet the just expectation, not of any bigotted or interested champions of intolerance, but men of the purest intentions and most enlightened judgment; men willing to do all justice to the loyalty of your present bishops, yet not unreasonably alarmed at any possibility, by which functions of such extensive influence might hereafter be connected with a foreign interest hostile to the tranquillity of your country: a danger recently very much increased by the captivity and deposition of the head of your church, by the seizure of his dominions, and by the declared intention of that hostile government to assume in future the exclusive nomination of his successors. The suggestion thus opened to parliament, produced there impressions highly favourable to your cause; it was received as the surest indication of those dispositions, without which all concession must be nugatory, and all conciliation hopeless. To my mind it had been recommended by long reflection. It had formed a part of the original conception of those measures as consequent upon the Union. It was now again brought forward with the concurrence of the two individuals, from whose opinions those generally prevalent among your body might best be inferred; of the agent of the very persons to whose office it related, and of your Lordship to whom, in addition to every other claim to respect and confidence, the exclusive charge of the petition had recently been committed. What I said on the subject, in the House of Lords, was spoken in the hearing of both, and I received from both, while the impression was yet recent on your minds, the most gratifying acknowledgments of your satisfaction in all that I had stated.

It was never, I believe, imagined by any of us, that what then passed could be binding on the opinions of the petitioners. The Roman Catholics of Ireland are not a corporate body. They speak through no common organ. Their various wishes and interests, like those of their fellow-subjects, can be collected only from general information; and any opinions, erroneously attributed to them, they, like all other persons, are fully entitled to disclaim.

I learnt, however, with deep and heartfelt regret, the subsequent proceedings which took place in Ireland, in consequence of this suggestion. To discuss the grounds of those proceedings would be foreign from my present purpose. Their effect obviously must be not only to revive expiring prejudices, but to clog with fresh embarrassment every future consideration of any of the measures connected with your petition. To myself unquestionably the difficulty of originating at this time any fresh discussion of those measures, does, in such circumstances, appear almost insuperable.

Let me not, however, be misunderstood. When I speak of the necessity of combining, with the accomplishment of your wishes, provisions of just security to others, I am no less desirous of consulting every reasonable apprehension on your part.

To the forms, indeed, of these securities, or to the particular details of the proposed arrangements, I attach comparatively little importance. A pertinacious adherence to such details, in opposition even to groundless prejudice, I consider as the reverse of legislative wisdom. I look only to their substantial purposes; the safety of our own establishments, the mutual good-will of all our fellow subjects, and the harmony of the United Kingdom.

That adequate arrangements may be made for all these purposes, consistently with the strictest adherence, on your part, to your religious tenets, is the persuasion which you have long been labouring to establish, and of which I have uniformly professed my own conviction.

Were it otherwise, I should indeed despair. But that these objects may be reconciled, in so far at least as respects the appointment of your bishops, is known with undeniable certainty. It is proved by the acquiescence of your church in similar arrangements under other governments, by the sentiments which many of yourselves still entertain as to the proposal suggested in 1808, and, most of all, by the express consent formerly given to that proposal, in a declaration signed by the most considerable of your own bishops.

I see, therefore, in the present state of this subject, much unexpected embarrassment, and many difficulties, which renewed discussion in the present moment, must, instead of smoothing, inevitably aggravate. There is, however, no ground for ultimate discouragement. The sentiment of reciprocal confidence, the spirit of mutual conciliation, would surmount far greater obstacles.

But nothing, permit me to remark it, can in the mean time be more injurious to your cause, than any attempt, by partial and precipitate decisions, to prejudge its separate branches, or to limit its unreserved discussion. No cause can be more grateful to your opponents, none more embarrassing to your supporters.

To Parliament, when any more favourable conjuncture for this discussion shall arise, every information may properly be supplied, every wish imparted, every apprehension communicated. There only, by a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of this extensive subject, can all its difficulties be surmounted, all its relations finally adjusted.

To be effective and permanent, such an arrangement must be mutually satisfactory.

This is alike the interest of every member of the British empire, but to none more important than to the Catholics in Ireland. The stability of all your civil rights, both of those which you already enjoy, and of those to which you seek to be admitted, essentially depends on the tranquillity and harmony of your country, on banishing from it every hostile influence, and composing all its internal differences.

These opinions I have expressed to your Lordship with the freedom of a tried and zealous advocate of your cause. On these grounds alone have I ever attempted to do justice to it. To have argued it on any other would have been a dereliction of my own principles.

I need hardly add, that by the same principles my present conduct must equally be directed. Should the petitioners continue to entertain the desire conveyed in your Lordship's letter, that I should lay this petition upon the table of the House of Lords; with that request I cannot hesitate to comply. It would be highly improper to deny to such a body of men the opportunity of submitting, through my hands, if they should so desire it, and at their own time, their wishes to the Legislature of their country. It would be still more inexcusable in a case, where all my opinions and all my wishes are favorable to the object of their application. On the measure itself, if any motion respecting it be originated by others, I shall not fail to urge, with unabated earnestness, all the same sentiments which I have detailed in this letter. But I must with equal explicitness decline to be myself, at this time, and under so many circumstances of such peculiar disadvantage to your cause, the mover of any such proposition. I am satisfied, that, by this decision, I shall best promote the ultimate success of that great work which I have long laboured to accomplish. My reasons for this persuasion I have, I trust, sufficiently explained. They may be erroneous, they are at least sincere.

To the principle of equal laws, to the object of national conciliation, I am invariably attached. By me, they shall never be abandoned. But any personal exertions which I can make, for purposes of such inestimable benefit to my country, must ever be regulated by that discretion, which I am equally determined in every situation to reserve, unfettered by previous engagements, and the faithful exercise of which my public duty imperatively forbids me to relinquish.

I have the honour to be,
With sincere respect and regard,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant
GRENVILLE.

POETRY.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Written by H. J. Pye, Esq. Poet-Laureat. Set to Music by Sir L. Parsons, and Performed on Her Majesty's Birth Day Jan. 18, at St. James's.

Err yet, 'mid Rhedecyna's bowers,
I humbly cull'd the Muses' flowers,
By silver Isis' sedgy side,
Not rolling there a classi tide,
My native meads and groves among,
As blythe I tun'd my artless song,
My fancy hail'd the halcyon day,
Crown'd with our Sovereign's opening sway,
And pour'd the verse to that auspicious morn,
Which plac'd on Britain's throne a Monarch Britain-born.

Raptur'd I pour the verse again,
To hail the British Monarch's lengthen'd reign,
To celebrate the rising Year,
In which a King to Britain dear
Bids every British breast with grateful lay
Bless the tenth lustre of his lenient sway.
For while I strike the votive lyre,
The thrillings of the trembling wire
Are lost amid the swelling notes of praise,
Which with accordant voice a grateful people pays.

From Thule's hyperborean reign,
To where upon the southern main
Bellerus frowns—to where the Atlantic roars,
O verdant Erin, 'gainst thy western shores,
The pæans loud of exultation rise,
Wafting a Nation's plaudits to the skies!
And while the hallow'd rites of prayer and praise
To Heaven's high throne their grateful incense raise,
Mild Charity with liberal hand
Spreads her blest influence o'er the smiling land;
With genial current far and wide,
Flows of benevolence the copious tide,
Grateful, the boon, while shouting myriads see,
That dries Affliction's tear, and sets the Captive free.

Though looking back thr ough many an age
Since Egbert first our Saxon sires obey'd,
No King recorded stands on History's page
So long, who England's golden sceptre sway'd*

* Though, to reckon from the accession to the demise, Henry III. reigned nominally 56, and Edward III. 50 years; yet, as the first acceded at nine years of age, and the last at 14, they did not either of them, in fact, reign so long as his present Majesty has now reigned.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1809, TO THE 20TH OF JANUARY, 1810.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.—At his house, in Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of A. Wedderburn, Esq.—Mrs T. Archer, of Belgrave-terrace, Pimlico. — At Mallow, in Ireland, the lady of H. Miller, Esq. of the 40th regiment.

Of Daughters.—In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Graves.—At Park-place, Mitcham, the lady of the Hon. W. Herbert.—At Thorpe Lee, the lady of Sir W. Blackett, Knt. —At his lordship's house, in Arlington-street, the lady of the Right Hon: Lord Viscount Anson. —At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of W. Shaw, Esq.

MARRIAGES.

At Charles, Plymouth, Capt. Harward, R. N. to Miss Julia Pellew, youngest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Edw. Pellew, Bart.—At St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, Alex. Hugonin Rivaz, Esq. of Stoke Newington, to Eliz. Anne, eldest daughter of the late Martin de Haviland, Esq. many years his Majesty's Sheriff in the island of Guernsey. —At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. B. Elam, eldest son of Thos. Elam, Esq. of Sunbury, to Elizabeth, second daughter of John Peacock, Esq. of New Bond-street.—At Chiswick, Lord Granville Leveson Gower, brother to the Marquis of Stafford, to Lady Harriet Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire.—John Carter, Esq. to Miss Georgiana Dodds.—At St. James's church, John Bourdieu, Esq. of Golden-square, to Susanna Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Reynolds.—The lady of Jerome Buonaparte, (ci-devant Miss Patterson) to Mr. Oakley, Secretary to the British Legation in America, and son of Sir Chas. Oakley, Bart. of Shrewsbury. The American papers say, that Buonaparte has just appointed the above lady a Duchess of the House of Napoleon, with a suitable provision, and the son which she had by Jerome, a Prince of the French Empire!—At Cardington, near Bedford, J. Johnson, Esq. M.D. of Birmingham, to Miss Curtis, of Cardington.—At Clifton, H. Hughes, Esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts, to Miss E. Kempe.—L. Topham, Esq. of Middleham, to Miss Clough, of Acomb —W. P. Georges, Esq. of Foley-place, to Miss J. A. Tupper, of Upper Seymour-street.—At Lambeth, E. Briggs, Esq. late of Malta, to Miss S. Stow, of Ripley, Surrey.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. T. James, jun. of Cheapside, to Miss E. Strafford, of Holborn-hill.—At Port-Glasgow, Mr. Wm. Hamilton, merchant, to Ann, second daughter of Rich. Brown, Esq.—At Lasswade, by the Rev. Mr. Paton, Mr. Jas. Cockburn, at Eskbann, near Dalkeith, to Mrs. Johanna Leishman, of Lasswade.—Mr. Robert Stuart, Deputy Presenter of Signatures in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, to Miss Julian Comb, eldest daughter of Matthew Comb, Esq. Leith.—At Ayr, M. H. Benson, Esq. of London, to Miss M. C. Norman, daughter of Mr. Jos. Norman, Ayr.—At Shinrone, in the King's county, Wm. Cantrell, of Willmount, near Nenagh, Esq. to Miss Phœbe Howard.—At Dublin, John O'Beirne, of St. Anne-street, Esq. to Miss Brett, of Usher's-quay, third daughter of the late John Brett, Esq. of Blackall-street.—In the same city, Mr. Bernard Byrne, of Jervis-street, timber merchant, to Miss Catherine Rogers, of Brides-alley.—Mr. Francis Garratt, to Miss Marianne Linde.

DEATHS.

Suddenly, at Bridlington, Geo. Darley, Esq. of that place. He was sitting at supper with some friends, when he observed to them that they ate nothing; but that he would shew them how to eat. He accordingly took a large mouthful of food, which stuck in his throat, and almost instantly suffocated him.—In Berner street, Sir W. Beasley, Bart. a Director of the East-India Company.—Mr. J. Johnson, bookseller, St. Paul's Churchyard.—Of a rapid decline, Mrs. Amelia Howorth, wife of Brig.-gen. Howorth, now serving in Spain, and sister to Lord Thurlow.—At Glassonby, at the advanced age of 110, Mary Doddeswell, a native of Devonshire, who, notwithstanding her extreme age, continued to travel through the county as a beggar.—At Chester-place, Lambeth, Mrs. Larpent, widow of R. H. Larpent, Esq. aged 73.—At Bath, Anne, widow of Dr. Hayward, aged 67 years.—In Abingdon-street, aged 75, Mrs. Ashley, relict of the late, and mother of the present Managers of the Oratorios.—Nathaniel Newnham, Esq. Alderman of Vintry Ward. He was the oldest Alderman, except one, on the list. He served the office of Lord Mayor in 1783-4, and was Member of Parliament for the city of London in three Parliaments.—On Christmas-day, at Hull, Major-general Hewgill, aged 45, Commander of the garrison at that place.—At Woolwich, Dr. Rollo, Surgeon-general to the Artillery. —Mr. James Lyle, of the Edinburgh Evening Courant newspaper.—At Woodhall, Middlesex, Mr. Wm. London, late of Kersehall, near Edinburgh. He was one of the first Scotch agriculturists who settled in England.—Lately, at Arnheim, in Holland, Matthys Bademaker, at the great age of 110 years. He worked at his trade, as a shoemaker, until the age of 90. He retained his faculties and health until within three weeks of his death. When King Louis visited Arnheim, last year, he settled a pension of 400 guilders on him. From that time he drank three bumpers of wine a day.—Lately, in the West-Indies, Sir John Bernard, Bart. second son of late Sir Francis Bernard, Governor of Massachuset's Bay.—In Stanhope-street, Admiral Dacres.—At her house at Ormistoun, in Scotland, in the 94th year of her age, the Hon. Helen Murray, fifth daughter of the deceased Alex. Lord Helibank, and widow of Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully, Bart.—At Antigua, after a few days illness, and in the 23d year of his age, Major Geo. Gordon, of the 8th West-India regiment; nephew of Col. Gordon, Military Secretary to the Earl of Harrington. He served in the expedition to Zealand, was Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Anstruther in the memorable battle of Vimiera, and commanded, with much credit to himself, the 6th regiment, during the campaign in Spain, which corps was the last of the British army that embarked at Corunna.—At her seat at Ham Common, Mary, Countess of Courtown, wife to the Earl of Courtown, and daughter and coheiress of Richard Powys, Esq. of Hintlesham-hall, in Suffolk, by Lady Mary Brudenell, sister of the late Duke of Montague; she has left issue

Viscount Stopford, Comptroller of the King's Household, and three other sons. Her ladyship was far advanced in life, and the Earl is in his 78th year.—At his house of Wedderburn, in Berwickshire, Gen. David Home, Col. of the 2d royal veteran battalion.—At his seat in Hampshire, Sir William Augustus Pitt, K. B. Governor of Portsmouth.—At his house in Harley-street, C. Areckdeckne, Esq. of Clavering-hall, Suffolk.—At Paris, M. Fourcroy, the celebrated French chemist.—Tiberius Cavallo, Esq. He has presented to the world many works on Air, Electricity, and other important subjects. He was a native of Naples, but had resided in Paris upwards of 30 years.—At Melton, Sir Jacob Astley, in his 47th year.—At Nassau, New Providence, Geo. Leitch, Esq.—On the 11th of May last, in the Poonah district, in the East-Indies, Colonel Wm. Wallace, of his Majesty's 80th regiment of foot, commanding the subsidiary forces of British troops stationed with his Highness the Peshwa. Col. Wallace was third son of the late Wm. Wallace, Esq. of Cairnhill, in the county of Ayr, and brother of Thomas Wallace, Esq. now of Cairnhill. The following general orders, published by the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, will best evince the high estimation in which this gallant and meritorious officer was held by the Supreme Government of India.—"*Fort William, June* 3, 1809.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has received, with sentiments of extreme regret, the melancholy intelligence of the decease of Col. Wm. Wallace, of his Majesty's 80th regiment of foot, lately commanding the subsidiary force of British troops, stationed with his Highness the Peshwa. The eminent character, professional abilities, and important services of the late Col. Wallace, have long been considered by the Governor-General in Council to place him in the rank of those distinguished officers, whose virtues, talents, and exertions, have engaged the respect and esteem of the British Government in India; and the tribute of public applause which public justice pays to the memory of Col. Wallace, is necessarily combined with a deep sense of the loss his Majesty's, and the Hon. Company's service have sustained in the death of this valuable and lamented officer. Published by order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council. N. B. Edmonstone, Chief Secretary to Government." — Lately, at Richmond, near Dublin, Robert Birch, Esq. formerly Member of Parliament. In this gentleman society is deprived of a truly worthy member, and his family of one of the tenderest of husbands, and the most affectionate of parents. His heart, ever accessible to the claims of pity and friendship, would frequently lead him beyond the bounds of prudence: his attachments were permanent; nor was he ever known to abandon any intimate upon whom the frowns of Fortune chanced to lower. Indeed, his bosom might truly be denominated the temple of integrity—the abode of every social virtue.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1809 AND 1810.

War-Office, Dec. 23, 1809.

3d Reg. Dragoon Guards—Lieut. E. R. Storey, capt of a troop.

6th Reg. Dragoons—Lieut. T. Chapman, captain of a troop.

17th Light Dragoons — Lieut. Wm. Brown, captain of a troop.

15th Reg. of Foot—Brevet Major John Hart, 36th foot, captain of a company, vice Hinde, who exchanges.

31st Ditto—Capt. Hon. Thos. Stewart, Cape Regiment, capt. of a company, without purchase, vice Hawkshaw, promoted.

34th Ditto—Lieut.-col. C. M'Donnell, 82d foot, lieut.-col. vice Bradford.

36th Ditto—Capt. Hen. Reynolds Hinde, 15th foot, captain of a company, vice Hart.

38th Ditto—Valerius Skipton, Esq. to be paymaster of the 1st battalion.

56th Ditto—Capt. John Hadfield, 4th garrison batt. captain of a company, vice Sandys.

62d Ditto—Capt. John Fish Holden, Gent. ensign, by purchase, vice J. F. Sweeney, promoted.

65th Ditto—Capt. Wm. Armstrong, half pay of late 71st foot, captain of a company, vice Symes, who exchanges.

66th Ditto—Lieut. Aug. Bulstrode, 3d foot, captain of a company, without purchase.

80th Ditto—Major John White, lieut.-col.; Brevet Major John Edwards, major, vice White.

82d Ditto—Lieut.-col. Thos. Bradford, 34th foot, lieut.-col., vice M'Donnell.

85th Ditto—Lieut. Fred. Campbell, 94th foot, captain of a company.

95th Ditto—Capt. Alex. Andrews, 100th foot, captain of a company.

100th Ditto—Capt. Robt. Johnson, 95th foot, captain of a company.

4th Garr. Battalion—Capt. James Sandys, 56th foot, captain of a company.

Royal Newfoundland Fencibles—Brevet Major Rich. Heathcote to be major, vice Sutherland, cashiered; Lieut. R. P. Skinner, captain of a company, vice Heathcote.

Brevet—Col. David Hunter, on half-pay of the Angus Fencibles, major-general in the army.

Staff—Col. Rufane Shaw Dunkin, from the permanent staff of the quarter-master-general's department, quarter-master-general to the troops serving in the Mediterranean, vice Lieut.-col. Bunbury, who resigns.

Hospital Staff—Acting Dep. Purveyor Harry Bacon, deputy purveyor to the forces.

Acting Dep. Purveyor John Winter, ditto.

To be Hospital Mates for General Service—Rich. Morris, Gent. Mich. Sweeney, Gent. Edw. Graham, Gent. Henry Douglas, Gent. James Hunter, Gent.

King's German Legion.

2d Battalion—Lieut.-col. with temporary rank, vice Brauns, deceased; Capt. Paul Chuden, 5th battalion of the line, major, with temporary rank, vice Belville.

5th Ditto—Lieut. Christian de Wurmb, captain, with temporary rank, vice Chuden; Lieut. Lewis Lodders, captain, with temporary rank.

13th January, 1810.

8th Reg. of Light Dragoons—Lieut. John Williams, captain of a troop, by purchase.

26th Reg. of Foot—Capt. Edw. Sherman, major, by purchase; Lieut. Jos. Smith, captain of a company, by purchase.

59th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. David Graham, captain of a company, by purchase.

60th Ditto—Capt. Chas. Mackenzie, 78th foot, captain of a company, without purchase; Lieut. Geo. Hen. Zulke, captain of a company; Assist.-surgeon Joseph Motrice, 61st foot, surgeon, vice Cummine, appointed to 18th foot.

63d Ditto—Lieut. W. Smith, captain of a company.

91st Ditto—Lieut. Houston Wallace, 14th light dragoons, captain of a company.

Brevet—Major Chas. Morgan, on half-pay of 9th foot, lieut.-col.

Hospital Staff—To be Hospital Mates for General Service—Wm. Monat, Gent. Thos. Cash, Gent. Robt. Berry, Gent. Thos. Jas. Mehary, Gent. John Regan, Gent. Hen. Collis Carter, Gent. Geo. Barclay, Gent.

King's German Legion.

3d Light Dragoons—Lieut. Ernest de Biel, captain of a troop, with temporary rank, vice Heise, deceased.

4th Ditto—Lieut. E. Kirwan, captain of a company, by purchase, vice Hemans, who retires.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Dec. 22.—Monday, the last day of Michaelmas term, Rev. G. W. Hall, B. D. and Master of Pembroke coll., was admitted D. D.

The following gentlemen were also admitted: B. D. Rev. G. Jenkins, of Jesus coll.; M. A. Rev. W. B. Harrison, and Rev. F. Dyson, of Merton; Rev. R. Smith, of St. Alban-hall; Mr. R. W. Hay, of Christ church; Rev. T. Lloyd, of Jesus; Rev. E. C. Frith, and Mr. C. L. Meryon, of St. John's coll.—B. A. Mr. W. B. Coles, of Hertford.

The whole number of degrees in the term are, Doctors in Divinity, 2; Doctor in Law, 1; Bachelors in Divinity, 2; Bachelors in Law, 2; Masters in Arts, 31; Bachelors of Arts, 33.

Dec. 30.—On Saturday last, in full convocation, the degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on the Right Hon. William Lord Grenville, by diploma.

Jan. 13, 1810.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes, for the present year, viz.

For Latin verses—*Pyramides Ægyptiacæ.*

For an English essay—*What are the arts, in the cultivation of which the moderns have been less successful than the ancients?*

For a Latin essay—*In Philosophia, quæ de vita et moribus est illustranda, quænam præcipue sermonum Socraticorum fuit excellentia?*

The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the university who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not compleated seven years.

Sir Roger Newdigate's prize—For the best composition in English verse, not containing more than fifty lines, by any undergraduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation: *The Statue of the dying Gladiator.*

Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting graces, and conferring degrees, on the following days, viz. Feb. 1, 15, 22; March 3, 14, 21, 28; April 4 and 14.

Cambridge.

Dec. 23.—Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, M.A. Dean of Bocking, in Essex, and formerly Fell. of Trinity coll., was on Saturday the 16th instant, created D. D. by royal mandate.

Francis Severne, Esq. and Rev. Hen. Kebbell, of Sidney coll., were admitted Bachelors in Civil Law; and Messrs. Robt. Maunsell, of Trinity coll., and Thos. Spitty, of Bene't coll., B. A.

Clement Tudway, Esq. is admitted a Fellow Commoner of King's coll.

The Hulsean premium is this year adjudged to Rev. Wm. Heath, Fell. of King's coll., for his dissertation '*On the advantage of Difficulties in Religion; or an attempt to show the good effects, which result, or which might result, from the proofs of Revelation being of a probable, rather than of a demonstrative kind.*

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has admitted the Rev. Dr. Goodall to the Provostship of Eton, vacant by the death of Dr. Davies.

The Rev. Mr. Keate is appointed Head-master of Eton school, in the room of Dr. Goodall; the Rev. Geo. Thackeray, son of the late Dr. Thackeray, physician, of Windsor, succeeds Mr. Keate as Under-master; and the Rev. Wm. Heath, son of Dr. Heath, Canon of Windsor, is appointed Assistant-master in room of Mr. Thackeray.

Jan. 5, 1810.—The Rev. Dr. Pearson, Master of Sidney-Sussex coll., was elected to the office of Christian Advocate, founded by late Rev. John Hulse.

Henry Bright, Esq. B. A. of St. Peter's coll., and Mr. Rich. Johnson, B. A. of Caius, are elected Fells. of their respective societies.

The late Bishop of London, a short time before his death, directed that all the graduates, as well as under-graduates, of Christ coll., should, in future, be admitted to be candidates for the two annual gold medals which he has given for ever. The subjects for the present year are:

For the Latin dissertation—*Beatitudo humana non pendet tantummodo ex hâc vitâ sed expectanda est alia.*

For the English—*Abstain from fleshy lusts, which war against the soul.* 1 Pet. ii. 11.

Mr. Spencer Smith, late Minister Plenipotentiary at the Ottoman Porte, and brother to Sir Sidney, has presented this university with two very valuable Greek marbles, to be added to the collection in the vestibule; namely, the body of an Amphora, about three feet in length, from the shores of the Propontis; and a votive tablet, or Cippus, from Cyzicus. The first exhibits a bas relief in a very high style of ancient sculpture; which is remarkable for the Pilens, or Athenian Hat, still worn by Patriarchs of the Greek Church; and of which only one other representation is preserved in ancient sculpture.

The following is the subject for the Hulsean premium for the present year:—'*The remarkable propensity of the Jews to idolatry before the Babylonish captivity, compared with their exemption from it, in general, afterwards, affords the unbelever no just ground for rejecting the Scripture account of the miracles in the time of Moses and Joshua.*'

The Rev. Geo. Gordon, B. D. Dean of Exeter, and late of St. John's coll., is promoted to the Deanery of the cathedral church of Lincoln, and also to the Residentiary's place in the said cathedral, vacant by the death of Sir Rich. Kaye, Bart.

Jan. 19.—Rev. John Toplis, M. A. and Messrs. Thos. Beevor and Geo. Cornelius Gorham, B. A. of Queen's coll. are elected Fells. of that society.

On Monday Henry Boulton, Esq. of St. John's coll., kept his act in the Law Schools.

Rev. John Eyre, Rector of Babworth, Nottinghamshire, and one of the Residentiaries of York cathedral, is appointed Archdeacon of Nottingham, vacant by the death of Sir R. Kaye.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between November 20, 1809, and January 20, 1810, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Burland, T. Hungerford, draper.
Peary, J. Kingsland Road, builder.
Firmin, P. Dedham, money-scrivener.
Moulding and Sowerby, Liverpool, merchants.
Lanchester, A. St. James's Street, milliner.
Lilly, J. Staple Bridge, Lancashire.
Maddock and Delamere, Liverpool, corn-dealers.
Pearson, J. Holyhead, stationer.

BANKRUPTS.

NOV. 21.—Farley, T. Sheerness, boatbuilder. *Att.* Rigby and Lowless, Chatham Place.
Goldsmith, J. Fletching, victualler. *Att.* Turner, Bouverie Street.
Juckes, W. Guildford Street, Blackfriars Road, corn-dealer. *Att.* Druce, Billiter Square.
Kendrick and Whitworth, Salford, cotton-manufacturers. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Lanchester A. St. James's Street, milliner. *Att.* Wybourn and Burke, Craig's Court.
Leecham, J. Mattock, Bath, innkeeper. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warnford Court.
Morgan, J. Old City Chambers, money-scrivener. *Att.* Heartly, New Bridge Street.
Rytot, F. Cheapside, silk-mercer. *Att.* Collins and Co. Spital Square.
Toulmin, W. Aldermanbury, money-scrivener. *Att.* Broad, Union Street, Borough.
Tudor, M. A. Reading, innholder. *Att.* Austin and Co. Temple.

25.—Alexander, J. Duke Street, Aldgate, broker. *Att.* Isaacs, Bevis Marks.
Abell, R. Old Ford, builder. *Att.* Crosse, New Inn.
Cannon, R. Kingsland Road, builder. *Att.* Finnis, Hart Street.
Dibdin, C. Strand, music-seller. *Att.* Wood, Richmond Buildings, Soho.
Hett, W. Leeds, woolstapler. *Att.* Shelton, Leeds.
Hirst, J. Bristol, grocer. *Att.* Strickland, Bristol.
Kirkpatrick, W. Bread Street Hill, merchant. *Att.* Matthews and Co. Castle Street, Holborn.
M'Dowall, W. Tottenham Court Road, linen-draper. *Att.* Maddock and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
Newman, J. Bishopsgate Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Barton, Walbrook.
Parry, H. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Harrison, Liverpool.
Priest, M. and J. Thorney Street, coachmakers. *Att.* Patten, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.
Shelly, C. M. Whitechapel, hosier. *Att.* Loxley, Cheapside.
Strutt, J. Little Queen Street, stationer. *Att.* Denton and Co. Gray's Inn Square.
Suddons, J. Wood Street, hosier. *Att.* Field, Wood Street.
Thornton, W. late of Cadiz, merchant. *Att.* Richardson, New Inn.
Ware, B. Cheapside. milliner. *Att.* Welch, Nicholas Lane.

28.—Bell and Harrop, Longtown, manufacturers. *Att.* Wordsworth and Co. Temple.
Billing, S. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Blakelock and Co. Temple.
Bishop, S. Cheltenham, haberdasher. *Att.* Berry, Bucklersbury.
Dinsdale, J. Sulcoates, York, grocer. *Att.* Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn.
Randall, W. Stockbridge, winemerchant. *Att.* Wainwright, Temple.
Richardson, J. Westminster Road, stable-keeper. *Att.* Benton, Union Street, Southwark.
Southey, J. W. Bath, paper-hanger. *Att.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
Swindall, J. Pendleton, shopkeeper. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
Symons, J. Hungerford Street, baker. *Att.* Wild, jun. Castle Street.

DEC. 2.—Anderson, W. Salford, stone-mason. *Att.* Foulkes and Co. Gray's Inn.
Argent, W. Romford, victualler. *Att.* Holmes and Co. Mark Lane.
Bradley, W. Huddersfield, victualler. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Clark, S. Charlotte Street, tailor. *Att.* Knight, High Street, Kensington.
Coron, P. Quality Court, scrivener. *Att.* Prior, Copthall Court.
Davis, G. Broad Street, Bloomsbury, dealer, *Att.* Reilly, Stafford Row, Pimlico.
Duthin, E. Buckingham, linen-draper. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday Street.
Jeffrey, J. Leadenhall Street, merchant. *Att.* Grubb, Great Queen Street.
Inskipp, J. jun. Battle, carpenter. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Copthall Court.
Mills, S. Stamford, upholsterer. *Att.* Chilton, Lincoln's Inn.
Peel, C. King Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Spur, Holborn Court, Gray's Inn.
Rhodes, W. Saddleworth, dealer. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Sadler, R. South Shields, merchant. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow Lane.
Shelton, J. Great Tow, timber-merchant. *Att.* Hackett, Chancery Lane.
Sherwood, J. W. Newgate Street, cheesemonger. *Att.* Willet and Co. Finsbury Square.
Stanford, E. Castle Street, livery-stable-keeper. *Att.* Knight, High Street, Kensington.
Williams, A. Cheltenham, jeweller. *Att.* Harrison, Craven Street.

5.—Clancy, W. St. Mary Axe, merchant. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Falcon Square.
Cundy, N. W. Great Marlborough Street, surveyor. *Att.* Trickey, Howland Street.
Dodgson, J. Pocklington, corn factor. *Att.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
Frodsham, J. Kingsgate Street, watchmaker. *Att.* Davies. Warwick Square.
King, T. Gosport, grocer. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
Kirkpatrick and Cort, Bread Street, warehousemen. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Lye, R. Goswell Street Road, builder. *Att.* Charsley, Mark Lane.
Redpath, A. Phillip Lane, builder. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.
Russell, T. Dursley, innkeeper. *Att.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
Satterthwaite, J. Tamworth, wine-merchant. *Att.* Dawes, Angel Court.
Singer, S. Westbury, clothier. *Att.* Davies and Co. Warminster.
Woollgas, R. Cowes, smith. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery Lane.

9.—Baker, J. Kingstanley, baker. *Att.* Chilton, Lincoln's Inn.
Barrow, R. Long Dean Mill, paper-maker. *Att.* Highmore, Bush Lane.
Bull, W. Bristol, grocer. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.
Clark, J. Bow and Hackney, butcher. *Att.* Harding, Primrose Street.
Eggington, J. Dean's Court, gold and silversmith. *Att.* Phipps, Gutter Lane.
Grove, P. Cardiff, straw-hat-maker. *Att.* Mawley, Dorset Street.
Hodgkinson, W. East Retford, ironmonger. *Att.* Hannam, East Retford.
Jenkins, J. Cow Court, Rotherhithe, timber-merchant. *Att.* Cartar, Deptford.
Ivey, J. Crediton, linen-draper. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.
Nicholson, F. East Retford, mercer. *Att.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.
Phillips, R. Hay, Brecon, shopkeeper. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn Square.
Sheppard, A. Leeds, milliner. *Att.* Wilson, Greville Street.

Smith, J. North Warnbotough, sack-maker. *Att.* Hector, Petersfield.
Weaver, W. Rood Lane, merchant. *Att.* Kirkham, Shorter's Court.
Young, J. Cheltenham, dealer. *Att.* Berry, Bucklersbury.

18.——Anstead, T. Wakefield, innkeeper. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Asbee, T. Old North Street, merchant. *Att.* Lee, Castle Street, Holborn.
Lacock, T. Settingbourne, woollen-draper. *Att.* Atkinson, Castle Street, Falcon Square.
Paull, S. Laleham, baker. *Att.* Taylor, Gray's Inn.
Smith, J. Leeds, grocer. *Att.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.
Spencer, J. Manchester, victualler. *Att.* Cardwell, Manchester.
Wooter, G. Northchurch, straw-hat-dealer. *Att.* Mayhew, Symond's Inn.

18.——Bennett, J. Plymouth, haberdasher. *Att.* Willis, and Co. Warnford Court.
Burton, J. New Cross, Surrey, dealer. *Att.* Washrough, Warnford Court.
Dean, R. Bow, baker. *Att.* Wilson, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate.
Godfrey, B. Liverpool, straw-hat-maker. *Att.* Windle, John Street.
Jennings, J. Denmark Court, watch-maker. *Att.* Manning, Clement's Inn.
Richards, M. Vauxhall, Warwick, dealer. *Att.* Webb and Co. Birmingham.
Scott, E. Chandos Street, shoemaker. *Att.* Wood, Richmond Buildings, Soho.
Spickernell, R. Seven Oaks, innkeeper. *Att.* Flexney, Chancery Lane.
Tuson, J. Chicksand Street, Mile End, builder. *Att.* Burt and Co. John Street, America Square.

19.——Barratt, B. Entry Hill, butcher, *Att.* Sheppard and Co. Bedford Row.
Burgess, T. Hungerford, butcher. *Att.* King, Bedford Row.
Dutteu, J. Harwood, dealer. *Att.* Barber, Fetter Lane.
Polo, W. Cherry Garden Street, timber-dealer. *Att.* Hatton, Dean Street, Southwark.
Hawkins, R. Bridgewater, innkeeper. *Att.* Blandford, Temple.
Roberts, G. jun. Heights, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Wilson and Lightfoot, Nottingham, hosiers. *Att.* Bolton and Co. Nottingham.

23.——Bennett, C. jun. Colchester Street, dry-salter. *Att.* Dixon and Co. Paternoster Row.
Colton, H. S. Cuckfield, schoolmaster. *Att.* Bulkley, Newman Street.
Crichley, E. R. Frog Lane, Islington, lint-manufacturer. *Att.* Tooke, Clifford's Inn.
Davis, H. Walworth, cap-maker. *Att.* Isaacs, Bury Street.
Graves, R. Rosemary Lane, victualler. *Att.* Whilton, James Street, Bedford Row.
Josey, W. jun. Northallerton, grocer. *Att.* Flexney, Chancery Lane.
Lindsay, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cheesemonger. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow Lane.
Little and Cranston, Ashford, linen-drapers. *Att.* Nind, Throgmorton Street.
Mucklow, J. Whitecross Street, butcher. *Att.* Venner, Warren Street, Fitzroy Square.
Parker and Judge, Stoken Church, timber-dealers. *Att.* Parton, Walbrook.
Tanner, J. J. and J. Ebley, blacksmiths. *Att.* Constable, Symond's Inn.
Vernon, T. Towcester, grocer. *Att.* Foulkes and Co. Gray's Inn.
Waters, B, Finch Lane, broker. *Att.* Richings, Ely Place.

26.——Barlow, J. Newport, Isle of Wight, mercer. *Att.* Clarke and Co. Newport.
Bland, J. Moulton, Lincoln, blacksmith. *Att.* Wordsworth and Co. Staple's Inn.
Bowser, W. Chatham, iron-manufacturer. *Att.* Mowbray, Bankside.
Brown, W. Durham, miller. *Att.* Jepson, Castle Street, Holborn.
Jones, W. Y. Liverpool, flour-dealer. *Att.* Clements, Liverpool.
Lee, A. W. Sunderland, grocer. *Att.* Blackiston, Symond's Inn.
Morris, W. Birmingham, timber-merchant. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's Inn.
Smallwood, G. Beech Street, brass-founder. *Att.* Harris and Son, Castle Street, Houndsditch.
Wood, E. Tottington, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Blakelock and Co. Temple.

30.——Dawson, S. Fiddleford, jobber. *Att.* Score, Sherborne.
Kimpton, R. Marfleet, horse-dealer. *Att.* Piccard and Co. Hull.
Lindsay, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cheesemonger. *Att.* Seymour, Newcastle.
Rich, W. Charlotte Street, Whitechapel, tallow-chandler. *Att.* Wilson, Temple.
Thornton, W. and J. New Malton, coal-merchants. *Att.* Walker, New Malton.
Trontbeck, W. H. Minories, victualler. *Att.* Hall and Co, Salter's Hall Court.
Wright, Malcolm, and Co., Watling Street, warehousemen. *Att.* Harrison, Craven Street.

JAN. 2, 1810.——Benson, J. W. Holbeach, surgeon. *Att.* Briggs and Co. Gray's Inn.
Chandler, T. Bethnal Green, grease-melter. *Att.* Gibson, Bunhill Row.
Fuller. W. Brandon, money-scrivener. *Att.* Bembridge, Inner Temple.
Harrington, T. Crown Court, trunk-maker. *Att.* Brooks, St. Alban's Street.
Hitchcock, J. Broughton, miller. *Att.* Aplin, Banbury.
Kenworthy, W. Pendleton, joiner. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Longridge and Pringle, Painsher, colliers. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow Lane.
Roper, R. Houndsditch, timber-merchant. *Att.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge Street.
Taylor, T. Edgeware Road, carpenter. *Att.* Hamilton, Berwick Street.
Wallis, J. Fleet Street, jeweller. *Att.* Jones and Co. Royal Exchange.
Wardman, T. Horton, calico-manufacturer. *Att.* Caton and Co. Aldersgate Street.

6.——Abner, G. B. Weymouth, factor. *Att.* Spencer, Dorchester.
Darley, A. Holborn, victualler. *Att.* Whilton, Great James Street, Bedford Row.
Didsdale, J. Bradford, boot-maker. *Att.* Washrough, Warnford Court.
Giles, T. Manchester, coach-maker. *Att.* Poulkes and Co. Gray's Inn.
Marsh, R. Rayleigh, linen-draper. *Att.* Bigg, Hatton Garden.
Socombe, J. Bristol, hatter. *Att.* Leman, Bristol.
Vallance, W. East Lane, builder. *Att.* Washrough, Warnford Court.
Wright, W. Stockport, hair-dresser, *Att.* Harrop, Stockport.

9.——Sevill, J. Saddleworth, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Cardwell, Manchester.
Simpson, G. Manchester, victualler. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.

13.——Asling and Cooper, Spa Road, merchants. *Att.* Harman, Wine Office Court.
Curtis, W. Bayswater, dealer. *Att.* Bower, Clifford's Inn.
Short and Hopper, Clapham, carpenters. *Att.* Ware, Blackman Street.
Upsdale, P. Castle Street, builder. *Att.* Saunders, Charlotte Street.
York, H. Carey Lane, silk-dealer. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.

16.——Bell and Decamp, Catherine Street, publishers. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
Bliss, W. Bristol, coal-merchant. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
Didier and Tebbett, St James's Street, booksellers. *Att.* Wilkinson and Co. Cavendish Square.
Hamber, J. Ratcliffe Highway, victualler. *Att.* Whilton, Great James Street.
Hanbury, C. Seething Lane, corn-factor. *Att.* Vandercom and Co. Bush Lane.
Joynson, J. Stourport, corn-dealer. *Att.* Clarke and Co. Bewdley.
Marriott, R. Northampton, banker. *Att.* Hillyard and Co. Copthall Court.
Mason, J. Bradford, linen-draper. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.
Rowley, J. Bow Lane, warehouseman. *Att.* Pullen, Pore Street.
Sallow, R. Selby, money-scrivener, *Att.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.
Weightman, W. Birmingham, mercer. *Att.* Barker, Temple.

CERTIFICATES.

Adams, J. Walsall, factor.
Allsopp, J. Winchester, silk-weaver.
Andrews, C. Green Hammerton, spirit-dealer.
Barker, W. Cheapside, warehouseman.
Barrs, W. jun. Birmingham, edge-tool-maker.
Bartlett, J. Whitecross Street, wool-dealer.
Betham, W. S. Furnival's Inn, printer.
Betts, J. Mistley, ship-builder.
Billett, G. City Road, medicine-maker.
Blackburn, W. Lewis, woolstapler.

Bloom, D. Trowse Millgate, merchant.
Bonner, F. H. Fleet Street, stationer.
Booth, W. Manchester, cotton-spinner.
Boucher, C. Southampton, bookseller.
Brede, G. jun. Lime Street, fishmonger.
Browne and Powell, Liverpool, merchants.
Bryan, T. Mincing Lane, broker.
Buck, G. Cockspur Street, tailor.
Caley, T. Liverpool, merchant.
Carter, J. Clapham, mason.
Carter, T. Mason Street, dealer.
Cass, J. Scarborough, cabinet-maker.
Chapman, J. Moorfields, shoemaker.
Chapman, J. Yarmouth, linen-draper.
Clapham, J. Kennington, wine-merchant.
Clermence, M. Craven Street, tailor.
Collins, M. Wincanton, linen-draper.
Corson, J. Mincing Lane, merchant.
Cranke, T. Kensington, brewer.
Cuff, J. jun. Barking, brewer.
Dand, J. Kirkley Stephen, banker.
Davenport, J. Aldermanbury, merchant.
Davies, W. Holborn, linen-merchant.
De Charmilly, P. F. Somerset Street, coal-merchant.
Dickie, T. Cornhill, bookseller.
Dicks, W. Frome Selwood, clothier.
Dist, W. Careaton Street, merchant.
Dixon, G. Fenchurch Street, turner.
Dow, T. and A. Liverpool, merchants.
Dowse, J. Bedford Row, scrivener.
Elstob, H. Sunderland, mercer.
Eyre, E. Union Street, grocer.
Fairweather, J. Oxford Street, linen-draper.
Feller, J. J. Yoxford, shopkeeper.
Fenton, A. Liverpool, merchant.
Fenton and Moore, Rotherhithe, ironmongers.
Forrest, J. King Street, baker.
Freebairn, R. Queen Street, warehouseman.
Geary, H. Warrington, linen-draper.
Gill, J. C. Smallburgh, grocer.
Godwin, J. Sheffield, carpenter.
Greenwood and Mason, Leeds, tobacconists.
Gretham, C. Liverpool, merchant.
Haffenden and Co. Basinghall Street, warehousemen.
Hargreave and Godwin, Manchester, merchants.
Harrocks, J. Bolton, muslin-manufacturer.
Hawksley, J. Arnold, merchant.
Heywood, J. Manchester, baker.
Hill, T. Brighton, baker.
Hodgson, J. Liverpool, auctioneer.
Hope, W. Manchester, grocer.
Hoskyn, W. Cawsand, dealer.
Hull, J. Wharton, jobber.
Humphreys, T. Ludgate, York, plumber.
Huson, J. Dunstable, victualler.
Jones, R. H. Stourbridge, clothier.
Jones, W. Woolwich, tailor.
Jones, Owens, and Co. Bucklersbury, merchants.
Kennett, W. Snow Hill, baker.
Knight, J. Lower Clapton, corn-dealer.
Lapish, J. Highley, grocer.
Lawrence, R. Prospect Row, corn-dealer.
Leroux, H. J. Islington, builder.
Levien, s. jun. Barnes, broker.
Lucas, J. P. Birmingham, auctioneer.
Macneal, N. London, merchant.
Meadows and Johnson, Paddington, coal-merchants.
Morgan, G. Foster Lane, cheesemonger.
Moore, J. New Surrey Street, ironmonger.
Morley, J. Sewardstone, miller.
Mosley, H. Lawrence Pountney Hill, merchant.
Mullen, W. Cheam, builder.
Murray, T. Spitalfields, shoemaker.
Nelson, J. Leeds, woolstapler.
Newcomb, G. Bath, jeweller.
Newcomb, O. Holles Street, upholder.
Nichols, T. Birmingham, dealer.
Ogden, R. Botany, cotton-spinner.
Parke, J. and P. F. Manchester, merchants.
Pase, W. Ingram Court, hardwareman.
Perrin, J. Portswood, cotton-spinner.
Phillips, J. Bicester, linen-draper.
Polack, B. Sheffield, jeweller.
Prosser, J. Sloane Street, grocer.
Puckett, J. Weymouth, merchant.
Purvis, C. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, broker.
Purke, B. Bishopsgate Street, hatter.
Redfern, W. Nottingham, hosier.
Redpath, J. Deptford, upholder.
Reynolds, G. Shadwell, cow-keeper.
Rigby, J. Wigan, currier.
Roberts, R. Liverpool, merchant.
Robinson, J. Whitehaven, mercer.
Robson, T. Bishop Wearmouth, shipbuilder.
Samuel, R. Middlesex, linen-draper.
Sankey, D. Thanington, brick-maker.
Satterwaithe, T. Kendal, tanner.
Sault, W. Southampton Street, calenderer.
Scaife, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant.
Seagoe, J. Duke Street, tailor.
Sharpe, C. Great Yarmouth, merchant.
Sisson, J. Lombard Street, banker.
Smith, J. Nottingham, mercer.
Smith, J. S. Liverpool, shoemaker.
Smith, J. Kimbolton, dealer.
Spittle, J. Durston, victualler.
Stacey and Dearman, Bread Street, warehousemen.
Staniforth, J. Radford, joiner.
Stevens, R. Percival Street, silk-dyer.
Stiles, J. Air Street, carpenter.
Stockley, M. Strand, grocer.
Stone, T. Wilton, cornfactor.
Stullerds and Littlewood, Oldfield, York, merchants.
Swine, S. Halifax, merchant.
Tate, J. Ashford, grocer.
Taylor, J. Browns Lane, baker.
Taylor and Cowley, Gainsborough, merchants.
Tomkins, R. Hatton Garden, merchant.
Tompson, W. jun. Stafford, grocer.
Toulmin, J. Aldermanbury, scrivener.
Travis, J. and R. Prestwick, bleachers.
Trudgett, J. John's Mews, stable-keeper.
Wakeling, E. Clare, brewer.
Watkins, J. Chepstow, grocer.
Watson, T. Oxford Street, linen-draper.
Wilkie, J. Howard Street, navy-agent.
Williams, J. Swansea, ironmonger.
Wilson, J. Queen Street, warehouseman.
Wilson, R. W. Wakefield, factor.
Wise, J. Manchester, cotton-merchant.
Witherington, J. Ranscrn, stone-mason.
Wood, J. Burnley, cotton-spinner.
Wood, R. Liverpool, grocer.
Young, J. Queen Street, merchant.
Young, T. Machen, dealer.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Jan. 20, 1810.

The American government has contrived to prolong that state of suspense, in which commercial men on both sides of the Atlantic have been involved, by the impolicy and inconsiderateness of those who seem to bestow greater attention on petty punctilio than upon the real interests of their country. Notwithstanding the unfavourable aspect of affairs, however, a clandestine trade is maintained between Great Britain and the United States. Liverpool in particular has done a considerable stroke of American business within the last month.—Accounts have been recently received of the capture of the island of Bourbon by our troops. This island is situated to the eastward of Madagascar, and has long been in the occupation of the French, who highly esteem the coffee and cotton which it produces. Bourbon will not prove an acquisition to us solely on account of its produce, which, if brought into the market, would certainly clash with that of the West Indies; and the latter is even now sufficiently dull of sale;—but as the island has long been a rendezvous for the French ships of war, which have at times done considerable damage to the East-India trade, its occupation by our forces must be highly beneficial to the interests of the Company.—Since our last, another fleet has arrived from the East-Indies, consisting of the Earl Spencer, Monarch, and Lord Keith, freighted at Bengal. The cargoes of these vessels are as follow:—Company's goods; 10,000 cwt. of saltpetre; 5,989 cwt. of sa-

gar.—Privilege goods; 5,687 chests of indigo, 179 bales of raw silk; 40 bales of piece goods; 49 cwt. of lac-lake; 48 cwt. of gum-copal; 28 bales of safflower; 32 chests of lac-color; 6 pipes of Madeira wine, besides several other parcels the particulars of which are not yet known.

The Company also have declared for sale, at their ensuing March sale, a considerable quantity of Tea, *viz.*

	lbs.
Tea Bohea ——	200,900
Congou and Campoi	4,500,000
Pekoe and Souchong	200,000
Singlo and Twankay	900,000
Hyson Skin ——	150,000
Hyson ——	250,000
Including Private-Trade, lbs	6,200,000

Prompt the 1st June following.

Also on 16th Feb. 500,000 lbs. cloves; on 31 March, 44,582 bales cotton-wool; and on 5th March, 1,550 tons saltpetre.

We believe that our readers were informed some time ago of a determination on the part of the South American governments to exclude our unlicensed vessels from free intercourse with their ports; we have, however, learned within these few days that the severity of this restriction is somewhat relaxed at Buenos Ayres.—It seems that the pecuniary necessities of the government of that capital of the Spanish colonies, induced the viceroy to admit the unloading of foreign vessels at that port, where the cargoes are liable to a duty of one-third of their value.—We learn by letters from St. Petersburgh to the end of the last month, that 87 vessels were frozen up at that port and at Riga. To Sweden, the permission to import colonial produce was indispensable, because among the Swedes sugar is as essential an article of culinary use as salt. It was necessary too, that Russia and Prussia should be supplied with that, and other articles, the produce of the colonies. The English government declines protecting the exportation of colonial produce from the Swedish ports to other ports in the Baltic.—Buonaparte, it is said, has resolved on converting the Hanse Towns into what he terms *free* and imperial cities, under the *protection* of France; and nothing coming from America, either directly or indirectly, can be admitted into them without an express order from himself. At a former period this resolution of the French despot might have excited our commiseration; but we well know that the boasted privileges of the Hanse Towns have long ceased to exist, except in name: and the little importance attached to the name, may readily be judged of from the perfect indifference with which so many cities and towns resigned all claim to that empty title. In the reign of Henry III. the cities and towns round the Baltic, and almost every great trading place throughout Europe, London itself not excepted, associated in the Hanseatic league; at present, however, Lubec, Bremen, Hamburgh, Cologne, Rostock, and Brunswick, are the only ports that serve to recal the ancient celebrity of the league.—The political revolution in Holland has produced an alteration in the policy recently adopted by our board of trade. Licenses were granted to ships proceeding in ballast to France, and returning with grain, flour, and burr stones, on the 3d. instant, after a cessation of two months.—Licenses were also delivered for the use of such foreign vessels as had before brought those commodities, permitting them to load with British manufactures, and British or foreign colonial produce, and to depart with such cargoes to Holland and France.

Several commercial decrees have been published at Paris. The following bears date the 3d instant, and clearly demonstrates that Napoleon the Great, king of Italy, &c. &c. &c. after all his bouncing with respect to the annihilation of trade, is obliged to court what he had sworn to crush.

"*Decree.*—The ports of France, and all those under her controul, are open for all vessels furnished with proper licenses; that is to say, they must be new ones, of a date posterior to this decree.

"*Articles of Exportation.*—Vinegar, paper, paste-board, silks, embroidered stuffs, verdigrease, oils of all sorts, honey, perfumery, corks cut, and in piece, turpentine, Spanish liquorice, dry pitch, rosin, juniper-berry, raw worsted, lamb and kid skins tanned and tawed, linen of Brittany, cloths and woollen stuffs of all kinds, velvets and cottons, silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery, cutlery, trimmings, china, work of leather and skins. Those articles cannot be entered in any greater quantity than one-fourth part of the cargo. The other three parts of the cargo are to be composed of primitive articles; those are corn, wine, brandy, and fruits.

"*Importation.*—Russian tallow, wax, matts, sail-cloth, deals for various purposes, sulphur in flour, pot-ash, staves, row for fishing, Spanish dollars, black lead, lead, pewter, (litarge), log-wood, pitch and tar, barilla, sumack, arsenic, fish-oil, hides, and lignum vitæ."

Though colonial produce is not included in this list of articles permitted to be imported, we understand that the arrangements with regard to America, go to place her trade in a state altogether unshackled, by which expedient Buonaparte doubtless hopes to accomplish the great object of confirming the hostile disposition of that country against Great Britain.

MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef. s.	d.	Mutton. s.	d.	Veal. s.	d.	Pork. s.	d.	Lamb. s.	d.
Dec. 23	6	0	6	0	8	6	7	6	—	
1810 30	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	6	—	
Jan. 6	6	4	6	4	7	0	7	0	—	
13	6	2	6	4	8	0	7	6	—	

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Dec. 23	6	4	6	4	6	8	7	0	—
1810 30	6	4	6	4	6	4	7	2	—
Jan. 6	6	4	6	4	6	8	7	0	—
13	5	0	5	2	6	8	7	4	—

HAY AND STRAW.*

	St. James's.* Hay. £.	s.	d.	Straw. £.	s.	d.	Whitechapel.* Hay. £.	s.	Straw. £.	s.	d.
Dec. 23	6	10	0	2	14	0	6	0	0	2	2	0
1810 30	6	8	0	2	14	0	6	0	0	2	5	0
Jan. 6	6	10	0	2	12	0	6	6	0	2	10	0
13	6	10	0	2	17	0	6	6	0	2	2	0

LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb.	—d.	Flat Ordinary	— 24d.
Dressing Hides	21	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb.	
Crop Hides for cut.	23	per dozen	— 33
		Ditto, 50 to 70	39

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lbs. 5s.0½d. Soap, yellow, 102s.; mottled, 114s.; curd, 118s. Candles, per dozen, 13s.6d.; moulds, 14s.6d.

WHEAT.

Dec. 23	13,633	quarters.	Average	98s.	9d.
1810 30	14,654	— — —		98	10
Jan. 6	14,600	— — —		98	9½
13	7,010	— — —		99	8½

FLOUR.

Dec. 23	11,649	sacks.	Average	94s.	6½d.
1810 30	10,581	— — — —		94	7
Jan. 6	12,583	— — — —		94	7½
13	15,364	— — — —		94	5½

BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
Dec. 23	4s. 11d.	2s. 5½d.	1s. 2¾d.
1810 30	4 11	2 5½	1 2½
Jan. 6	4 11	2 5½	1 2½
13	4 11	2 5½	1 2½

* The highest price of the market.

COALS.

	Sunderland.		Newcastle.	
Dec. 23	51s. 0d. to 58s. 0d.		47s. 0d. to 70s. 6d.	
1810 30	53 0	56 9	55 9	66 0
Jan. 6	56 0	—	44 0	68 0
13	58 6	—	56 0	67 0

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Dec.	8o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock. Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	38	43	38	29,78	18	Fair
22	38	43	40	,90	5	Fair
23	35	39	36	,89	6	Foggy
24	35	39	39	,79	0	Sm fall Sn.
25	35	41	40	,90	5	Cloudy
26	39	40	40	,82	0	Rain
27	43	39	38	,82	0	Rain
28	35	38	38	30,05	10	Fair
29	43	47	43	29,53	0	Rain
30	43	46	44	,70	15	Cloudy
31	47	50	46	,90	12	Cloudy
Jan.						
1810 1	47	49	48	30,10	10	Cloudy
2	47	47	44	,15	0	Small Rain
3	44	49	45	,14	15	Fair
4	45	47	44	,29	0	Small Rain
5	46	45	42	,30	9	Cloudy
6	43	47	41	,31	10	Cloudy
7	40	43	40	,20	14	Cloudy
8	39	40	40	29,95	12	Cloudy
9	46	47	41	,80	4	Small Rain
10	40	44	40	,90	10	Fair
11	45	46	43	,85	9	Cloudy
12	43	44	40	,86	10	Cloudy
13	34	34	26	,91	12	Cloudy
14	27	29	24	,92	14	Fair
15	27	28	23	,85	10	Fair
16	20	26	18	,70	0	Snow
17	18	30	26	,96	7	Fair
18	28	34	25	30,20	0	Snow
19	25	29	24	,21	2	Cloudy
20	20	22	29	,05	0	Foggy

Prices Current, January 20th, 1810.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	£1	8	0	to 3	5	0
Ditto pearl	3	0	0	3	13	0
Barilla	2	9	0	2	12	0
Brandy, Coniac ....gal.	1	2	0	1	3	6
Camphire, refined....lb.	0	7	0	0	7	4
Ditto unrefined ..cwt.	34	15	0	36	0	0
Cochineal, garbled ..lb.	1	14	0	1	19	0
Ditto, East-India.....	0	6	0	0	8	0
Coffee, fine.....cwt.	5	15	0	6	5	0
Ditto ordinary.....	3	8	0	4	10	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	3	0	2	5
Ditto Jamaica....	0	1	6	0	1	9
Ditto Smyrna....	0	1	6	0	1	7
Ditto East-India..	0	1	3	0	1	6
Currants, Zant ....cwt.	3	10	0	4	5	0
Elephants' Teeth	18	0	0	30	10	0
——Scrivelloes	12	10	0	20	0	0
Flax, Riga.....ton	107	0	0	108	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	98	0	0	100	0	0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	5	10	0	7	12	0
Geneva, Hollands ..gal.	1	0	0	1	1	0
Ditto English.....	0	10	0	0	14	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	0	0	0	11	10	0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	82	0	0	83	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	81	0	0	84	0	0
Hops .....bag	3	10	0	6	0	0
Indigo, Caracca .....lb.	0	5	6	0	11	9
Ditto East-India	0	4	0	0	12	6
Iron, British bars, ..ton	15	0	0	16	0	0
Ditto Swedish.....	22	0	0	23	10	0
Ditto Norway.....	24	0	0	25	0	0
Lead in pigs.. .....fod.	35	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red.....ton	34	0	0	35	0	0
Lead, white.....ton	48	0	0	to 49	0	0
Logwood chips.....ton	24	0	0	25	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	6	12	0	6	10	0
Mahogany .....ft.	0	1	3	0	2	4
Oil, Lucca, ..25 gal. jar	28	0	0	31	0	0
Ditto spermaceti ..ton	102	0	0	105	0	0
Ditto whale	41	0	0	45	10	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	4	5	0	4	15	0
Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.	1	3	0	1	4	6
Raisins, bloom ....cwt.	4	4	0	6	0	0
Rice, Carolina.....	1	10	0	1	14	0
Rum, Jamaica ....gal.	0	4	4	0	6	0
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	10	0	4	6
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	4	2	0	4	3	0
Silk, thrown, Italian..lb.	2	8	0	3	4	0
Silk, raw, Ditto	1	4	6	2	4	0
Tallow, English ....cwt.	4	7	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Russia, white..	4	4	0	4	5	0
Ditto——, yellow..	4	1	0	4	2	0
Tar, Stockholm ....bar	2	13	0	2	15	0
Tin in blocks .....cwt.	6	6	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl. ....lb.	0	0	7	0	1	5
Ditto Virginia	0	0	8	0	1	3
Wax, Guinea .....cwt.	9	0	0	10	0	0
Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.	70	0	0	75	0	0
Wine, Red Port....pipe	90	0	0	105	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	85	0	0	95	0	0
Ditto Madeira.....	74	0	0	125	0	0
Ditto Vidonia.....	70	0	0	85	0	0
Ditto Calcavella.....	90	0	0	100	0	0
Ditto Sherry.....butt	71	0	0	105	0	0
Ditto Mountain	65	0	0	80	0	0
Ditto Claret ....hogs.	42	0	0	95	0	0

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Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th DECEMBER, 1809, to 20th JANUARY, 1810. VAN SOMMER and SONS,

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only. 36, Clements Lane.

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1760.	Navy 5 p. Cents.	Long Annuities	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	3 1-2 d. Exchq. Bs.	Lottery Tickets. £ s. d.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 p. Cent.
Dec. 29	—	69¾	—	84½	—	18⅛	2½p	—	7⅜	—	20 29p	—	—	—	6 9 p	22 15 0	70⅛	—	—
23	—	69⅜	—	84¼	—	18⅛	—	68⅜	7¼	—	19 20p	—	69	—	5 9 p	Ditto	70⅜	—	—
29	—	69½	—	84⅜	—	18⅛	2½p	—	—	—	22 24p	—	—	—	7 10 p	Ditto	70⅞	—	—
30	—	69½	—	84⅜	—	18¼	2¼	—	7¼	—	19 20p	—	—	—	5 9 p	Ditto	70⅝	—	—
1810.																			
Jan. 2	—	69½	—	83⅞	—	18¼	2¼	—	—	—	23 24p	—	—	—	7 10 p	Ditto	70¾	—	—
3	274	69½	—	84¼	—	18¼	2¼	68⅜	—	—	24 25p	—	—	—	8 12 p	Ditto	70¾	—	—
4	—	69⅜	—	84¼	—	18	—	—	—	—	24p	—	—	—	11 7 p	Ditto	70¾	—	—
5	—	69⅜	—	84⅜	—	18	—	—	—	—	24p	—	—	—	8 10 p	Ditto	70¾	—	—
8	—	69⅛	68⅞ 9	84⅜	99⅜	18	—	—	7⅜	—	25 26p	—	—	—	8 11 p	Ditto	70⅞	—	—
9	—	69⅛	69⅛	84⅜	99⅜	18	3	—	7¼	—	27 28p	—	—	—	9 12 p	Ditto	70¼	—	—
10	—	69¼	69⅛	85	100	18⅛	3	—	7¼	—	28 29p	—	—	—	10 13 p	Ditto	70⅛	—	—
11	277	69⅜	69½ ¼	84⅞	100	18⅛	3	—	—	—	28 27p	—	—	—	11 14 p	Ditto	70¼	—	—
12	278	69⅜	69⅛	84⅞	100	18⅛	3	—	—	186¾	28 27p	—	—	—	11 14 p	Ditto	70¼	—	—
13	—	69⅜	69⅛	84⅞	100	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 13 p	Ditto	70⅛	—	—
15	276¾	69⅜	68⅞ 9	84¼	100	18⅛	—	—	—	—	22 19p	—	—	—	13 8 p	Ditto	70⅛	—	—
16	—	69⅜	68⅞ ⅛	84⅛	99¼	18	—	—	7¼	178¼	8 6p	—	—	—	11 8 p	Ditto	70¼	—	—
17	—	69⅛	68¾ ⅛	84⅜	99½	18⅛	—	67⅞	—	180	2 par 4p	—	—	—	10 6 p	Ditto	70	—	—
19	277	69¼	68⅜ ⅛	84⅜	99⅛	18⅛	—	67⅞	—	—	4 8p	—	—	—	8 11 p	Ditto	69¼	—	—
20	277	69⅛	68⅛ ⅛	85	99¼	18½	—	—	—	180	7 6p	—	—	—	8 11 p	Ditto	69¼	—	—

London Premiums of Insurance, January 20th, 1810.

At 1½ *gs.* To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.

At 1½ *gs.* Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth.

At 1½ *gs.* Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—*From* Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford 1½*gs.*—Bengal, Madras, or China 7*gs.*

At 8 *gs.* ret. 4. St. Helena, or Cape of Good

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At 6 *gs.* Gibraltar, Madeira, return £3.

At 8 *gs.* Newfoundland, Labradore, &c.—Jamaica, or Leeward Islands—Brazil, So. America.

At 10 *gs.* Senegambia—U. S. of America,

S. of America 8*gs.*—At 12 *gs.* To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return £6.—To East Indies, out and home—East Indies to London. — Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c. 18*gs.* with ret.

At 20 *gs.* Southern Whale-fishery.

At 25 *gs.* Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, &c. in January, 1810, *at the Office of Mr. Scott,* 28, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

The Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Navigation, £1055, £1050, ex Dividend £40 nett per annum.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, £715 ex Dividend, £40 nett per annum.—Monmouthshire, £125 to £128 ex Dividend, £3 per share half-yearly, Debentures £90 to £94 per cent.—Leeds and Liverpool, £186, ex dividend.—Grand Junction, £231 to £236, ex dividend of £2 10s. per share clear.—Kennet and Avon, £45. 10s. to £48.—Wilts and Berks, £53. to £52. 10s.—Huddersfield, £41.—Rochdale, £40 or £40. 10s.—Ellesmere, £80.—Lancaster, £20. to £23.—Grand Surrey old shares at £65, with new ditto attached, at £135.—London Dock, £ 36 to £136. 10s. ex dividend of £5 per cent. nett half-yearly.—East-India ditto premium, ex dividend.—Globe Assurance, £130 per share, ex dividend, £3 nett half-yearly.—Commercial Dock, £90 East London water-works, £227.—West-Middlesex ditto, £42 premium.—Portsmouth and Farlington ditto £58 premium, with new subscription attached.

THE

LITERARY PANORAMA,

FOR MARCH, 1810.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

No. XV.

CATHOLIC POLITICS.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, ABROAD AND AT HOME, AS CONNECTED WITH THE QUESTION OF CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

MAN is a creature of wants. His daily necessities remind him of the supplies demanded by his animal frame; and his rational part requires no less support, though the appetite which craves it be not so obvious. Whoever supposes that the mental powers of man need no recruit is demonstrably mistaken. Whoever fancies that the spiritual principles which guide his moral conduct, are incapable of more than ordinary vigour, or of less than ordinary activity, has paid but little attention to what has passed within himself, or has confounded causes and effects distinct in their nature and properties.

Providence has "not left itself without a witness" in the regular operations of nature; and whoever can contemplate and consider them with understanding, yet feel no veneration toward that Power which sustains them, though he may wear the human form, must be placed much lower than man on the scale of intelligence. But the virtues of which rationality is capable are of a higher class than the powers of animal life: they spring from superior principles, they require superior attainments, they issue in superior enjoyments. Man may be a wolf to man: man also may be a friend to his fellow: he may exercise the love, the kindness, the affection, which even angels may respect; and feel no shame in admitting a resemblance to themselves. What shall regulate a creature capable of such extremes? What shall induce him to refrain from *that* evil, and to delight in *this* good? What shall guide him in his volition, direct him in his judgment, confirm his opinion, form his conduct, by degrees, into habit, and reward him with that consciousness, that modest self-complacency, which results from actions analogous to his duty, and from a sense of integrity and rectitude, though mingled with imperfection and frailty? Whatever shall be honoured with this character, must be spiritual; since its objects are spiritual, since the mind on which it acts is spiritual, and since consciousness is spiritual, an action of mind. ——— This is a branch of religion. Religion, as to its essence, distinguishes man from brute: but religion in its practice, or outward observances, is various among the sons of men. Our pages witness that worship as to its objects, its mode, and its expectations, is constrained to assume different forms, according to the persuasions of its votaries. We see it in some countries referred to the hope of extraordinary good fortune in the ensuing sport of hunting; in others it spends itself in veneration of images, the mis-understood representatives of persons and powers, far too little known to be susceptible of explanation by the worshipper. Some insist on merely a spiritual intercourse by meditation and prayer with the supreme object of their reverence: while others combine both the mental and the corporeal powers in their religious services, and consider images as types of the divinity, or of his powers, his attributes, or his qualities. Among

Christians most are agreed to attribute unquestionable authority to the sacred writings, which contain the history and the precepts of their religion; but a great proportion of the Christian world, adds to this persuasion, that of the necessity for some power or person capable, and by office designated for the purpose, of explaining, ascertaining, and enforcing the true import of those writings. This person and power say the Catholics, is the Pope: he, say they, has always been endowed with this tremendous supremacy. He is the successor of St. Peter, the prince of the apostles: on him, as on Peter, the Holy Spirit rests; and his decisions are those of heaven, itself, of which he is the organ to all true believers.

Admitting for the sake of argument, that these assertions are well founded, that the Pope, as successor of St. Peter *in the See of Rome*, is entitled to veneration and submission, that *while he occupies that See* the Holy Spirit may be expected to guide his determinations, and that together with his office this sacred unction is combined in his person, we would desire our countrymen of the Catholic persuasion, to take a liberal and enlarged view of the present circumstances of their center of union, the head of the Catholic church.

We desire to recall their attention to the public documents emitted by the Sovereign Pontiff, (preserved in our fourth volume, p. 167) wherein his Holiness exhorts his subjects to preserve peace, notwithstanding the irruption of French forces into his territories, — he "being unable to conform to all the demands made on him by the French government—as contrary to his sacred duties, and the dictates of his conscience." (Dated Feb. 2, 1808.)—Also, to his Protest dated April 28. (in the same volume p. 1009.) In this his Holiness expressly says, the cardinals are "those members who are *necessary* to the direction of his affairs."—And cardinal Gabrielli says in his name (in another paper, p. 1013.) "that the cardinals undertake sacred obligations in the church of God, that they are counsellors to the Sovereign Pontiff in his spiritual concerns; and therefore, that they cannot be torn from his bosom." In our fifth volume, p. 175, we gave a copy of another protest by his Holiness against Buonaparte, in which he uses the most pathetic language of complaint and remonstrance. "He calls Europe itself to witness *which has seen him, in his old age, in the most rigorous season of the year, traverse the Alps, and proceed to Paris, not without exciting the jealousy and disgust of other great Powers, in order to consecrate and crown his Imperial and Royal Majesty.*"—"It must be evident to the universe, *that the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor are to render his Holiness* INCAPABLE OF FULFILLING HIS SACRED DUTIES." This edict is dated May 19, 1808. To these we add, in the present article, an EXCOMMUNICATION of Buonaparte by the Pope, dated June 10, 1809, with a general excommunication of him, and all his officers and troops, at great length, and in the most formal manner; alledging the spoliations committed on the Holy See as reasons for this exercise of spiritual power. This instrument deserves great attention: from Protestants, to whom bulls of excommunication by the Pope are now-a-days *novelties:* from Catholics, since they will find their spiritual head acknowledging in it, that he cannot now discharge the duties of his office; and that the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth is reduced to a state so degraded, that he no longer can perform those very functions for which his station was instituted, and which are the essence of his sacred character.

The argument, then, submitted to the Catholics, as arising from the declarations of the Pope is this: either the conclave of cardinals, together with the temporal possessions of the church are NECESSARY to the Papal office, or they are not:—if they are not, then [*horresco referens!*] the Holy Father has promulgated lies and delusions throughout the world, by saying they were necessary:—who can hold communion with such a fabricator of falsehoods?—or if they are necessary—then no person not enjoying them, whatever pretensions he may make to the sacred character, is not, cannot be, properly and truly Pope. While, therefore, these territories continue incorporated with the French empire, there can be no Pope: while the bishop of Rome is not surrounded by his cardinals, there can be no Pope: and we add, that while the cardinals, according to the constitution of the church, elect the Pope, should the next bishop of Rome not be elected by the cardinals, nor

be installed and established at Rome, he is no Pope. There is a fundamental law of the church, (in order to preserve the succession of St. Peter) that a Pope not chosen at Rome, and not residing at Rome, is no Pope, nor entitled to canonical obedience. No stronger proof of this is necessary than the extract from the Catholic Catechism, subjoined as a note, in a following page.

The powers of a child in politics may perceive that Buonaparte does not design to restore the territories he has wrested from the church. Admitting then, that according to the course of nature, the Pope, by reason of his advanced age, should die before Buonaparte, the person appointed by that chief to the sacred office, cannot possibly be Pope, although he may be bishop of Rome. What then becomes of the unity of the church? Where is that center to which all christendom ought to tend, as to a center of gravity? We do not ask, where is the Catholic church? but we ask, where is its chief officer? where is the successor of St. Peter? where is the ecclesiastic supreme, the Sovereign Pontiff, to whom alone appertains the power of the fisherman's ring?

This statement is simplicity itself: it requires no deductions, it admits no logic: we have the protestations of the Pope, the evidence of facts, the assumptions of the perpetrator of this dissolution of the Papacy. Is this doubted? turn to Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 958. Hear the report of the French minister in the name of his master. "It was necessary that the successor of St. Peter should be a pastor like St. Peter; that exclusively taken up with the salvation of souls and spiritual interests, he should cease to be agitated by mundane ideas, by pretensions to sovereignty.... THE EMPEROR WILL NEVER ACKNOWLEDGE THE RIGHTS OF THE TRIPLE CROWN.... The emperor had only the alternative of two courses; either to create a PATRIARCH!—or to destroy a temporal sovereignty."—He thus also describes the Pope's bulls, to which we have alluded.—"INCENDIARY WRITINGS AND BULLS DICTATED BY IGNORANCE, AND BY THE MOST GUILTY DERELICTION OF RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES, have been disseminated in various parts of the empire."—Hear Buonaparte himself (Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 778.) "*It was demonstrated to me, that the* SPIRITUAL *influence exercised in my states by a foreign sovereign, was contrary to the independence of France, and to the dignity and* SAFETY *of my throne.*" Hear this, fellow countrymen! ruminate upon this! "the SPIRITUAL influence of a foreign sovereign," *is not safe.* This is the language of a professedly Catholic power. Can, then, "the *spiritual* influence of a foreign sovereign," that sovereign a Catholic, and head of the Catholic church, be *safe* to a Protestant throne? —— Let Buonaparte himself be judge. He knows that what we say is true. He would have "created a Patriarch; but it would have been attended with DANGEROUS DISCUSSIONS, and have alarmed *tender consciences.*" In plain language, a Patriarch could not be the Pope; nor his substitute; nor his representative. Consciences must be hard indeed, not to acknowledge this. We have no fear of "tender consciences:" we desire the full freedom of such "dangerous discussions:" they can be "dangerous" only to minds shackled by despotism, by anti-Christian subjugation: by Buonapartean delusion. They can be "dangerous" only to the tyranny of the emperor and king, and to his puppet the Patriarch of the West.

What then, is the condition of the Catholic church so desperate, that an EXCOMMUNICATED ravager talks of giving her a head?—that the next head to be given her *must* be the minion of this wretch, cut off from the body of the faithful, and cast beyond the pale of the church? Is it to such a one that Catholics, subjects of the United Kingdom, look forward to transfer their spiritual allegiance? The thought is preposterous: it is incredible: yet this is the inevitable conclusion to be drawn, from the conduct of the Catholics at this juncture of time. They profess to be seeking emancipation, as a body: we most heartily wish them emancipation as individuals. No man, by our consent shall suffer persecution for conscience sake. "Neither shall the hair of his head be singed; nor the smell of fire pass on his garments." We offer no sacrifices to Moloch. But we desire to see CONSISTENCY manifested in the conduct of our countrymen. We cannot bear that they should be the victims of delusion, and be seduced by the tricks of the Corsican's agents, to give him, or his,

any portion whatever of the fealty due only to our gracious sovereign KING GEORGE. There is no alternative at present; either KING GEORGE must reign in your hearts, friends and Catholic countrymen! or you admit a foreigner to share your affection and duty; and that foreigner unquestionably the mere *Mumbo Jumbo* of the Corsican! If there were no difficulties attendant on the church, if all were going on smoothly at Rome, if from the past, and the present prosperity, we could anticipate the future, if the Pope were free in his office, and sovereign in his power at Rome, if his temporalities were under his obedience, if his officers were each in his station, if his cardinals were around him as his advisers, then indeed, something might be said for ——— but, then, indeed, Gallic intrigues would have been still: "dangerous discussions" would have been unknown: "tender consciences" would have enjoyed their privileges with thankfulness and tranquillity; and then the occupier of the throne of France would have proved himself the eldest son of the church, by acknowledging "the rights of the triple crown;" and by giving no occasion to the emission from Rome of "briefs replete with acrimony."

Whether it be owing to these reasons and inferences, or to any others, certain it is, that the Irish Catholic bishops are divided in their opinions, as to the propriety of endueing King George with the power of putting what they term a *Veto* on the election of a bishop. The majority continue to think that only the Pope should possess that power: but *seven* of their number are convinced, that as it must fall either to Buonaparte, the enemy and despoiler of the church: the EXCOMMUNICATE!—or to the king of the country in which they dwell; the latter is clearly entitled to their choice. We suppose the thinking part of the laity, may be divided on the same subject, and perhaps, in somewhat of the same proportion. We hope their own good sense, will withhold them from becoming the scorn of their countrymen, who will not fail to remind them that a majority, as such, is no unequivocal mark of wisdom: in spite of the proverb *Vox Populi Vox Dei.*

The foregoing thoughts have had for their object the situation of Catholicism in foreign parts, in its head, and chief officer; but the situation of Catholicism in this country, under a Protestant government and surrounded by Protestants of various denominations, well deserves the attention of our fellow subjects of that persuasion.

Certainly the empire which is called with great courtesy the United Kingdom, when contemplated as to its religious state is an assemblage of many various if not heterogeneous parts In England, Protestantism according to episcopal persuasion is the established religion; and all others are but endured: in Scotland, episcopacy is but endured, and Presbyterianism is established: in Ireland Catholicism is professed by the body of the people: and the strange anomaly obtains, of the dissenters being by far more numerous than those avowing the paramount profession.

To what dreadful havock were humanity and christianity subjected, when these different persuasions were at daggers drawing on each other, and animosity, rising to brutal fury, disfigured the lineaments of the "Image of God!" Who derived advantage from that hellish state of things? Truly, no one but the emperor and king of Hell. Of late religious divisions of British subjects have been held in quiet, and neither of them has disgraced itself by shedding blood (for the Protestant blood shed in the late Irish rebellion, we are desirous of attributing to the natural effect of French political principles) but, what has been may again be; and no wise statesman will put the peace of his country to hazard, at the possibility of disturbing that balance, which he sees settled in the quiet and order of the country whose welfare he studies.

Of whatever members the political family consists, the king is the father of the family; and his wish must be for the welfare of the whole. Whatever parties the nation which he governs may contain, the king is the sovereign to whom each has a right to look up for protection; and whom each is bound to honour and obey. Each is bound to study the peace and prosperity of the common wealth at large; and while so engaged has a right to expect from his majesty's general office-character, approbation and reward. The very poorest (apparently) meanest, feeblest, association for worshipping God according to conscience, while studious to

promote the king's peace, and the neighbourhood's prosperity, is equally entitled to the royal grace and favour with the millions of which the Catholics boast in Ireland. There is no difference in the sight of reason and equity: in the (supposeable) judgment of God, and in that of well-informed and justly-thinking man. The plea of numbers, therefore, the boast of accession of vast political strength to the empire, must be laid aside, if reason and argument are to be fairly heard,—and to suppose that our Catholic fellow subjects would rest their cause on any other basis than that of reason and argument, is a libel upon them of which we shall not be guilty. But what follows? that all the political disabilities complained of by the Catholics, and equally felt by Protestant dissenters of all denominations, if removed from one body of men, *must* by parity of reason, be removed from all others. Can a dissenter inclined to bear arms in defence of his country, legally receive a commission from his majesty without taking the test? assuredly, no. Why then should a Catholic, who is a dissenter of a certain description? Remove this impediment from the Catholic; remove it also from the dissenter: from all, or from none. If the Catholics plead their power, and influence, and property, in Ireland: the plea is answered, by reminding them of the power, and influence, and property, of the Presbyterians in Scotland: to which must be added a just estimate of the power, and influence, and property, of the dissenters in England, taken as a body. Why should these people, equally interested in the public welfare, submit to privations from which the Catholics, in no wise their superiors, are relieved? To suppose that they will silently behold the good things of this world, towards which they contribute, bestowed on the Catholics, but withheld from themselves, is ridiculous. Are the dissenters that ignorant, uninformed, dolt-headed generation which cannot calculate its share of the public burdens?—ask this question at the Bank,—at the India House,—at Lloyd's: it must not be asked of the Panorama. If then it be desirable to throw open ALL offices of state and means of power, to all descriptions of men—a question not here under discussion—then are the Catholics, by their present motions, urging forward that desirable end; but if the Catholics think to benefit themselves ALONE, while others are excluded from state advantages, let us be permitted to whisper in their ear—"the thing is impossible."

"The plea of conscience in matters of religion is a solemn plea:" we admit it is. "The interference of a power not of our own persuasion in the choice of our church officers, is a preposterous intrusion:" granted. "Does not the meanest society of dissenters elect its own minister, without any *Veto*, or pretensions to a *Veto*, on the part of his majesty?" Certainly. And to say truth his majesty would have enough to do, were such a *Veto* a part of the privileges of his crown. But the difference is this: the election of a dissenting minister terminates on the society, which elects him. He *swears* obedience to no power whatever: he *promises* attention to no *foreign* chief: his engagements have not the smallest reference *extra* the community, of which he is the spiritual guide: here begins his office; here it ends. But this is not case with the Catholic minister: he is bound by oaths of office, bound to a *foreign* power, of which he acknowledges, and by his oath promotes, the jurisdiction, to the utmost of his ability: his conscience is bound by the persuasion again, and again repeated, that only in communion with that power can salvation be so much as hoped for. It is therefore, with great earnestness of mind, he performs his duty by endeavouring to secure the salvation of all whom he loves, esteems or honours, by bringing them into communion with this foreign power.* To what this leads let the fore-

* As a clear proof of this principle, that "salvation is not to be expected out of the Church *of Rome*," we adduce an extract from the Catholic Catechism now taught in Ireland. It also proves our assertion, that the Head of the Catholic Church must reside *at Rome*, to ensure canonical obedience.

Question. Has the Roman Catholic church the marks of the true church?

Answer. It has, *and it alone.*

Q. How is the Roman Catholic church one?

A. In all its members being obliged to believe the same truths, to have the same sacraments, and sacrifice, and to be under the same visible head on earth.

going part of our article decide. Will the Catholics, to avoid the King's *Veto*, place themselves in the situation of the dissenters? Will they consider their church establishment as terminating on themselves? Will they consider themselves as independant of all ecclesiastical allegiance, to any foreign ecclesiastical officer? If not, let them devise and propose some principle on which this strong, indelible, and indeed, incalculable difference between Catholics and Protestant dissenters, may be compensated to a Protestant King, and a Protestant establishment, and even, we say, in point of justice, and policy too, to the body of Protestant dissenters themselves; their fellow subjects, be it remembered, and in their own opinion, their fellow sufferers.

We shall not affect to trifle with the feelings or the convictions of our catholic fellow subjects; but we venture to foretell, that the time may come, when they will think, that silence at the present moment had been their wisdom. Let them look steadfastly around and consider the various sectarian powers now in activity in the British dominions, with the embarrassment which, some affirm, is not unfelt by the established church itself. Do they see no appearance of a sect rising to make great and lasting inroads in the catholic community? Do they see no symptoms of exertions, the purpose of which is not to encrease catholic converts? Are there no principles working, diametrically opposite to the interests of the Papal chair? Are they circulated so privately as not to reach the knowledge of catholic superiors? We could tell them, whether they know it or not, that the conduct of their priests is closely watched, and judged on by other laity beside their own: that they may stand at the doors of certain places of worship, with lanthorns in their hands to see who enters those places, as long as they like—in vain! That they may tear every piece of paper which they pick up in the streets of their towns—in vain! That in vain they forbid the perusal of the sacred writings (as many do)—the leaven is in operation; nor will its action terminate till the whole mass be leavened. Would the Catholics chuse, that the emancipation they claim should endue such a sect with powers and privileges equal to those at which they aim; and thus, these two parties, the one rising yearly, the other declining, should come into collision together on equal terms? If the Catholics take offence at the term "declining," let them substitute for it the opposite term "prosperous," flourishing," "increasing."—What folly, then, marks the conduct of a "prosperous" sect, in talking of bonds and burdens, of oppressions and sufferings; and in soliciting *emancipation!*—Ridicule is sufficient answer to clamours so supported and justified.—We give no advice. Our opinion is, that the great argument of which the Protestant world will not fail to avail itself, approaches. Our hints are not ambiguous, to those who have any thing like general information on the state of the religious world. By a manly, open, devout and religious demeanour,—extending throughout their concerns, and connections, the catholics may soften that blow which they cannot avert. They may even direct it to their individual and spiritual advantage: but then they must bid farewell to what was catholicism, and bend their attention to the worship of God in Spirit and in truth, without being blinded by party, or bound by human opinions, or making a point of following their leaders, whatever be their own convictions. Let them prepare for such a happiness, by the patronage of knowledge, by the cultivation of good morals, by works of faith and labours of love, by goodwill towards men, and by an earnest desire to promote the Glory of God in the highest, and on Earth peace!

Q. Who is the visible head of the church?

A. The Pope.

Q. Who is the Pope?

A. He is Christ's vicar on earth, the supreme visible head of the church.

Q. Why do we call the church Roman?

A. From Rome, where its visible head resides.

Q. How do you call the true church?

A. The Roman Catholic church.

Q. Is there any other true church besides the Roman Catholic church?

A. No.

Q. Why are all obliged to be of the true church?

A. Because no one can be saved out of it.

PROTEST against the Occupation of Rome and the Ecclesiastical States, by the Troops and Armies of France.

PIUS VII. PONTIFF.

The dark designs conceived by the enemies of the Apostolic See, have at length been accomplished.

After the violent and unjust spoliation of the fairest and most considerable portion of our dominions, we behold ourselves, under unworthy pretexts, and with so much the greater injustice, entirely stripped of our temporal sovereignty, to which our spiritual independence is intimately united. In the midst of this cruel persecution we are comforted by the reflection, that we encounter such a heavy misfortune, not for any offence given to the Emperor or to France, which has always been the object of our affectionate paternal solicitude, nor any intrigue of worldly policy,—but from an unwillingness to betray our duties.

To please men and to displease God, is not allowed to any one professing the Catholic Religion, and much less can it be permitted to its Head and Promulgator.

As we, besides, owe it to God and the church, to hand down our rights uninjured and untouched, we protest against this new violent spoliation, and declare it void and null.

We reject, with the firmest resolution, any allowance which the Emperor of the French may intend to assign us, and to the individuals composing our college.

We should all cover ourselves with ignominy in the face of the church, if we suffered our subsistence to depend on the power of him who usurps her authority.

We commit ourselves entirely to Providence, and to the affection of the faithful, and we shall be contented piously to terminate the bitter career of our sorrowful days.

We adore, with profound humility, God's inscrutable decrees; we invoke his commiseration upon our good subjects, who will ever be our joy and our crown; and after having, in this hardest of trials, done what our duties required of us, we exhort them to preserve always untouched the religion and the faith, and to unite themselves to us for the purpose of conjuring, with sighs and tears, both in the closet and before the altar, the supreme Father of Light, that he may vouchsafe to change the base designs of our persecutors.

Given at our Apostolic Palace, del Quirinale, this 10th of June, 1809.

PIUS PAPA VII.

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To NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, &c.

PIUS VII. PONTIFF.

By the authority of God Almighty, and of St. Paul and St. Peter, we declare you, and all your co-operators in the act of violence which you are executing, to have incurred the same EXCOMMUNICATION which we, in our Apostolic Letters, contemporaneously affixing in the usual places of this city, declare to have been incurred by all those who on the violent invasion of this city, on the second of February of last year, were guilty of the acts of violence against which we have protested, as well really in so many declarations, that by our order have been issued by our successive Secretaries of State, as also in two consistorial collocations, of 16th of March and 11th of July, 1808,—in common with all their agents, abettors, advisers, and whoever else have been engaged in the execution of those attempts.

Given at Rome, at Santa Maria Maggiore, June 10th, in the tenth year of our Pontificate.

PIUS PAPA VII.

*** The Pope, before he left Rome, thundered the ban of the church against Bonaparte, his brothers, and his family, down to the fourth generation; and pronounced the same anathema, in a solemn Conclave, against the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, and all the allies of the Ruler of France.

* * * * * *

Apostolic Letters in form of Brief,

Whereby are declared excommunicated, and *de novo* are excommunicated, the authors, the active agents, and the partizans of the usurpation on the state of Rome, and on the other states appertaining to the Holy See.

PIUS PP. VII.

AD PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM:

When on the memorable 2d of February, 1808, the French troops after having invaded the other, and the richest provinces of the Pontifical state, with a sudden and hostile impetus entered Rome itself, it was impossible that we could bring our mind to attribute that outrage, simply to political or to military reasons, reported among the people by the invaders: that is to say, to defend themselves in this city, and to exclude their enemies from the territories of the Holy Roman Church; neither did we see in it merely the desire of the chief of the French nation to take vengeance on our firmness and constancy, in refusing to acquiesce in his requests. We saw instantly that this proceeding had a much more extensive view, than a temporary occupation, a military precaution, or a simple demonstration of anger against ourselves. We saw revive, and again glow, and again burst out on all sides, those fraudulent and impious plots, which appeared to be, if not subdued, at least repressed; which originated among those men deceived and deceiving *by philosophy and vain deceit, introducing damnable heresies*, and who had long planned, and formed parties to accomplish, the destruction of our Holy Religion. We saw, that in our humble personage they insulted, they circumvented, they attacked the Holy See of the most blessed Prince of the Apostles, in order that they might by any means overthrow it, from its very foundation; and with it the Catholic Church, although established as on the most

solid rock, by its divine founder, in this Holy See.

We had thought, we had also hoped, that the French government, taught by experience the evils in which that most powerful nation had involved itself by unrefined impiety and schism, and convinced by the unanimous declarations of by far the greater part of its citizens, was truly and heartily persuaded, that its own security, as well as the public happiness, was deeply interested in the free and sincere restoration of the exercise of the Catholic religion, and in its defence against all assailants. Moved by this opinion, and excited by this hope, we, unworthy as we are, who upon earth represent the *God of Peace*, scarcely perceived any prospect of repairing the disasters of the Gallican church, when —the whole world is our witness! with what alacrity we listened to proposals of peace, and how much it cost us, and the church itself, to conduct those treaties to such a conclusion as it was possible to obtain. But, immortal God! in what did our hopes terminate! What has been the fruit of our so great indulgence and liberality! From the very promulgation of that agreement, we have been constrained to complain with the prophet, *Behold, in peace my bitterness becomes most bitter.* This bitterness we have not concealed from the church, nor from our brethren the cardinals of the Holy Roman church, in our allocution to them in consistory, May 24, 1802. We then informed them that to the convention we had made, were added several articles *unknown to us, and disapproved by us the instant we knew them.* In reality, by these articles not only was the free exercise of the Catholic religion withheld, in points of the greatest consequence and interest, to the liberty which had been verbally assured, stipulated, and solemnly promised, as introductory to the convention, and as its basis;—but also, in several of these articles the doctrine of the gospel was closely attacked.

Nearly the same was the result of the convention concluded by us with the government of the Italian Republic. Those very articles were interpreted in a manner altogether arbitrary; with highly perverse, and peculiar fraud, as well as injury; against which arbitrary and perverse interpretation, we had guarded with the utmost solicitude.

Both these conventions being violated in this manner, and disfigured in whatever had been stipulated in favour of the church,—the spiritual power also being subjected to the will of the laic,—so far were the salutary effects that we had proposed to ourselves following these conventions, that other and still greater evils and injuries to the church of Jesus Christ, we saw growing and spreading daily.

We shall not here enumerate particularly those evils, because they are sufficiently known in the world, and deplored with tears by all good men; they are besides sufficiently declared in the two consistorial allocutions which we made March 16 and July 11, 1808, which we caused to be made public, as much as our state of restraint admitted. From those all may know, and all posterity will see, what at that time were our sentiments on so many and great injuries suffered from the government of France, in things appertaining to the church: they will know with what long suffering and patience we were so long silent; with what constancy we maintained the love of peace; and how firmly we retained the hope, that a remedy adequate to such great evils might be found, and that an end might be put to them; for which cause we have deferred from day to day the lifting up of our Apostolic voice. They will see, what were our labours, and anxieties, what our endeavours, deprecations, protestations, sighings, (incessant have they been!) that the wounds of the church might be healed: while we have intreated that new sufferings might not be inflicted upon her. But, in vain have been exhausted all the powers of humility, of moderation, of mildness, by which hitherto we have studied to shield the rights and interests of the church from him, who had associated himself with the devices of the impious to destroy it utterly; who with that spirit had affected friendship for her, that he might more readily betray her; who had feigned to protect her, that he might more securely oppress her.

Much, and often, even daily have we been bid to hope, especially when our journey into France was wished for and solicited; but from that period our expostulations have been eluded by bold tergiversations, and cavillings; and by answers given purposely to prolong the matter, or to mislead by fallacy: at length they could obtain no attention. As the time appointed for maturing the councils already taken against this Holy See, and the church of Christ approached, we were assailed, we were harassed perpetually, and perpetually were demands either exorbitant or captious made, the nature of which shewed clearly enough, and more than enough, that two objects equally destructive and ruinous to this Holy See and church were kept in view; that is to say, either that by assenting to them we should be guilty of betraying our office, or that if we refused, occasion might from thence be taken of declaring against us an open war.

As we could in no wise comply with those demands made upon us, they being contrary to conscience, from thence a pretext was formed to send in a hostile manner, military forces into this Holy city; they seized Fort Saint Angelo; they occupied stations in the streets, in the squares; the palace, itself, in

which we resided, the Quirinal palace, was threatened with all the horrors of war and siege, by a great body of infantry and cavalry. But we, being strengthened by God, through whom we can do all things, and sustained by a conscientious sense of our duty, were nothing alarmed, nor dejected in our mind, by this sudden terror, and this display of the apparatus of war. With a peaceful, an equable mind, as we ought, we performed the sacred ceremonies, and the divine mysteries appropriated to that most Holy day, with all becoming solemnity. And neither through fear, or through forgetfulness, or by negligence, were any of them omitted, which were appointed as our duty, in such a situation of things.

We recollected with Saint Ambrose (de Basilic. tradend. No. 17.) that the holy man, Naboth, the possessor of his vineyard, when called by demand of the king to surrender his vineyard, in which the king after having rooted up the vines might plant a vile garden of herbs, he answered him: *the Lord forbid that I should give the inheritance of my fathers to thee!* Much less could we suppose it was lawful for us to deliver up so ancient and sacred a heritage, (*i. e.* the temporal sovereignty of this Holy See; not without the evident appointment of Divine Providence, possessed by the Roman Pontiffs our predecessors for so long a series of ages), or even by silence to seem to consent, that any should obtain this city, the Metropolis of the Catholic world, where after disturbing and destroying the most holy form of discipline, which was left by Jesus Christ to his Holy church, and ordained by the sacred canons under the guidance of the spirit of God, he should in its stead substitute a code not only contrary to the Holy canons, but in opposition and even repugnant, to the precepts of the Gospels; according to his custom, and to the new order of things of the present day, which manifestly tends to confound by consociation all superstitions, and every sect with the Catholic church.

Naboth defended his vineyard even with his own blood: (St. Amb. ibid.) Could we, therefore, (whatever in the issue might befall us) decline from defending the rights and possessions of the Holy Roman church, which to promote as far as in us lay, we had bound ourselves by the most solemn of religious obligations? Or could we refrain from vindicating the liberty of the Apostolic See, which is so intimately combined with the liberty and utility of the universal church?

And how extremely fit, and even necessary these temporal principalities are to secure to the Supreme Head of the church the safe and free exercise of his spiritual functions, which by the divine will are committed to him over all the world, may be from the present occurrences (were other arguments wanting) already too clearly demonstrated. On this account, although we affected not this temporal sovereignty, neither for grandeur, nor for wealth, nor for dominion,—an unwarrantable desire, equally distant from our natural disposition, and our most holy character, which, from our earliest years we have always regarded,—yet we have strongly felt that it was due to the indispensable duty of our office, from the very day of the second of February 1808, to the utmost of our power amidst such constraints, to issue by our Cardinal secretary of state, a solemn protestation, by which to render public the cause of the tribulation under which we suffered, and to declare our resolution to maintain whole and intire the rights of the Apostolic See.

When in the mean while the invaders obtained no advantage by threats, they determined to act towards us on another system. By a certain slow, but most vexatious and even most cruel kind of persecution, they attacked, with intention to weaken by little and little, our constancy, which they had not been able to shake by sudden terror. Therefore while they held us in custody in our palace, there passed scarcely a single day from the said second day of February, which was not marked by some new injury to this Holy See, or by some new vexation to our very soul. All the troops, which had been employed by us to preserve civil order and discipline, were taken from us, and mixed with the French bands. Our very body guards, men the most select and most noble, were imprisoned in the Castle of St Angelo, there they were detained many days, then they were dispersed, and their companies dissolved: at the gates, and in other places of this most celebrated city, *corps de garde* were posted: the post office, and all printing offices, especially that of our Apostolic Chamber, and that of the Congregation *de Propaganda Fide* were subjected to military force and orders; by which we were deprived of the liberty of printing, or of directing others to print, what we desired. The regulations for administering public justice were disturbed and hindered. Solicited by fraud, by deceit, by every kind of evil artifice to swell the mass of what they called national guards, our subjects became rebels against their lawful prince. The most audacious and most abandoned of them, accepting the tri-coloured French and Italian cockade, and protected by that as by a shield, with impunity spread themselves every where, now in bodies, now single, and either by command or by permission, broke out into every enormity against the ministers of the church, against the government, against good men. Journals, or as they call them, *feuilles périodiques*, in defiance of our complaints, were printed at Rome,

and circulated among the populace and in foreign parts, filled with injuries, sarcasms, and calumnies, decrying either the Pontifical power or dignity: sundry of our Declarations, which were of great moment, and signed with our own hand, or by that of our first minister, and by our order affixed in the customary places,—these by the hands of the vilest satellites, (amid the greatest indignation and lamentation of all good men), were torn down, torn in pieces, and trod under foot. Ill advised youth, and other citizens were invited, elected, and inscribed in suspicious conventicles, although such were most strictly prohibited under the penalty even of anathema, by laws both civil and ecclesiastic, enacted by our predecessors, Clement XII. and Benedict XIV. Many of our administrators and official agents, as well of the city as of the provinces, men of the greatest integrity and fidelity, were insulted, were thrown into prison, were exiled to great distances: searches after papers, and writings of every kind in the private repositories of the magistrates of the pontificate, not even excepting those of the first minister of our cabinet, were made with violence. Three of our first ministers secretaries of state, whom we had been obliged to employ one after the other, were carried off from our own residence: and at last, the majority of the most Holy cardinals of the sacred Roman church, our fellows and fellow-labourers, were torn from our side and transported afar off by military force.

These facts, and others not less contrary to every right human and divine, wickedly attempted and hatefully perpetrated, are so well known by the public, that there is no necessity to recount them numerically, or to expatiate on them at large. Neither have we omitted, that (we might not so much as seem to connive at them, or in any manner to assent to them), to expostulate sharply and strongly according to the duty of our place.

Despoiled in such a manner, as it were, of all the ornaments of dignity, and supports of authority; deprived of all the accessaries to the fulfilment of our office, and especially of those in which all the churches were interested; suffering injuries of every description; vexed by all kinds of terrors, and excruciations; oppressed so extremely that even the exercise of both our powers was daily further impeded; after the singular and evident Providence of God the best and greatest, which has supported our fortitude, we are beholden to the prudence of such of our ministers as remained, to the fidelity of our subjects, and to the piety of the faithful, that any semblance of those powers is yet remaining.

But, if our temporal power were reduced to a vain and empty appearance, in this city and in the adjoining provinces, it was in the most flourishing provinces of Urbino, of March, and of Camerini, at the same time absolutely taken away. Wherefore we did not fail to issue a solemn protest against this manifest, and sacrilegious usurpation of so many states of the church; as also to admonish our beloved against the seductions of an unjust and illegitimate government; nor did we omit to address an instruction to our venerable brethren the bishops of those provinces.

That government however was not slow! How speedily did it prove by facts, and furnish decisive evidence, that in that instruction we had foretold what religion had to expect from it! The occupation, the plunder of the patrimony of Jesus Christ, the abolition of Religious Houses, the expulsion of the Holy Virgins from their cloisters, the profanation of churches, the allowance of unbridled licentiousness, the contempt of ecclesiastical discipline, and of the Holy Canons, the promulgation of a code, and of other laws contrary not only to those Holy Canons, but also to the precepts of the gospels, and to the Divine rights; the abasement and oppression of the clergy, the subjection of the sacred power of the bishops to the power of laymen; the force in many ways put upon their consciences; the violent displacing of them from their cathedrals and sending them away; with other equally nefarious, equally sacrilegious atrocities against the liberty, the immunity, and the doctrine of the church in those our provinces committed instantly, as before in all those other places which had fallen under the power of that government;—these, these, are the wonderful rewards, these the illustrious monuments of that astonishing attachment to the Catholic religion, which even at this day is incessantly boasted of and promised!!

For us who experience so many bitternesses on the part of those from whom we could least expect them, already filled with them, and afflicted by them on every side, we grieve not so much for the present as for the future state of our persecutors. *For if the living Lord be angry with us a little* [while, Eng. Tr.] *for our chastening and correction, yet shall he be at one again with his servants: But thou, who hast been the author of all mischief against the church,* [the Hebrews] *how shalt thou escape the hand of God? God will not forgive any, neither will he respect the greatness of any: for he made both the small and great; and to the most powerful he has reserved the most powerful punishment.*[a] Moreover we desire, that by whatever means, even by our own life, the eternal perdition of our persecutors might be prevented, and their salvation ensured! for still we

[a] Macc. ii. chap. vii. 33. 31.

love them; and never have we ceased to love them! We desire never to depart from that spirit of charity, that *spirit of meekness* * which nature has imparted to us, which our will has exercised, and that we might in future, as we have hitherto, *spare the rod*, which has been given to us, together with the charge of the whole flock of the Lord, in the person of the most blessed Peter, from the Prince of Pastors, for the correction and the punishment of wanderers, and of obdurate sheep, and for making them an example and a salutary terror to others.

But this is not the moment for lenity. Every one who beholds, cannot but see, unless he be wilfully blind, to what such atrocities tend, if they be not opposed in some manner, while it may be done; on the other hand, there is none who does not see, that there remains no hope, in any shape, that their authors either by admonitions, or by counsels, or by intreaties, or by expostulations, may be rendered friendly to the church. To those means they have left no access: they neither hear them, nor answer them, but by accumulating injuries upon injuries; —nor can it be pretended that they submit to the church as sons to a mother, or as disciples to their mistress,—by those who devise nothing, who do nothing, who attempt nothing, but with intention to subject her as a servant to her master, and by subjecting her to overturn her very foundations.

What then remains for us to do, unless we would incur the reproach of negligence or slothfulness, or perhaps even that of having wickedly deserted the cause of God!—except to lay aside all reference to terrestrial things, to renounce all fleshly prudence, and to follow the precept of the Gospel, *If he will not hear the church, let him be to thee as a heathen man, and a publican.*† Let them once again understand that, *by the law of Christ their sovereignty is subjected to our throne; for we also exercise a sovereignty; we add also, a more noble sovereignty, unless it were just that the spirit should yield to the flesh, and celestial things to terrestrial.*‡ Many great Pontiffs, illustrious by their doctrine and holiness, by one or other of those crimes which are subjected to anathema by the Sacred Canons, have been reduced to equal extremities in behalf of the church, against kings, and contumacious princes. Shall we fear to follow their example even in this, after so many crimes, so nefarious, so atrocious, so sacrilegious, so universally known, so openly manifest to all? Should not our fear be greater, rather to have justly deserved the accusation of having so done too late, rather than too early; especially, when by this last crime, the most wicked of all that have hitherto been perpetrated against our temporal sovereignty, we are warned, that from henceforth we shall not be more free to discharge those so weighty and necessary duties of our Apostolic ministry?

Wherefore, by the authority of Almighty God, and of the most holy apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own, we declare all those who after the invasion of this holy city, and the ecclesiastical dominions, and the sacrilegious violation of the patrimony of the blessed Peter the Prince of the Apostles, by the Gallic troops, (outrages complained of by us in the aforesaid two consistorial allocutions, and in many protests and reclamations published by our order in the said city, and states of the church) against the immunity of the church, against the church itself, and the rights of this holy See, and its temporal authority, perpetrated either by themselves or by others, together with all their abettors, advisers, adherents, or others in any manner concerned in the furthering of the aforesaid violences, we decree that they have incurred the

GREATER EXCOMMUNICATION,

with the other censures, and penalties inflicted by the Sacred Canons, by the Apostolic Constitutions, and by the General Councils; especially by that of the Council of Trent (Sess. xxii. cap. xi. de Reform.)—And if need be, we do anew excommunicate and anathematize them; we declare that they have incurred, as penalties, the loss of all, and every kind of privilege, grace, and indulgence, in whatsoever manner granted to them, whether by us, or by the Roman Pontiffs our predecessors: neither from this censure, can they be liberated or absolved by any, unless by us, or by the Roman Pontiff for the time being; unless in the article of death, and then falling again under the same censures in case of recovery; and further, they are incompetent and incapable to obtain the benefit attending on absolution, until they have publicly retracted, revoked, annulled, and abolished, to the utmost possible, all and every kind of outrage; and have effectually re-instated all things, or otherwise have made condign satisfaction to the church, and to us, and to this Holy See, in the premises aforesaid.

Wherefore we decree and declare by these presents, that all those, and likewise all others, deserving of the most special mention, together with their successors in office, shall never under any pretence be in any degree, relieved from the retractation, revocation, annulling, and abolition of all the outrages above mentioned; but shall be bound to make adequate, real, and effectual satisfaction to the church, to us, and to the said Holy See, according to these presents; yea, they are

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* 1 Cor. IV. 21.

† Math. xviii.

‡ St. Greg. Naz. Orat. xviii. ad Maur.

always bound under these obligations, and shall so continue, in order to the validity of whatever benefits they may obtain from absolution.

But, while we are constrained to draw from its scabbard the sword of church severity, we do not in the least forget, that, unworthy though we be, we hold the place of him, who when he exercises his justice, does not forget mercy. Therefore we direct and command, first our own subjects, and also all christian people, in virtue of holy obedience, that none of them, on occasion of these letters, or by any pretext derived from them, should presume to hurt, injure, prejudice, or damage in any manner whatever, the said parties, their property, rights, or prerogatives. Even while inflicting those punishments which God has put in our power, for so many and so great injuries to God, and to his Holy Church, we propose to ourselves, above all, *that those who now trouble us should be converted, and be troubled with us* (St. Aug. Ps. liv. 1.), if haply it might prove that *God should give them repentance to the acknowlegement of the truth.**

For these causes, lifting up our hands to Heaven in the humility of our heart, we do again remit and commend to God, whose, rather than ours, is that most just cause which we support; and again by his grace assisting us, we profess our readiness to drink to the very dregs, on the behalf of his church, that cup which he himself first of all condescended to drink for her. We beseech and intreat him by the bowels of his mercy, that he would not despise nor reject the prayers and deprecations addressed to him by us day and night for their recovery. Certainly, no day so bright or equally joyful could shine for us, as that on which it were granted us by the Divine Mercy to see our sons, now the cause of so much tribulation and grief to us, again taking refuge in our paternal bosom, and speedily returning to the sheepfold.

We decree that the present letters, and every thing in them contained, or deducible from them, may not at any time (even under the parties above-mentioned, or any others interested in the premises, in whatever manner, or of whatever state, degree, order, pre-eminence, or dignity they may be, or otherwise; or who ought to be mentioned individually, or specially, by any other expression or term of dignity, by pleading that they have not consented, or that having been called, cited, and heard, that they have not been sufficiently convinced of the verity and justice of the occasion of these presents, or for any other cause, colour, or pretext whatever) we say, may not at any time be impeached of subreption or obreption, or nullity, or want of intention on our part, or want of consent of the parties interested, nor of any other defect whatever: neither shall they be held, impugned, infringed, retracted, questioned, or reduced to terms of right; neither shall any remedy lie against them by special pleading, or by restitution to the import of the whole, or by other evasion of right, of fact, or of grace; neither shall this remedy having been solicited, granted, and issued of our knowledge and plenitude of power, be questioned in judgment, or out of judgment; but the present letters shall always continue firm, valid, and efficacious, and shall maintain and obtain their full and entire effect; and by those whom they concern, and for so long as they concern them, they shall be held inviolable and unshaken: so, and not otherwise, shall they be taken by all judges, ordinary or delegate, also by the Auditors of causes of the Apostolic Palace, and by the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, also by the Legates *à latere*, and by the Nuncios of the said See, and by all others enjoying or to enjoy whatsoever pre-eminence, or power; depriving them and each of them, whoever he be, of the power, faculty, and authority of otherwise judging of them, and interpreting them: declaring null and void whatever may be attempted against them by any one, whether by authority, and of knowledge, or by ignorance.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, and so far as need be, our rule, and that of the Apostolic Chancery, *de jure quæsito non tollendo*, and the other Apostolic constitutions and appointments, and whatever other statutes and customs established by oath, or by Apostolic confirmation, or by any other corroboration and establishment;--notwithstanding all usages and styles from time immemorial, all previous privileges, indulgences, and Apostolic letters;--notwithstanding all other, or whatsoever persons, and with whatever dignity resplendent, whether ecclesiastical or worldly, and however qualified, and requiring specially to be expressed, under whatever tenor and form of words:--Notwithstanding, also, whatever clause derogatory of derogatories, or other efficacious of most efficacious, or insolite, or irritating, and all other decrees, purporting to be of motion, of knowledge, and of full power, whether consistorial, or otherwise, in whatever manner, contrary to these premises granted, yielded, made, and often repeated, and however often they may have been seen, approved, confirmed, and renewed,--from all and singular of them in the present instance, we derogate;--from their whole tenor general and special, specific, express, and individual, word by word, and not only by general clauses, under whatever form expressed,--according to the tenor of these presents, as if they were here inserted and explained word for word, formally, and nothing of them omitted; taking

* 2 Tim. ii. 25.

them as if they were wholly and sufficiently expressed and inserted in these presents; which notwithstanding, shall still continue in their full strength and primary effect, for this special purpose; and we do expressly derogate from whatever is contrary to them, and our will is that such be derogated from.

And whereas these present letters cannot be safely published, especially in those places where there is the greatest need, as is a notorious fact, our will is, that they, or copies of them, be affixed and published at the doors of the church of the Lateran, of the Basilica of the Prince of the Apostles, also of the Apostolic Chancery, of the General Court of the Monte Citorio, and in the square of the Campo di Fiore in this city; and that, being so affixed and published, they should be binding on all and singular who are concerned in them, as if they had been served on each of them nominally and personally.

And further our will is, that to the same letters, or otherwise printed copies of them, subscribed by the hand of some notary public, and furnished with the seal of some person of ecclesiastical dignity, faith be given, in every place, and among every people, as well in judgment as out of judgment, wherever they may be exhibited, as if these presents themselves were there exhibited and shewn.

Given at Rome, at the Church of Santa Maria the Major, under the Fisherman's Ring, the 10th day of July, 1809, in the tenth year of our Pontificate.

PIUS, PP. VII.

.....

This translation, which has been made on purpose for our work, will, we trust, be found as close to the Latin original as the idioms of the two languages admit. We the rather observe this, because we have endeavoured to preserve that peculiarity of diction and arrangement which distinguishes church Latin from that of the classics; and because there is an Italian copy, which claims also to be an original; from which some slight differences may be observed. The original, as we formerly stated, was sent over by Mr. Hill, our minister in Sardinia. The British Government has procured a translation of it into French; and has circulated an impression of this translation, abroad and at home, for the information of the Catholic world. Our own translation is, we believe, the only one made of it, for the convenience of the Catholics of the United Kingdom, and every reliance may be placed on its fidelity. The notoriety of the facts to which it refers, renders explanation of it unnecessary. Whatever becomes of the Papacy, the sufferings of the Pope excite compassion; even while we must view them as the natural result of this Sovereign Pontiff's too obedient complacence toward Buonaparte.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS.

A meeting of English Roman Catholics took place on Thursday, February 1, at the St. Alban's tavern, Pall Mall, Lord Stourton in the chair. Seven resolutions were unanimously adopted, in substance importing, that the Roman Catholics of England are subject to penal and disabling statutes; that at this crisis unanimity among all classes of his Majesty's subjects is most essential for the preservation of the empire; and that nothing can produce that unanimity but an equal participation of rights, &c. that a petition for the repeal of these statutes be presented to Parliament; that Earl Grey be requested to present it to the House of Lords, and Mr. Windham to the House of Commons; that the English Roman Catholics, in this petition, are actuated not more by a sense of the hardships and disabilities under which they labour, than by a desire to secure, on the most solid foundation, the peace and harmony of the British empire.

The following is the petition presented to the House of Lords, February 22, by Lord Grey.

To the Right Honourable Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

We, whose names are under-written, Roman Catholics of England, humbly beg leave to represent to your Right Honourable House,

That at the time of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, the laws in force against his English Roman Catholic subjects, deprived them of most of the rights of Englishmen, and of several of the common rights of mankind.

That by the Acts of the 18th and 31st years of his Majesty's reign, several of the penalties and disabilities under which the English Roman Catholics laboured, were removed.

That the English Roman Catholics are most grateful for the relief granted by these Acts, and have taken and subscribed the oaths and declarations contained in them.

That their conduct hath been conformable to their professions: in peaceable submission to the laws, and in the discharge of moral or civil duty, they have not been exceeded by any of his Majesty's subjects; they have served him effectively and honourably in his fleets and armies, there never has been a call upon Englishmen to do their duty, which the English Roman Catholics have not been forward to answer.

That several penal and disabling laws are yet in force against them: they are not equally entitled with their fellow-subjects, to vote at the election of any Member of your Honourable House; they are excluded from a seat in either House of Parliament; they are not admissable into Corporations; every civil and military office is denied them, every laudable object of ambition, all that elevates a man among his fellow subjects, all hopes of public distinction, all means of attracting the notice of their country, or the favour of their Sovereign, are placed without their reach.

The more they deserve of their country, the more sensibly their country makes them feel their exclusion. In the ranks she suffers them to fight her battles; but to them victory is without its reward, promotion is wholly denied them, no services can advance, no merit enable them to profit of their country's favour.

Even in their humble situation of private soldiers, the law follows them with pains and penalties: by the Articles of War, if soldiers refuse to attend the religious worship of the Established Church, they are punishable by fine, imprisonment and death. Thus, the Catholic soldiers are incessantly exposed to the cruel alternative of either making a sacrifice of their religion, or incurring the extreme of legal punishment, than which your Petitioners humbly conceive there never has been, and cannot be, a more direct religious persecution. To an alternative equally oppressive the English Roman Catholics are exposed on their marriages; the law requires for the legal validity of a marriage in England, that it should be celebrated in a parish church; as Roman Catholics believe marriage to be a sacrament, the English Roman Catholics naturally feel great repugnance to a celebration of their marriages in other churches than their own.

They are cruelly debarred from any means their fellow-subjects possess of providing for their families by employments of honour or emolument, so that while they bear their full share of the general contribution to the wants of the State, they are denied even a hope of participating in those advantages by which the burthen of their fellow-subjects is alleviated.

In other occurrences of life the law has the same humiliating and depressing operation on your petitioners. Thus every Roman Catholic subject of his Majesty is forced below his fair line in society, and the general body is a marked and insulated cast.

Yet the Roman Catholics form more than one-fourth of the whole mass of the subjects of the United Empire. Whatever there is of genius, of talent, or of energy among them, is absolutely lost for public use, and this at a time when the United Empire is engaged in a conflict formidable beyond example; and it therefore seems important, if not essential to her preservation, that she should call into action, without qualification, or limit, or any religious test, or declaration, the genius, talents, and energies of all her subjects.

It is true, that your petitioners profess some religious principles which are not professed by the Established Church, and to this, and to this only, their refusal of certain tests, oaths, and declarations is owing, which subjects them to the pains and disabilities they complain of; but none of the principles which occasion their refusal, affects their moral, civil, or political integrity; and your petitioners humbly submit to this Honourable House, that no principle which leaves moral or political integrity unimpaired is a proper object of religious persecution; besides, the whole creed of your petitioners was once the Creed of the three kingdoms, it is the actual Creed of four-fifths of Ireland, and of much the greater part of Europe. It was the Creed of those who founded British Liberty at Runeymeade, who conquered at Cressy, Poictiers, and Agincourt; among those who repelled and annihilated the Spanish Armada, none bore a nobler part than those by whom this Creed was professed. In all these achievements, in every other scene in which the ancient valour or ancient wisdom of this country has been displayed, the ancestors of several of your Petitioners have been distinguished; their Creed did not lessen their zeal for their King and Country; it does not lessen that of their descendants.

Every disloyal or immoral principle which malice or credulity has imputed to them, your Petitioners have solemnly and repeatedly disclaimed. They believe there does not now exist an honourable man who imputes these principles to them; they have sworn to be faithful, and bear true allegiance to his Majesty, and have acted up to their professions; they most confidently appeal to this Right Hon. House, and to the whole Empire, whether in loyalty to his Majesty, attachment to the Constitution, or zeal for their Country's good, they are not equal, and are not universally known and acknowledged to be equal, to his Majesty's other subjects.

Therefore, conscious of the truth of these representations, and with the most perfect reliance on the wisdom and justice of your Right Honourable House,

Your Petitioners humbly pray for a total repeal of every test, oath, declaration, or provision, which has the effect of subjecting your Petitioners to any penalty or disability whatsoever, on account of their religious principles.

The Nature and Extent of the Demands of the Irish Roman Catholics fully explained; in Observations and Strictures on a Pamphlet, intitled, A History of the Penal Laws against the Irish Roman Catholics. By Patrick Duigenan, LL. D. M. P. 8vo. pp. 247, price 7s. Stockdale, London, 1810.

Dr. Duigenan is conspicuous as an advocate in opposition to the Catholics: his work is an answer to others written by them, which have not come under our review; we therefore decline entering into the main question on which it treats; and shall content ourselves with stating such parts of it as may bring our readers acquainted with its intention and execution.

The Dr. says that the objects of the *Talents* when ministers, were "to diminish first, and then abolish, in Ireland, the payment of Tithes applicable to the support of the Protestant parochial clergy" —thereby to starve out the Protestants; the tithes now received being not half their just amount. Also that

At this very time, when the press in Ireland teemed with the grossest Popish libels and calumnies on the Protestant church, its doctrines, its establishments, the characters of its venerable clergy, ancient and modern, and with the most audacious falsehoods against the constitution in general; yet the Talents' government thought fit to close the mouths of Protestants, and PROHIBIT *all literary opposition* to this torrent of Romish falsehood and abuse.——

Another proof of the enmity of the Talents' ministry to the Protestant church establishment in Ireland, is their determined hostility to a bill for enforcing the residence of the Protestant clergy in Ireland on their benefices. If the Protestant minister of a parish shall desert his cure, the Romish priest is left master of the field; and in every parish in Ireland, there are at least two Romish priests for one Protestant, on an average.

These are heavy charges: has the Dr. made them without ample support from proofs? He justifies the now repealed statutes against Popery by observing that

It is notorious from all records and histories of Irish affairs, from the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth, to the era of the Revolution, that Irish Popish rebellions succeeded one another in a quick succession. Desmond's rebellion was succeeded by that of Tyrone, which lasted eighteen years; that was succeeded by the rebellion of the Earls of Tyrone, Tyrconnel, and Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, in 1613; that by the horrible Irish rebellion and massacre in 1641, which continued twelve years, till the Irish Romish traitors and murderers were finally subdued, by Cromwell, in the years 1652 and 1653. From that time the nation continued quiet, till the great Romish rebellion under Tyrconnel, at the Revolution in the year 1698, thirty-two years after the suppression of the former rebellion, by Cromwell. From the time of the capitulation of Limerick, in 1691, to the year 1798, there was no rebellion in Ireland, being a space of 107 years. This term of quiet in Ireland was nearly *four times longer than any other term of rest, from the bloody effects of Romish intrigue*, during two centuries and a half, and was *entirely the effect of the Popery code*, enacted before the Irish Romanists had time to repair their shattered resources. But that code was no sooner repealed, in the year 1793, than the Irish Romanists resorted to their old practices for the extirpation of the Protestants, and separation of Ireland from Great-Britain; and commenced their intrigues for a new rebellion, which, when matured, burst forth in the year 1798, with its usual attendants, massacre in cold blood, and robbery of all Protestants within its vortex. Can there be clearer evidence that the Popery code operated effectually to prevent rebellion in Ireland, and that the repeal of that code is the true source of any alarm in England for the safety of Ireland, which may at present exist?

It is true, that the Irish Catholics deny this character to the rebellion of 1798, and attribute it wholly to Jacobinism: but, if so, asks the Dr., how came *Protestants* to be massacred in it, *merely because they were Protestants*?—and how came Catholics to head this revolt?—were they Jacobins, while Protestants were loyal?

That the Catholics were not induced to support the Union, by any promise of emancipation, the Dr. argues, because

The whole body had, repeatedly, declared their utmost abhorrence of such a measure;

Early in the year 1795, the whole mass of the Romanists of Ireland, chosen from every considerable district, city, and town, assembled at St. Francis's Romish chapel, in the city of Dublin, to the amount of *fifteen hundred*, and upwards; and among other resolutions, hostile to Great-Britain, unanimously adopted the following:—"Resolved, that we pledge ourselves, collectively and individually, to resist even our *emancipation*, if proposed to be conceded on *the ignominious terms of an acquiescence in the fatal measure of an Union with Great-Britain*."

Mr. Pitt, on his resignation, when he adverted to Irish affairs, stated, that it had been

industriously reported, that he had, previous to the Union, entered into an engagement with the Irish Romanists, to put them on a exact footing with their Protestant countrymen, in all political privileges, on condition of their supporting the Union: he, with signal emphasis, protested, that such report was destitute of all foundation; and that neither he, nor any of his colleagues in office, to his knowledge, or with his privity or consent, had entered into such, or any other engagement with the Irish Romanists, on that occasion. He also adverted to papers given to the heads of the Irish Romanists, by Marquis Cornwallis, *after* the Union; and declared, that he had never written those papers, or either of them, or desired that they should be delivered to the Irish Romanists by Marquis Cornwallis. He asserted, that he never authorised the Marquis to declare, that he, or his colleagues, were pledged not to embark in the service of government, except on the terms of the Romish claims being complied with.

The history of the proposal for giving his Majesty a *Veto* on the Irish Catholic hierarchy, is thus narrated by Dr. D.

When the conduct of Dr. Milner, in the transactions which happened in the British Parliament, in the year 1808, is considered, this proviso, THAT THE IRISH ROMANISTS SHOULD CONSENT THAT THEIR BISHOPS SHOULD BE NOMINATED BY THE KING, appears of great consequence. He was appointed at Maynooth college by four Irish Romish Archbishops, the third day after his arrival in Ireland (and previous to his tour), agent, at the seat of government, for the Irish Romish hierarchy; this was before the above-mentioned transactions in Parliament. The advocates of the Irish Romanists in the Houses of Lords and Commons, in May, 1808, stated, that they had authority, from Dr. Milner, the agent of the Irish Romanists, to declare that they would consent that the King should have a *negative* upon the nomination of their bishops, and that this would give a *real* and *effectual* nomination of their bishops to the crown, and was an *effectual negative power*. Dr. Milner was present, and heard these declarations; yet that same Dr. Milner, in his letter to a parish priest, published by him *after* these occurrences in Parliament, declares that he would shed the last drop of his blood, rather than consent that the King should have any influence, *direct or indirect*, in the appointment of Roman Catholic bishops; but being unable to deny that he had authorised the lords and gentlemen, the advocates of the Romanists in Parliament, to make a proposal on behalf of the Irish Romanists, of agreeing to a negative power in the Crown on the nomination of their bishops, he inserted, in his postcript, annexed to a second edition of his Tour in Ireland, in page 390, the following passage, by way of defence against the charge of fraud and inconsistency: "That the negative power, *under all the proposed restrictions*, would not have amounted to any *real power, direct, or indirect*." What the restrictions were to have been, Dr. Milner has not thought fit to explain.

This conduct of Dr. Milner has never been thoroughly cleared up; either he intended to give the crown a *real power*; or he intended to give it no power, at all: if he intended to give it no power at all—of what use was his proposition?—and what did he mean that the crown should understand was intended to be given by his proposition?

Dr. D. enlarges in defence of the Protestant view of the articles of Limerick; in complaint of the unfair statements made by Catholics of their treatment by Protestants; in reprobation of sundry books, circulated with great assiduity among Catholics; and on various other topics, in the consideration of which we cannot follow him.

.....

We close this subject by referring to Lord Grenville's letter to the Earl of Fingal, given in our last; and by quoting part of a speech of Counsellor O'Connell at the general meeting of the Catholics in Dublin, April 19, 1807. Speaking of his Majesty's sentiments, the counsellor says:

"My Lord, I cannot tolerate those calumniators of our good old King. What! have not the Catholics, under his benevolent auspices, and by his paternal interposition, been raised from the most abject slavery, to the enjoyment of religious and political freedom? Has he not rescued us from the emaciating cruelty of those laws which insulted more than they injured? Has not his hand obliterated that code written in blood, which affrighted and desolated the country? I mean not, my Lord, to detract from the merits of our Protestant Countrymen, who heartily concurred in our liberation; but I cannot for a moment forget, those anxious, those persevering, I will say those affectionate recommendations of our revered Sovereign which preceded every concession to the Catholics; and when I see that more benefits have been conferred on the people of Ireland in HIS REIGN, than during the combined reigns of all former British kings, every other consideration is lost in the enthusiastic reverence I bear for the great Father of his people."

We ask whether those reasons must not be *extremely powerful*, which restrain a Monarch from further grants, who has so freely granted so much?

The Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's; chiefly compiled from Registers, Letters, and other authentic Evidences. By Ralph Churton, M.A. Rector of Middleton Cheney, Archdeacon of St. David's, and late Fellow of Brazen-Nose College. Oxford, at the University Press, Rivingtons, &c. 1809. 8vo. pp. 448.

The author of this very interesting work, is not unknown to the world as a Biographer and a Divine. His "Lives of the Founders" of his College, form a volume replete with curious matter, and giving evidence of indefatigable research and a sound judgment. We have long witnessed the gallant stand which he has made (though he perhaps knows not that our eyes have been upon him) against the corruptions of Christianity, as professed by the adherents of the church of Rome. The *Panoramic* view, however, which the high ground we occupy enables us to take, has shewn us the Rector of Middleton Cheney combatting with Popery supported by learning, and aided by wealth, influence, and power. In vain! Neither learning, riches, or authority, can avail against truth. We have often recognized the signature R. C. in a most respectable periodical publication; and we can with truth say, that we should consider the pages of the Literary Panorama as honoured by his communications. We have beheld him whilst

"in low Thurcaston's sequester'd bow'r;"

and now that he is become a dignitary in our national church, we trust that he will rise in it to his just level; and will be seated, in due time, among the most eminent of those who are distinguished for private worth, and public spirit; for humbleness of mind, and loftiness of principle; for purity of morals, and unostentatious piety; for deep learning and unwearied industry; for primitive simplicity of manners, and hearts untainted by the world.

Mr. Churton dedicates his work to his patron the Bishop of St David's, one of the first scholars of the age, [now that Porson is no more, we leave to other, more adventurous prints, to *post* his lordship, Dr. Parr, and Dr. Burney, according to their proficiency in Greek Literature;] a scholar condescending to meet the wants of the uninstructed, by drawing up and publishing various catechetical tracts.

Dean Nowell was in all probability the author of that most admirable compendium of religious instruction, "the Catechism of the Church of England;" a little work, which perhaps has communicated more sound theology to the bulk of the people in this country, than any other uninspired work whatsoever. Mr. Churton says to his Lordship, most appropriately, that

"There is one circumstance which encourages him to hope that his work may not prove altogether uninteresting to him. The delineation of the life of Dean Nowell, famed for his three catechisms, and perhaps, also the compiler of our church catechism, necessarily includes a sketch of the History of Catechisms; a mode of instruction of which inspiration itself seems to have afforded the first hint or outline; and which after various learned labours in the service of literature, has been adopted by your lordship in the cause of religion."

"The Life of Dean Nowell" is not of that meagre species of biography, which gives us the date of a man's birth, a list of his preferments, and records the day of his death with the dryness of a parish-register; but it is a work of the *higher* order, which we may stile historical, philosophical, and philological biography. It embraces a view of the times when Nowell lived; of the changes of religious sentiment which distinguished that momentous period; the characters of many of his great contemporaries and co-adjutors; the publications in favour of Protestantism; the struggles of the partizans of Popery; the discussions and unhappy divisions which took place among the Reformed; it stigmatizes the adherents of superstition; and it blazons in strong colours the leaders, propagators, and disciples of schism.

There is *no doubt* but the Nowells were of Norman extraction.

"The name *Nowell*, or *Noel*, is a corruption of *Natalis*, and indicates (says Mr. C.) the festival of our Lord's nativity, and likewise a cry of joy appropriate to the season; and, by degrees, it came to signify a convivial cry in general; in which sense it appears to have been in use as late as the days of Chaucer."*

* "And drinketh of his bugle horn the wine:
Before him stant braune of the tusked swine,
And *Nowel!* crieth every lusty man."
Canterb. Tales. 11567. *See Mr. Tyrwhitt's note*

Alexander Nowell was born at Read-Hall, in the parish of Whalley, and county of Lancaster, in 1507 or 1508. He was educated at the school of Middleton, about six miles from Manchester, and became a member of Brazen-nose College, at the age of thirteen years. In those days, students went to the Universities earlier in life than is usual at present. Before Nowell's time, Wolsey was a Bachelor of Arts at the age of thirteen; and, afterwards, Milton was not deemed "too big to be whipped" in the buttery of Christ's college, Cambridge. The genius of Milton could not brook the severity of this discipline; but it was not so revolting, generally, to the minds of our forefathers; because lads of the age of school-boys might, without impropriety, undergo a school-boy's punishment. Nowell entered "Brazen-nose college at the age of *thirteen*; he resided there *thirteen* years; and he afterwards bestowed on the society *thirteen* scholarships." The quaintness of those days sometimes operated to good purpose. While at College "he is said to have been chamber-fellow with Fox the Martyrologist." After quitting the university, he became master of Westminster school.

"This renowned seminary claims Hen. VIII. as its founder; and Nowell was the second master on the new foundation, appointed in 1543, (35th of Hen. VIII.) with the approbation, no doubt, if not by the particular choice of the king, whose merit as a patron and judge of literature, is undisputed. He succeeded John Adams, of whom the name only is known; and was followed in 1552, (the 8th and last of Edw. VI.) by Nicholas Udall,* famous like Busby, in later days, for erudition and flogging. While he filled this important post, he is said to have been diligent in teaching his pupils pure language and true religion; using for the former purpose Terence, and for the latter St. Luke's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles, in the original Greek."

Mr. Churton notices the death of Martin Bucer in 1551, at Cambridge. His funeral sermon was preached by Parker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and Nowell (though an Oxford man) joined Redmayne, Cheke, Haddon, and others, in composing Latin verses in honour of the deceased. Redmayne, "nominated Master of Trinity college, Cambridge, in the Charter of Foundation, 1546, was one of the first Prebendaries of Westminster, on the dissolution of the monastery." He first communicated to Cambridge that classic taste which distinguished Cheke, and other young men his associates, at that university. Redmayne "assisted in compiling the first liturgy of Edw. VI. which was published in 1549." Nowell had an affecting interview with this great man in his last illness; and when he died, Nowell succeeded him in his preferment in the church of Westminster.

In the first parliament of Mary's reign, Nowell was returned one of the burgesses for Loo (now called East Looe), in Cornwall. A committee of the House of Commons inquired into the validity of the return, and "reported that 'Alexander Nowell being a Prebendary of Westminster, and thereby having a voice in the Convocation-House, cannot be a Member of this House,' and a new writ was directed to be issued accordingly." "There seems something inaccurate in this Report," Mr. C. observes. Most certainly *quatenus*, Prebendary of Westminster, Nowell had no voice in convocation; but as a clergyman he was *represented* there, at a period when the clergy *taxed themselves* in the persons of their representatives.—"Nowell quietly withdrew from the honour" of sitting in parliament. England became no longer a safe place for a Protestant divine to live in. The bigot Mary now sat on the throne, and Nowell's

"Escape out of England was not without imminent hazard; as we have the account, though less circumstantial than might be wished, from the quaint pen of Thomas Fuller, in his "Worthies of Lancashire." It happened that he was fishing upon the Thames, an exercise wherein he much delighted; and while he was intent on catching fish, Bonner, understanding who he was, was intent on catching him; in which he had succeeded, and had sent him to the shambles, had not Francis Bowyer, at that time a merchant, afterwards sheriff of London, safely conveyed him beyond the seas."

A very fine portrait of Dean Nowell is prefixed to his Life. The print is engraved after an original picture in the possession of Dr. Sherson, of Bridge-street, Black Friars, and Great Ormond-street, whose mother was a Nowell. We

* Roger Ascham calls him the best teacher and "the greatest beater" of his time.

have seen two portraits of the Dean, both very fine pictures; one is in the Hall at Brazen-nose College, and the other is Dr. Sherson's: in both of them a fishing-rod is painted resting horizontally on books in the back-ground, and the right hand of the good old man rests upon a paper, lying on a table, with some fish-hooks upon it; a book appears upon the table. Mr. Churton has placed at the bottom of the print the words *Piscator Hominum*. We shall introduce here what is after stated (p. 80) on this subject.

> And here having mentioned his attachment to this honest and quiet art and recreation of angling, with which Augustus used to relieve the cares of empire,* one circumstance connected with it must not be omitted. Having either accidentally or by design (for the accounts vary), left in the grass, or buried in the ground, a bottle of ale, he found it again, after some time, "not a bottle, but a gun;" such the sound of it when opened. And this (as casualty, says Fuller, is the mother of more inventions than industry) is believed the original of bottled ale in England.

The tradition of the Nowell family however, is, that the bottle of ale was covered by him with earth, by the river's side, at the time when he was obliged to fly for his life, without "going back to take any thing out of his house," at the commencement of the Marian persecution; and that it was found by him, after his return from the Continent, having recollected the circumstance one day, when fishing on the very spot. If it was customary to carry ale in bottles in those days, it could hardly escape observation, that corking the bottle must needs make the liquor lively. The effect of half a day's corking in summer-time, would make this evident; and therefore it is not very likely that Nowell first invented the luxury of bottled ale. If he did, his invention was rapidly adopted by a whole people; for we find Bottle-ale-*houses* mentioned in Shakespear. "My lady has a white hand, and the myrmidons are no *Bottle-ale-houses*."—Twelfth Night, act ii. sc. 3.

We could like to transcribe a passage from honest *Izaak Walton*, who, of course, enumerates the *Dean of St. Paul's* among *his* Worthies, being an angler; but we must not overstep our limits;—

* Sueton. in Aug. c. 83.

the conclusion, however, we cannot withhold; "he died (here Walton translates the Latin inscription upon his portrait) 13th Feb. 1601, being aged 95 years, 44 of which he had been Dean of St. Paul's church; his age had neither impaired his hearing, nor dimmed his eyes, nor weakened his memory, nor made any of the faculties of his mind weak or useless. It is said that angling and temperance were great causes of these blessings, and I wish the like to all that imitate him, and love the memory of so good a man."

The vulgar are always prepared to find fault with the times in which they live; but let the most disinterested Englishman of the present age consider the reign of Mary, and bless Providence which made him a subject of George III. Says Mr. Churton, of those six years of misery during which the wife of Philip II. swayed the sceptre of these realms,—

> These were days to which we look back with mingled emotions of grief and admiration. We lament that the most learned and best men in the kingdom were driven into exile, or seized and imprisoned, by the persecuting spirit of Popery; but we venerate the patient magnanimity of the oppressed, and confide in the truth, which, like the faith of the first ages, was cemented with the blood of martyrs, and conquered by suffering.

The English exiles, in number about 800, were dispersed in various parts of Germany and Switzerland; but Strasburgh and Frankfort were the chief places of their resort. Nowell was at Strasburgh, where he and his compatriots, Jewell, Poinet, Grindal, Sandys, churchmen; and Cheke, Morison, Carew, Wroth, and others laymen, formed a sort of collegiate body, and had a common table. As humble as they were learned, they applied themselves to study, and sought for information wherever it was to be found: they

> Did not disdain to hear Peter Martyr expounding Aristotle's Ethics, and the Book of Judges. The pious Becon (or Beacon) was one of them, author of a very popular work in those days, called "*The Pomander of Prayer*."*

* A curious note is annexed to this fanciful title of a book, explaining the word *Pomander*; a subject which is taken up again in the "Additions" to Nowell's Life. We refer our reader to what he will find there,

"Becon wrote an epistle to the faithful in England, exhorting them to patient perseverance in the truth." Grindal, too, (May 6, 1555), wrote from Frankfort to Bishop Ridley, who was burnt Oct. 16. in that year, and was in prison when the letter came to hand. "I ensure you it warmed my hart (says the martyr in his answer), to hear you by chaunce name some as Scory and Coxe, and others. And, Syr, seeing you saye that there be in those parties with you of students and ministers so good a number, now therfore, CARE YOU NOT FOR US, OTHERWYSE THAN TO WISHE GOD'S GLORY MAY BE SET FORTH BY US. For whensoever GOD shall call us home (as we loke deily for none other, but when it shall please GOD to saye come) ye, blessed be GOD, are enough through his aid, to light up again the lantern of his word in England."

In this, Ridley proved a true prophet. He was one of the most accomplished men of his age; "a scholar ripe and good;" an admirable preacher; witness the effect of one sermon before king Edward VI. which procured the foundation of the Royal Hospitals, and, indeed, laid the foundation of the entire system of our Poor-Laws. Our readers will see a detail of his conversation with the King, after preaching this memorable sermon, in Hollingshead; by which the bishop appears to have been a statesman of the first rank: his celebrity as a divine is well known. Our limits will not allow us to extract from Mr. Churton's book Ridley's pathetic adieu to his college,—often, we are not ashamed to say, has it made our heart burn within us; often has it caused our tears to flow. "Farewell, Pembroke Hall," &c.

Mr. Churton next fulfils the painful task of recording the disputes which arose among our expatriated confessors. Whittingham and Sutton at Frankfort, and afterwards John Knox hot from Geneva, first agitated those questions, concerning forms, ceremonies, and church government, which have distressed the Church of England ever since.

This part of the life of Nowell is full of curious matter. Nowell was a friend to peace, and perhaps conceded too much in subscribing to "the new discipline" instituted at Frankfort, which "coincided in most points with the presbyterian form" of ecclesiastical polity.

We have dwelt (says our author) perhaps too long (we say, by no means *too long*), on this unfortunate malady, the first spring and occasion of all the disputes which ever since have harassed the church of England: and Nowell, as we have seen, was concerned in it; sometimes perhaps for the sake of peace, conceding too much to the Presbyterian party; but at last with equal wisdom and firmness, pressing unity in essentials, and submission in smaller matters to authority duly appointed and legally exercised.

At last Elizabeth became queen; and with equal moderation and firmness re-established the Protestant religion. She did nothing precipitately.

The proclamation which announced her accession to the throne, strictly commanded all her subjects to keep themselves in peace, and not to attempt any alteration or change of established usages. The litany in *English*, as used in her majesty's chapel, was allowed, with the epistle and gospel, and the Lord's prayer and creed in *English*; and no other prayers or ceremonies were permitted, but such as were at present used in the church; until consultation might be had in Parliament, by her majesty and the three estates of the realm, for the better conciliation and settlement of matters of religion. In the mean time, care was taken, that the public preachers at St. Paul's Cross should be men of prudence and piety, who would move no disputes respecting government.

The learned exiles were called to preach before the queen, and other public auditories; but

"They were for some time suffered to remain in a poor neglected condition; neither restored to their former preferments, nor otherwise provided for; so that, as Dr. Sandys lamented to Parker, they were not so bare in the time of their exile, as now on their return." The business of that important Parliament, the first of Elizabeth, in which the acts of uniformity and supremacy, for the settlement of religion, were passed, was principally managed by the lord keeper Bacon, conformably to the wishes of the queen and his own sagacious maxim, 'let us wait a little, that we may have done the sooner.' It was dissolved on the 8th of May; and shortly after, as appears by a paper of secretary Cecil's, Nowell

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and in pp. 21—2; adding, that when Mary Queen of Scots came forth to be executed, "an *agnus Dei* hung by a *Pomander chain* at her neck, her beads at her girdle, and in her hand she carried a crucifix of ivory."—(*Robertson, sub anno* 1587.)—*Autolycus* in the *Winter's Tale*, among beads, trinkets and finery of various sorts, had *Pomanders* in his pack.—*Rev.*

was fixed upon, with Parker, Bill, Whitehead, Pilkington, Sandys, Jewell, Bacon, and others, to be promoted to the chief preferments then vacant."

Nowell was a frequent preacher at Paul's Cross, of which a print may be seen in Speed; and we presume that the morning preachers in St. Paul's cathedral *at this day*, are appointed by the same authority which formerly selected the preachers at St. Paul's Cross. Except upon certain festivals when the dignitaries of the cathedral preach there; the Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor nominate the preachers, who have commonly about a month's notice, and receive forty shillings for each sermon, paid them in the vestry-room immediately after service.

We did intend following Dean Nowell through all his preferments; and we had noted a great number of curious passages in Mr. Churton's book to which we intended to direct the notice of our readers; —but we must forego our intentions. We lament that we cannot here enter into the History of Catechisms furnished by our learned author; who handles this topic with great precision. It seems highly probable, at least, that our church catechism was Nowell's work, with a very small alteration. Izaak Walton directly says that "he made the catechism."

The plates in this volume are finely executed. 1. A portrait of Nowell. 2. A view of Read-Hall. 3. A very curious portrait of John Towneley, Esq. Nowell's uterine brother, ancestor of the late accomplished Charles Towneley, Esq. the "celebrated collector of the Towneley museum." 4. A portrait of Nowell's nephew, the very learned Dr. Whitaker, professor of divinity at Cambridge, and translator of the liturgy into the Greek tongue. He was educated in St. Paul's school, and was maintained, during the course of his education, by the Dean in his own house. He was a great asserter of Protestantism; and "Cardinal Bellarmine, the champion of popery, though often foiled by his pen, honoured his picture with a place in his library, and said he was the most learned heretic he had ever read." "Who, said Bishop Hall, who knew him, to Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Bedell who also knew him well—ever saw him without reverence? or heard him without wonder?" He was a Calvinist. 5. A view of Holme in Lancashire, the birth-place of Whitaker. 6. A most exquisite portrait of Mrs. Joice Frankland, an eminent benefactress to both universities. Dean Nowell, and Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, were executors of her will. She is delineated with *a watch* in her hand; without a crystal, like what we now call *hunting-watches*:——

Multa renascentur, quæ jam cecidere; cadentque
Quæ nunc sunt in honore, . . . si volet usus.

Mrs. Frankland died in 1587. 6. A plate of fac-similes, giving us the hand-writing of Nowell, Bishop Jewell, and others. 7. Nowell's monument, from Dugdale's St. Paul's. 8. The remains of his bust, lately discovered and identified in the vaults under St. Paul's. It is headless; but what remains of it exactly agrees with the bust delineated on the monument.

We regret that we have not room for the *whole* recapitulatory character of Nowell, with which the work concludes. A passage or two, however, we cannot help transcribing.

It is impossible to view him, in the department assigned to him, without love and admiration. Meek, retired, and unobtrusive, he is ready at every call of duty; he is solicited from all quarters, and on all occasions. If a sermon on some great emergence is to be preached at the Cross, at Court, or before Parliament, Nowell is the preacher. If the relentless hand of death has deprived the nation of one of its brightest ornaments, of either sex, an Ascham, a Sidney, or a Cecil; he is requested to console the surviving relatives in a funeral discourse, and to convert the common loss into a common example and benefit. When the beautiful and lofty spire of St. Paul's, by a stroke from heaven, is laid in ashes; the Dean is the person who successfully exhorts the generous citizens to speedy reparation of the sacred edifice. When the proud Armada has been defeated; he is selected to announce in the House of God the unparalleled victory; and to prepare the public mind for public thanks. If donations are solicited for the university in which he was not educated, at the hands of those who are ever ready to give, the opulent merchants and inhabitants of the metropolis; their thoughts are immediately fixed upon Mr. Nowell, and he is desired to be treasurer of their bounty. When contributions are requested for distressed Protestants abroad; those of first rank and influence in the nation, wishing to forward the object of the petition, particularly desire the aid and advice of Nowell.

.....As a divine, he was not one of those "*Strawberry Preachers*," described by one of his own days, in a sermon at the Cross, "which come once in a year." He was a constant, and he was a successful preacher; for his sermons were unlike those of certain "seeming and sun-burnt ministers," of whom his friend Ascham speaks; "whose learning is gotten in a summer heat, and washed away with a Christmas snow again." His learning was solid, polished, and durable; his words full of matter, drawn without violence from the scriptures of truth, and their best interpreters, the early fathers; and enlivened by examples of ancient and modern days. He had the honesty of Latimer, and a portion of his familiarity, without his quaintness and occasional coarseness.

In whatever light we view him, we see the lineaments and proportion of a true son of the church of England. Dignity and simplicity are the characteristics of her service and ordinances; piety and plain dealing is the character of Nowell.

.....But if in this summary, as in life, Religion has precedence, her faithful handmaid Erudition, must not be overlooked or forgotten; and here Nowell ranks with the very first men of his time, with Ascham and Smith, with Grindal and Parker, with Cox and Jewell. His just fame in this respect, together with his known humanity, wisdom, and experience, caused his advice and assistance to be requested in behalf of almost every seminary of learning established in his time; and when a work of ingenuity, or literary labour is to come abroad, the recommendation of the venerable Dean of St. Paul's is studiously prefixed to it, as a passport to public favour and acceptance; and dedications wait upon him as if he had to bestow the dignities of the church, or the patronage of the crown.

An appendix, gives us Nowell's *will*, and several letters, papers, and evidences, many of them never before printed.

M. de Laborde's View of Spain.

[Concluded from page 871.]

The present condition of the Spanish nation, in a political and statistical point of view, is beyond all doubt, uncommonly interesting. Weak, as it was thought to be, and far from presenting that compact body which is properly the character of a nation, it has nevertheless, distinguished itself by a resistance to treachery and violence that would have done honour to any people, and is exemplary to most. It would have given us great satisfaction had we found in M. de L.'s volumes, details of those resources to which Spain may look for the support of her prowess. For although the flourishing state of her agriculture, her manufactures, or her commerce, must have rendered her by so much the more a tempting object to ambitious cupidity, yet in such provinces as resolved on a protracted resistance, these supports to public exertion are in their very nature essential. The land, to produce food for man, must be cultivated; necessaries for human comfort, must be obtained from labour; and payment to the industrious, in whatever department of public service, can only be ensured by a sufficient supply of a circulating medium. It is true, that the peasant who has little to occupy his time, or to engage his attention, may leave his home, without reluctance, and contribute a temporary effort against his invader. He relinquishes nothing deserving the name of property; and if his cabin be destroyed as the punishment of his resistance to Gallic bondage, whatever be his loss, personally, that of his country is but trivial. It is not, however, entirely by such irregulars, that the calamities of the peninsula, will be brought to a conclusion. They contribute to prolong warfare; but they assist in a small degree only to bring about that expulsion of the myrmidons of tyranny, which ought to be the object of every patriot statesman. Steady and long supported resistance, resistance employing all the energies of a people, and all the resources of art, can be expected only from a well-organized power superintending the great machine, and directing the motion of every part in its proper action and place. We, therefore, confess our disappointment, at finding in this traveller, details, dated for the most part twelve or fifteen years ago. *Some* change must have taken place since that time. Yet we know not how to blame M. de L., as we are well aware that the Spanish government made a point of concealing, with the most anxious jealousy, public documents of every kind. What advantages Spain might have reaped from some of them by directing the public mind in her favour, were abandoned, lest dreaded disadvantages should have followed the publication of others. They were *all* deemed secrets of state; and Spanish hauteur disdained to

contemplate the gratifying of mere curiosity, or rather considered it as impertinence.

Under these difficulties of obtaining later statements, we shall indulge our desire of communicating what information we can, respecting Spain, by availing ourselves of some of our author's collections. Where there is no choice of materials, there can be no blame in selection. That is the justification of M. de L.; and that must be our's.

The Population of Spain is stated by this writer, as having been

In 1688.....	10,000,000
1700, death of Charles II.	8,000,000
1715, under Philip V	6,000,000
1768, under Charles III...	9,307,804
1788, last of Charles III.	10,143,975

By the last census that was taken in the years 1797 and 1798, the statements of which have not yet been published, but lately were locked up in the office belonging to the minister of finance, Soler, it appears the population exceeded 12,000,000.

The number of parishes and villages has been equally increased during the same period.

	1768.	1788.
Number of parishes.....	18,106	20,080
Number of villages.....	16,427	19,219
	Parishes.	Villages.
In 20 years, increase	1974	2792

The number of Clergy in Spain in the same period, has decreased in the following proportion.

	1768.	1788.
Secular clergy	66,687	60,240
Monks	56,457	49,270
Nuns and friars.	27,665	22,337
Subaltern churchmen.....	25,248	15,875
Diminution of secular clergy		5447
——— of monks		7183
——— of nuns and friars		5328
——— of subaltern churchmen		9373
Total number diminished...		27,331

The diminution of the clergy since the year 1788 to the present period has been comparatively much greater. In many convents the religious of both sexes have been re-united, and many have become extinct by having been prohibited from receiving novices.

According to calculations which have been made, the Nobility have very much decreased.

Number of nobles in 1768.....	722,794
Number of nobles in 1788.....	478,716
Diminution in twenty years.....	244,078

But it must be recollected that this statement is made according to the enumeration of 1768, which cannot be depended upon as an accurate statement of the number of nobles in Spain; for it is generally believed that many on that occasion returned themselves as noblemen, who were not such, and that numerous towns, villages, and lesser communities, in their reports, augmented the number of their nobles, with a view to facilitate the procuring a diminution of their taxes and other imposts.

Population in 1802.	Numbers.
Men	5,204,187
Women	5,205,692
Total	10,409,879
Single men, religious, or widowers	3,257,022
Nuns, widows, &c.	3,262,196
Total	6,519,218
Married persons	3,890,661

The result of this statement is, that there exists in Spain 2,628,557 individuals of both sexes, who do not contribute, or at least are not supposed to contribute, to her population.

This latter account was published in the "Literary Memorial" of Madrid 1802. The total number is supposed to be under the truth. The average of inhabitants to a square league is about 425. That Spain is capable of supporting a greatly augmented population is unquestionable. The causes assigned for this paucity of inhabitants by M. de Laborde, are 1. the *Mesta* which by favouring the production of the Spanish fine wooled sheep, becomes adverse to the human race. The shepherds, in number 40 or 50,000 seldom marry; and the farmers in the track of these moving flocks, are often almost ruined by their depredations. 2. The farms are too large: "the time occupied in taking the ploughs to the fields amounts to a moiety of what should be devoted to the labour of tillage." 3. The *Presides* or what we may describe as the *bridewells* of the country, in which the prisoners, sent there at the nod of a "little justice of a town, or village," are kept for years or for life.

To assist in forming a judgment of the power of the provinces, at present torn from Spain by the arms of Buonaparte, compared with that of those which still bid him defiance, we add the following

State of Spanish Population in 1788.

	Souls.	Souls.
Biscay.		
Alava	71,399	
Guipuzcoa	120,716	308,157
Lordship of Biscay	116,042	
Aragon		623,308
Catalonia		814,412
Asturias		347,776
Galicia		1,345,603
Estremadura		416,922
Andalusia.		
Kingdom of Seville	754,293	
Kingdom of Cordova	236,016	
Kingdom of Grenada	661,661	1,837,024
Kingdom of Jaen	177,136	
Sierra Morena	7,918	
Kingdom of Murcia		337,686
Kingdom of Valencia		783,084
Kingdom of Navarre		227,322
Mancha		266,160
New Castile.		
Jurisdiction of Cuenca	266,182	
Ditto of Gaudalaxara	144,370	
Ditto of Toledo	334,425	
Province of Madrid	58,943	
City of Madrid	156,672	933,665
Aranjuez, royal demesne	2,655	
Le Pardo, royal demesne	611	
Old Castile.		
Jurisdiction of Avila	115,172	
Ditto of Burgos	465,410	
Ditto of Old Castile	74,669	
Ditto of Segovia	167,525	
Ditto of Soria	170,565	
Ditto of Valladolid	196,839	1,196,964
S. Ildefonso, royal demesne	4,331	
The Escurial, royal demesne	2,453	
Kingdom of Leon.		
Jurisdiction of Leon	250,134	
Ditto of Palencia	112,514	
Ditto of Salamanca	210,380	665,432
Ditto of Toro	92,404	
		10,143,975

The Agriculture of Spain is in a state far from flourishing; in reference to the country at large. In some provinces it is extremely languishing. One of the chief ornaments of this work, is a report by an enlightened Spaniard, Don Gaspar Melchoir Jouvellanos, on the regulations by which this art might be improved. Were but a moderate portion of this truly patriotic statesman's propositions carried into effect, the benefit to his country would be incalculable. It presents, however, nothing to our present purpose by way of extract.

M. de Laborde's report on the state of manufactures in Spain, contains many curious particulars. It is well known, that Spain has not of late supplied her own wants, of every kind; and still less those of her colonies.

Of the present state of manufactures in Spain, it must be granted the view is not flattering when compared with the state in which the several branches of productive industry, more especially many similar manufactures are in, at present, both in France and England. The mercantile fabrics of Spain possess none of those qualities, which give such a pre-eminence to the manufactured articles of the two former kingdoms. The heavy sums paid for the raw materials, and the great expense in manufacturing, enhances the price equal to that of foreign merchandise. And the quantity manufactured, so far from allowing any exportation to other countries, is not adequate to supply the demands of Spain and her colonies; so that the kingdom is obliged to import large quantities of manufactured goods from Holland, England, Germany, and France. The Count de Campomanes, in the year 1775, observed *that eight millions of people, belonging to the Spanish monarchy, were clothed with foreign manufactures.*

The very high price at which goods manufactured in Spain sell, arises from a combination of causes. The dearness of provisions; the great expence of manual labour, the few hours workmen labour in the course of the day, the number of holydays in which none or very little work is performed, the difficulty and high rate of conveyance of articles used in the manufactories, from want of canals, navigable rivers, good roads, and convenient carriages; and the duties imposed not only upon the raw, but also upon the manufactured article, the continual restraint resulting from fiscal obligation, the domiciliary visits, the difficulties continually arising from persons employed in collecting the customs; are all so many obstacles which hinder the sale of national manufactures, and consequently impede the progress of national prosperity.

To render some of these causes more sensible to our readers, we connect with them the following information; though not so connected by our author.

The husbandman, the proprietor, or farmer, cannot sell nor exchange the produce of the soil, the increase of his flocks, his poultry-yard, stud or kennel, nor the manufactures

the goods in his factory, nor the merchant those he has in his warehouses; without *at every sale and re-sale paying this duty*. No individual can sell his horse, ass, or pig, without being equally liable. No person can kill a calf, sheep, or lamb, from his own stock, without having previously made a solemn declaration, that the animal is *bonâ fide* one of his own herd or flock, and that he kills it merely for the use of his own family.

This duty is fixed at the rate of 2 per cent. *ad valorem* for home produce, and articles manufactured in Spain; but 15 per cent. for that brought from foreign countries. It is paid *every time the goods change their owner*; and instances have occurred where *they have paid it ten, twelve, and fifteen times* before they came into the possession of the consumer. Numerous substances pay many times when they are converted into different forms, as grease *three times*; first when purchased with the animal which produces it; afterwards as tallow; and thirdly when made into candles; oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, and pigs, *twice*; first when purchased by the head, and secondly when the carcase is sold retail; the first three pay it *a third time*, upon the skins when dressed; grapes pay it *three times*, as fruit, when converted into wine, and again when made into vinegar; oil *three times*, first as oil, second in soap, and lastly when changed into paint; wool and silk pay *twice*, first in the raw material, and secondly when converted into cloths and stuffs.

This duty is one grand obstacle to agricultural and manufacturing improvements, because chiefly falling upon articles of prime necessity, and of ordinary and the most extensive consumption. It principally oppresses those persons, who from their scanty means of subsistence are obliged to purchase from a fourth or fifth hand, and who consequently must pay this duty an equal number of times over: while the rich, who can buy by wholesale and of the first supplier of the market, pays it only once. The result of this tax is a chain composed of numerous links, which fetters and enslaves the people by the examinations, visits, and searches, which are often exceedingly vexatious from the dishonesty and covetousness of the subordinate officers in the excise, whom it is very difficult to satisfy, and still more so to convict of malversation; and therefore they proceed in their iniquitous career almost assured of impunity.

The slightest consideration of the predominant principles of human nature is sufficient to produce a conviction of the extreme impolicy of this mode of gathering taxes. That some of our own excise duties, are sufficiently galling is notorious: but the payment of duties a dozen times over, is happily unknown in Britain Holland was formerly oppressed under a similar system: every calf, before it could be sold as an ox, had paid in duties more money than it would fetch at the market. Could it be expected that a people so burdened should devote themselves to agriculture; or to manufactures? Nevertheless, the exports of Spain are considerable; but they are rather the products of her soil, than of her ingenuity.

Spanish exports to America in 1788, *in Reals de vellon, and Pounds Sterling.*

National merchandise..	158,223,239	£1,648,158
Foreign merchandise..	142,494,290	1,484,314
Total	300,717,529	3,132,472
From the port of Cadiz	91,262,427	£950,650
From Barcelona.....	29,688,392	309,254
Total	120,950,819	1,259,904

Foreign Merchandize.

From the port of Cadiz	121,523,827	£1,265,977
From Barcelona.....	2,083,317	21,701
Total	123,607,144	1,287,678

Imports from America into Spain in 1788.

Total imports	804,693,733	£8,382,331
By the port of Cadiz..	635,315,838	6,617,873
By Barcelona.....	35,446,496	369,234

Balance of American Commerce in 1788.

Imports exceeded exports	503,976,204	£5,228,918

The increase of duties paid into the royal treasury on goods exported to America, and imported thence into Spain, demonstrates the same point.

King's duty in 1778...	6,761,291	£70,443
Ditto in 1788.....	55,456,491	577,679

National merchandize exported to the colonies by the port of Cadiz.

In 1780.....	102,000,000	£1,062,500
In 1791.....	116,000,000	1,208,333
In 1792.....	270,000,000	2,125,000
Imports in 1792.....	700,000,000	7,291,666
Among the articles exported were		
Silks to value.....	60,000,000	£624,333
Woollen articles.....	10,000,000	104,166
Ditto hemp and flax..	18,000,000	187,500

The chief trade between Spain and America consists in exporting a considerable quantity of Spanish manufactures, and importing a large quantity of gold and silver, the produce of the colonies.

Export trade with America.

National merchandize		
In 1788.....	158,223,239	£1,635,658
In 1789.....	144,400,040	1,504,166
In 1790.....	102,000,000	1,062,500
In 1791.....	116,000,000	1,208,333
In 1792.....	270,000,000	2,812,500
Average about	176,000,000	1,833,333
Foreign merchandize exported in 1788 ..	142,494,290	1,484,315
Total.....	318,494,290	3,317,648

Sum total of Spanish Commerce.

European trade.....	348,720,996	£3,633,510
American trade.....	318,494,290	3,317,645
Total.....	667,215,286	6,951,155

During the twelve years preceding the time when the edict was issued which gave freedom to commerce, *i. e.* from 1766 to 1778, —203,882,000 piastres were coined in Mexico; in the twelve succeeding years 252,024,000 (£10,833,333. 6*s.* 8*d.*) more were coined than in the preceding years. The amount of goods sent to Europe increased in the same proportion; and since that period the value has been much greater.

Our readers know, that the trade to America, formerly confined to Cadiz, is now open to many other ports; and since it has enjoyed this liberty it has greatly increased.

By way of confirming several sentiments expressed by us in various remarks relative to the interior of Spain, we extract M. de Laborde's notice of the present state of the roads of that kingdom: when such are the communications of a country, what UNITY of feeling, judgment, or exertion can be depended on?

Few countries can be found where the roads have been so long neglected, so ill preserved, or kept in such bad repair, as they have till lately been in Spain; they were nearly impassable, dangerous in numerous places, and in others scarcely *traveable*. Many at the present time are in such a state that travelling is very difficult, attended with inexpressible fatigue, and sometimes with peril, even on the great roads of the kingdom.

The roads of Catalonia, although it is the most commercial province of Spain, are the least attended to, and their management the very worst. No surveyor to inspect them, when bad they are never repaired, so that daily they become progressively worse: even the great and direct roads are frequently impassable. The road leading from Girouna to the river Tordera is full of such deep ruts, that carriages are in perpetual danger of being overturned; and the accumulations of mud frequently form miry pools, in which, should horses plunge, they must stick, or be got out with considerable difficulty. The road passing from Barcelona to the confines of Aragon, by way of Saragossa and Madrid is, if possible, in a worse state; the large and deep ruts, with the pools of sludge, render travelling exceedingly difficult and perilous; numerous rivers and ravines cross it, over which no bridges are thrown, so that the traveller is obliged to pass in places through water for some distance together, and those parts which are annoyed with sludge or water are also full of large rubbly stones: its course is over mountains and hills, whose ascents are steep, and declivities rapid. The road from Barcelona to the frontiers of the kingdom of Valencia, although the most frequented of any in the monarchy, was manifestly the very worst, previous to the journey taken by king Charles the Fourth. It was then ordered to be put in complete repair, and is at present a very good, if not the best, road in Spain.

All the roads, however, are not at present, in this wretched state: a few have been improved, and some favorites are rendered excellent.

The National Debt of Spain compared with the possible energies of the nation, is not enormous. As the nature of its paper is but partially understood in Britain, and as Spain must be added to the number of those countries which are suffering under emissions of paper money, and the depreciation consequent on want of prudence and fortitude on this article, we shall add our author's account of it.

At the commencement of the American war, deprived of bringing home the revenues from Mexico, it negociated a loan of *nine millions* of simple piastres, and issued paper to the amount of that sum. This paper money consisted of 16,500 bills, or *vales reals*, which bore an interest of four *per cent.*; but not being current, like the exchequer bills in England, nor negociable, like portions of loans in Russia and Holland, they became more or less valuable according to events, and circumstantially obtained a greater or less degree of credit. Still government, as its wants increased, continued to issue more *vales*, even to the sum of 431,998,500 reals; and soon the whole debt amounted to 800,100,000 reals. At times small portions have been redeemed, but immediately afterwards others have been issued. The war of 1793, and more especially that of 1799 and 1800, sunk their value from 60 to 70 per cent.; they rose again, but they have been unable to obtain circulation. They remain at present at the estimated sum of 1,800,000,000 of reals,

and are divided into *vales reales*, which are not in circulation, nor taken in payment of taxes; and *vales dinero*, which differ only from the former in having been turned into money by the redemption board or chest. This chest, distinguished by the name of *casa de consolidacion*, was lately established for consolidating and diminishing the national debt; it had an income independent of the state, appropriated for that purpose, consisting of ecclesiastical revenues bequeathed for performing masses, known under the denomination of *memorias y confradias*.....

But instead of advancing these sums to the treasury, the chest became responsible for payment of certain expences of the state, and the latter at the same time allotted the former a portion of the public revenue. From these grand changes, and this accumulation of national business, the board of the redemption-chest became the administrators for the finances of Spain. This board has also a considerable time exercised the functions of a bank at Madrid; for it discounts commercial property against bills or *vales dinero*, so called because they were payable at sight, similar to bills issued by the bank at Paris.

The fifth volume comprises an account of the ecclesiastical government,—the administration of justice,—the nobility, royal and military orders in Spain,—the state of science,—of medicine,—of arts,—of the theatre, &c. with detached observations on certain articles of natural history.

The length of our preceding extracts forbids us from entering on these subjects We must, therefore, in general terms, commend the statement of some particulars, while we think that others are treated in a common-place manner. The author has been diligent, we doubt not, but his diligence has not always been favoured by access to the most authentic sources of information; or to such as we might safely pronounce superior, or uncommon. If the government of Spain should be ameliorated by the shock it is now experiencing, as Britons cannot but most heartily wish; then will these labours of M. de Laborde acquire additional interest, as furnishing points of comparison; and what Spain *was* will be investigated with pleasure, as presenting more or less of a contrast, to what she then *will be*.

The Atlas which accompanies this work is useful; it shews not only the roads, but the mountains, and of course their passes. These are at this moment important in the political, as well as natural topography of Spain; and they assist in illustrating the means possessed by the patriotic Spaniards to repel and even to confine their adversaries.

It may be pardoned in Britons of truly patriotic feelings, if we hint at the advantages possessed by our highly favoured island, when compared with the state of Spain. In the days of Philip of Spain and Elizabeth of England, the two countries were more nearly on an equality; but the world believed that Spain was unquestionably predominant. Britain has since then shaken off many of the shackles by which she was confined, and relinquished many of the manners, which then prevailed among her population; Spain has retained both; the consequence is, that Britain has prodigiously increased in power, and in political estimation, while Spain by not getting forwards has gone backwards. Happily the comfort of individuals is not inseparably connected with political acquisitions; and to believe that a Spaniard may be as contented and as comfortable in the midst of his family beneath the canopy of heaven, as an Englishman by his fire side, whatever else it may be, is neither undevout, nor unphilanthropic.

The East India Vade-Mecum; or, Complete Guide to Gentlemen intended for the Civil, Military, or Naval Service of the Hon. East India Company. By Captain Thomas Williamson, Author of "The Wild Sports of the East." In Two Volumes. Pp. 500. Price £1. 8s. Black, Parry, and Kingsbury, London: 1810.

It was justly said by Sir William Jones, that "every thing related to India partook of a kind of infinity." The mere directions for the voyage and the necessary preparations for performing it with safety and comfort would, in detail, make no diminutive volume. The minor *proprieties* to be observed when arrived, the proper precautions on the subjects of health, connections, personal conduct, and sundry other *items*, while they add greatly to the interest, encrease the bulk, of such instructive communications. The reflections of an attentive observer, with the speculations of a native of the commercial island, Britain, contribute still further to enlarge a work

intended to convey some notions of what India is. These are very useful, if not absolutely indispensable points of information to those who adventure life and enjoyment in search of fortune in that burning clime. The imagination of youth, hurried away by the ardour of spirit attendant on their period of life, sees no evils, no difficulties, no dangers, where the experienced look around with apprehension, and proceed with caution. That caution we must commend; and if our verdict has any influence on the spirit of our youthful readers, we advise a sedate attention to the premonitions of those who have acquired, at much risque, and often at the cost of many vexations, a right to declare their opinions with frankness. This may be said, of almost every individual who has resided for any length of time in India; and certainly, it may be truly said, of those who have visited the provinces of that vast empire, generally; and have directed their acquaintance with them to useful purposes. Military men have many opportunities for this. Deep meditation may not be the most obvious feature in the character of a soldier; yet when his mind takes this direction, the interest of his remarks is sure to be encreased by the variety of service he has seen, and the events in which he has participated. He may observe if he will; when it can be added, he will observe if he may; — nothing is wanting to entitle his opinions to deference.

Capt. Williamson resided many years in India; he beheld that country, its natives, its visitors, and its governors, with an observant eye; he saw and felt the inconveniences as well as the enjoyments of that remote empire, and he has laudably employed his abilities in contributing to the better acquaintance of the public at home, with that distant region of the British dominions. It is true, that the absence of proper divisions, with an apparent negligence of distribution, gives his work, an air of irregularity and confusion; but this is only apparent: it preserves more appropriate order than some others, in which the parade of book and chapter is scrupulously adhered to. We would not, however, be understood, as favoring the absence of those necessary breaks in a volume, which answer the purposes of distinctions, and not only direct the reader to a subject, but by confining his attention, in some degree strengthen it. On the contrary, we think the maintenance of them is a point of propriety; and that this is not the only work which suffers by their absence.

An analysis of these volumes would describe the cadet about to proceed from England to India; the previous arrangements, with that intent; the course of the voyage; the arrival at Madras; the farther progress to Calcutta; the habits of the natives; the manners of the Europeans; the characters and number of the servants,—of the confidential agents, with the tricks of their stations,—the modes of travelling, by cattle, by palanquin, by camel, by elephant,— and the conveyances by water. The manners of female domestics, with the amusements of their mistresses, their dress, accomplishments, and situation. The state of orphans in Bengal, with the public institutions in their favour. The buildings and labourers of India, the seasons of that country, the accommodations of various kinds, amusements, markets, tanks, &c. The mode of collecting the revenue, the great advances lately made in most professions;—houses, of agency, of trade, of commission and remittance, &c. &c.

On most, or all, of these subjects we meet with information, very desirable as matter of *previous* acquaintance, by the young mind, especially; and calculated to modify that vehemence of anticipation which in Britain depicts India as a region "all gold and bounty."

The observations of Capt. W. on sundry particulars of natural history, as well relating to inhabitants of the waters as to those which roam on land, especially his descriptions of the insect tormentors, and the serpent-race, with which India abounds, are entitled to distinguished notice. Those which narrate atmospheric phenomena; the periodical risings of the rivers, with their consequences: though not new, are evidently the result of observation, and therefore valuable, as they confirm or correct, former accounts of the like subjects. We are also interested by the Captain's speculations on additional articles of commerce, some of which look plausible enough; and by his proposals for the benefit of his Indian

acquaintance.—We do not indeed, sanction all his projects; nor do we even give judgment on them; but we think many things that have fallen from his pen are deserving of commercial attention. From this general commendation of his performance, we proceed to select some of its more striking particulars.

In the course of the voyage, nothing is so common as to bait a hook for sharks. Capt. W. thus describes this sport:—

Even at the depth of fifty feet, the shark may be distinguished as he approaches the bait, by a luminous appearance, extending in an oval form, in that direction in which he swims. He generally seizes with avidity, turning on his side at the moment; without which he could not get it into his mouth, owing to the excessive length of his upper jaw. So soon as the bait is in his mouth, the fish, on feeling the resistance of the rope, makes a sudden plunge downward, at the same moment, recovering his former position. The hook, being extremely sharp, rarely fails to pierce the jaw, when, in an instant, the whole length of line will be run out. *As no human force could be properly relied on to check the fish's course*, the end of the rope is either fastened to some timber-head, or to a tackle fall: the latter is preferable, because it adds to the length of the line, and does not check the fish so suddenly: without the latter precaution, the rope may be snapped, or the hook torn away from the shark's jaw. The quantity of heavy line, added to the weight of the hooks and chain, soon bring the fish under command, when he is towed up to the gang-way, and there, by means of a slip-knot passed over his fins, hoisted into the waist.

Few persons will taste of a blue shark, it being considered unwholesome; but of the brown shark, which rarely exceeds five feet in length, (while the former has been known to measure near thirty), most of the seamen will solicit a steak. The average sizes of sharks may be from six to twelve feet in length: *it is very common to collect a pail-ful of young ones, each about a foot long, that take refuge in the parent's maw**. Behind the fins are usually several sucking-fishes, adhering to the shark's sides: these are supposed to live upon its blood; but some doubts may be entertained, at least whether that is its sole subsistence, when I state, that in Madras Roads I caught, by means of a hook and line put out for ground fishes, a sucking-fish that measured rather more than two feet.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 932.

We would add other minutiæ to this account. 1. The inexperienced should cautiously refrain from fixing their eyes intently on those of a shark, while swimming near the ship. females especially have been known to swoon in consequence of long continued attention, and to become the prey of this ferocious depredator. 2. The power of this fish being in his tail; the axe should cut off that member instantly as he reaches the deck, lest he should knock somebody overboard with a stroke of it, in struggling. 3. We have known the head of a shark taken in the morning, and separated from his body, to bite off the wrist of a man who incautiously ventured to put his hand into the mouth in the evening of the same day. It is probable that many cold blooded creatures retain life while the sun is above the horizon.

Much more dangerous are those *moral* sharks which strangers, youth especially, are surrounded with on their arrival in India. If we knew in what stronger language to convey our conviction of the dangers arising from them, we certainly would adopt it. We transcribe our author's descriptionof them.

Here I deem it an indispensable duty, says Capt. W. to warn the young adventurer not to dissipate his money, ruin his health, and injure his reputation, by frequenting taverns. In England, where persons who do not keep house must occasionally sit down to a meal in public, custom has not only connived at, but sanctioned, the resort to coffee-houses, &c. With us, these afford convenience to thousands, who could never provide so comfortably at home, at the same expence. The coffee-houses in Europe may likewise be considered as the rendezvous of persons in the same line of business, and offering the opportunity for adjusting a thousand matters, which, either owing to remote residence, or to the pressure of other concerns, could not else be brought to immediate conclusion.

The taverns in India are upon a very different plan: they are either of the first rate, at which public dinners are occasionally given; or they are of that mean description which receive *all who have a rupee to spend, under the determination of extracting that rupee, in some shape or other.* The former class is very confined in numbers, but the latter are abundantly numerous, and may be readily distinguished by the promiscuous company, the shabbiness of the treatment, and the excess of imposition practised, especially on

novices. It is extremely easy to avoid the necessity for running into the mouths of these leviathans: all that is requisite, being merely to call at the first office, or shop, and to enquire for the residence of the gentleman to whom the letter of introduction may be addressed. No ceremony should be used in explaining the circumstances, and in soliciting the aid of a servant to lead the way. I never yet heard of a want of civility on such occasions. . . . . .

Nothing can be more forlorn than the situation of a mere adventurer, on his arrival in India! With money in his pocket he may assuredly subsist; but, without some friend to introduce him into society, he may remain for years without being noticed; for, throughout the East, and especially at the several presidencies, he who knows nobody, him will nobody know! Residence at a tavern, is, in itself, a perfect disqualification among persons of repute; as implying either an addiction to liquor, or a predilection for low company. . . . . .

The ordinary mode in which an European is attacked, on his first arrival at Calcutta, is by the tender of a bearer, carrying a large umbrella, to shelter master from the sun or rain. There is something about a stranger, in that quarter, which instantly announces him to all the predatory tribe, who wait at the wharfs in expectation of living booty: but, if such were not the case, his total ignorance of the language would be sufficient to determine their conduct. The bearer, who is in league with that numerous horde of miscreants, called *sircars*, abounding, not only at Calcutta, but throughout the lower provinces, speedily conveys the hint to his associates, when a smooth-faced chap, who speaks English well enough to be understood, and who comprehends more than he will acknowledge, advances, and making a respectful obeisance, called a *salaam*, by bending his head downwards, and placing the palm of his right hand to his forehead, makes an offer of his services to the stray Briton.—The *sircar* leads him to some paltry tavern,—the tavern-keeper, under the plausible pretext of aiding towards the completion of the youth's wishes, never fails to enquire whether the gentleman has any friends in town? or even in the country? If affirmatively answered, "mine host" feels himself tolerably secure of his money: but will probably assert, that the friend in town is out of the way, and will not be back for some days: should the gentleman be totally destitute of friends, then comes the rich harvest. Imposition following imposition, swells the bill; which, if appearances warrant forbearance, is kept back as long as possible, under the pleasing assurance of perfect confidence: but, in the end, a catalogue of items is produced, which never fails to alarm, if not to ruin, the unsuspecting victim!

If, unhappily, the guest should so far lower himself as to associate with the ordinary company of the common drinking-room, he is irretrievably gone. Quarrels, riots, and inebriety, must follow; in all probability rendering him subject to the notice of the police. Should his face ever be seen at that office, it would be next to impossible that he should be admitted into any respectable circle. What with lodging, dinners, wines, &c. of the worst description, but all rated at the highest prices, he must be a fortunate wight who escapes under a gold mohur (i. e. two guineas) per day: in general, double that sum is charged; so that a person starts at the rate of £1000 per annum, at least.

If we add the allurements held out by the sable beauties, who will contrive means to retail their charms so long as they think money is to be had, we shall find no trifling expence incurred. This latter part of the ceremony is usually performed by some fellow who can speak English, and thoroughly understands whatever relates to the interest of the concern; which, among other things, includes thieving, lying, cheating, pimping, &c.

This description is but too correct; much might be added as to particulars; —the *principle* of opposition to these, and to *many similar* decoys should be laid in a strong sense of virtue and piety before the youth quits England. The subject is of the very first importance.

Various deceptions practiced by servants, &c. are stated by Capt. W. but, neither he, nor any man, can pretend to elucidate them all: in this too, India partakes of infinity. Yet we deem this article, which occupies many pages, as entitling those volumes to marked attention.

If such be the situation of male adventurers to India, what must be that of females *consigned* to that country? Some notion of it, but greatly below the truth, may be formed from our author's remarks, on a different subject; the European concubinage in India.

The number of European women to be found in Bengal, and its dependencies, cannot amount to *two hundred and fifty*, while the European male inhabitants of respectability, including military officers, may be taken at about *four thousand*.

The out-fit is not a trifle: no lady can be landed in India, under respectable circumstances throughout, for less than *five hundred pounds*. Then, again, she should have friends to receive her; for she cannot

else obtain even a lodging, or the means of procuring subsistence.....

Some allowance must be made for the climate; which by no means suits every constitution, and invariably oppresses all whose minds are ill at ease, or who have not the means of withstanding that influence, so particularly hostile to persons newly importing from Europe.....

Let us, however, suppose all these things to be done; and that some worthy dame welcomes the fair adventurer to her house, with the friendly intention of affording an asylum, until some stray bachelor may bear away the prize. We have known some instances of this, and, in particular, of a lady making it, in a manner, her study to replenish her hospitable mansion with objects of this description; thereby acquiring the invidious, or sarcastic, designation of "Mother Coupler." But such characters are rare; and it generally happens, that those who have the will, do not possess the means, of thus rendering the most essential of services to young women, who, we may fairly say, are, in this case, transported to India, there to take their chance! That several have been thus sent, or, have thus adventured, round the Cape, cannot be denied; in any other country they would have experienced the most poignant distress, both of body and of mind, but, such has ever been the liberality evinced towards this class of unfortunate persons, that, in most instances, prompt, and effectual, relief, has been administered. It would be easy to adduce cases, wherein the most bountiful subscriptions have been made in behalf of ladies; who, by obeying the summons of husbands, or of parents, have, on arriving in the river, found themselves to be widows, or orphans! ——————

When the vessel arrives, the parent, &c., though alive, may be full a thousand miles distant from the metropolis, and be unable to reach it under two or three months! Here we see formidable objections against a lady's proceeding to India; but one, not less powerful, remains to be stated, namely, the immense expence ever attendant upon wedlock in that quarter. Such is the encrease of domestics, of cloathing, of accommodation, and, particularly, in keeping a carriage, without which no comfort can be expected, that it is utterly beyond the means of full four persons in five to receive an European lady into their houses. Even on a penurious scale, the difference will amount to full *three hundred pounds yearly*; but if, as is certainly desirable, it be conducted on a more appropriate footing, *double that sum must be allowed.* Add to this, the peremptory necessity that exists, for sending every child to Europe at a very early age; the expence of which is never to be computed under a hundred and fifty pounds. To complete the difficulties attendant on the occasion, it is a thousand to one, but, that, at the end of a few years, the mother is compelled, by those peculiar infirmities inseparable from her situation in that climate, to accompany her infants to Europe; there to seek the restoration of health, and console herself among her little offspring, until the father may, notwithstanding those heavy demands created by the wants of his family, be able to save sufficient money to repair to the objects of his affection. This is no exaggeration: it is to be witnessed annually; and may be seen attended with the most distressing effects to most meritorious individuals, who unfortunately allow love to walk in at the door, without observing that poverty is treading upon her train.

We doubt whether "sittings up," are so completely exploded, as our author seems to conclude: if they be, we connect their history with the present subject, as illustrating what ladies *formerly* underwent in India, in search of husbands. It might have been added, that unless, a lady received proposals within a *very few days* after her exhibition, her hopes were considered as all but annihilated.

Among the several justly exploded ceremonies, we may reckon that, which existed until within the last twenty years, of 'SITTING UP,' as it was called: we must, at the same time, do the ci-devant inhabitants of Calcutta the justice to remark, that the practice was evidently founded on good-will and hospitality; although it bore so strong a resemblance to the exhition of a cargo of slaves, as to occasion many a caricature, and many a satirical expenditure of ink. This 'SITTING UP,' as it was termed, generally took place at the house of some lady of rank, or fortune, who for three successive nights, threw open her mansion towards the evening, for the purpose of receiving all, both ladies and gentlemen, who chose to pay their respects to such ladies as might have recently arrived in the country. The fair damsels were thus at once introduced to the whole settlement, and not unfrequently obtained a variety of offers from men of the first consequence. Many matches have, indeed, been concluded even before the third night of exhibition. If we consider the fatigue attendant upon the return of these numerous visits, (for the slightest omission would have been an unpardonable offence,) and that the novelty of riding in a *boçah*, (or chair-*palanquin*,) would not be agreeable to all, we may form some idea of what many a delicate female, melting with heat, tight-laced, and tormented with musquito-bites, must have

undergone during the performance of this ceremony. To the gentlemen of the settlement, it might have been abundantly pleasing; they had nothing to do but post about in their *palanquins* from one sitting up to another, and there either to admire or to quiz, the fair sufferers, according as their taste, or caprice, might dictate. The throng has, in some *lovely* instances, been so very great, that even a fourth night has been required for the benefit of bachelors from the interior!

The proposal of Capt. W. to employ the orphans of Europeans, by establishing a factory in which female labours might be useful, marks his benevolence: others must judge on the propriety of adopting it. It is certainly a lamentable fact, that from their destitute condition "it is probably owing to reflection, as much as to their arriving at puberty, that *so many of these unfortunate girls* (orphans) *become insane.*"

The atmosphere of India has very distressing effects on persons newly arrived within its influence: this too, requires caution. Capt. W. has well described it.

Nothing can be more preposterous than the significant sneers of gentlemen on their first arrival in India; meaning, thereby, to ridicule, or to despise, what they consider effeminacy, or luxury. Thus, several may be seen annually walking about without *chattahs*, (*i. e.* umbrellas,) during the greatest heats; they affect to be ashamed of requiring aid, and endeavour to uphold, by such a display of indifference, the great reliance placed on strength of constitution. This unhappy infatuation rarely exceeds a few days; at the end of that time, sometimes only of a week, (nay, I have known the period to be much shorter,) we too often are called upon to attend the funeral of the self-deluded victim! The first attack is generally announced by cold shiverings, and bilious vomiting; delirium speedily ensues, when putrefaction advances with such hasty strides, as often to render interment necessary so soon as can possibly be effected.——

The glare is certainly far more distressing than exposure to the sun, at some seasons: but nothing can equal the effects of both glare and sun shine, acting upon the human frame, during a Midsummer's day; when, perhaps, not a breath of air is moving, when every leaf seems to repose, and every bird, saving the vulture, the adjutant, (or argeelah,) and the kite, retires to some shady spot, to avoid the solar ray. At such times, the peaceful Hindu confines himself to an apartment, from which light is generally excluded: there he sits among his family, enjoying his pipe, drinking the pure beverage afforded by some adjacent spring or well; and, in general, avoiding to eat, except of ripe fruits, especially the *turbooz*, or water-melon, until the cool of the evening. In the mean while, however, he perspires copiously, even though in a state of inactivity, unless when refreshed by a *punkah*, or fan, moved either by his own hand or by that of some menial.

The instinct of the birds above named, to wit, the argeelah, the vulture, and the kite, all of which are extremely numerous throughout India, and contribute greatly to the salubrity of the air, by carrying off astonishing quantities of putrefactive offal, &c. is wonderful! About mid-day, when the sun's beams strike with incredible force upon the earth's surface, these feathered scavengers ascend, perhaps to the height of seven or eight hundred yards, so that the largest of them, (the argeelah) is scarcely discernable: there they soar beyond the reach of reflection from the heated soil, enjoying the freshness of a cooler atmosphere, and descending only when allured by the scent of prey.

That under such intolerable heats, there should be any who add artificial flame to these natural and inevitable ardours, is astonishing! what may be expected from indulgence in such poisons? —not death: but consequences worse than death.

In Bahar palm trees *(tauls)* are peculiarly abundant: there we often see groves, of hundreds upon hundreds, let out to the *tulwars*, or distillers, to great advantage. These venders of misery have the art of rendering the *toddy* peculiarly potent, by causing it to work upon the kernels of the *datura*, that grows wild in every part of India, and possesses in every part, whether the stem, root, leaf, or nut, a most deleterious property. *Toddy*, that has been strongly impregnated with *datura*, (which is the name it bears in the East,) *acts very rapidly on the brain; producing mania, and, not unfrequently, apoplexy, when drank to excess.*

Many other hazards attend incautious adventurers: If they remain at home, they can neither form connections nor transact business of any kind. If they go abroad, they commit themselves to the mercy of accidents, even in the best peopled and most *Europeanized* parts of the country; if they visit parts less familiarized with their countrymen, they increase their risques: not only in proportion to the length of the journey, but also according to the degree of wildness, yet remaining in the territories and districts through

which they pass. Even around Calcutta, itself, *some* danger attends a stroll: near stations in the provinces the danger is more striking: we adduce an instance.

It is a great misfortune that, on account of the extreme antipathy the horned cattle of India always exhibit towards Europeans, no possibility exists for remedying many bad practices, and neglects, to which these animals are subject, when under the care of the native servants. An Indian ox, or cow, when at liberty, is always shunned very carefully, lest it should indulge its savage disposition. On first entering that country, the cattle would be supposed to be wild, instead of domesticated; for not one in a thousand will admit the approach of an European: nor are they always less gentle towards strangers of any description. As to what are called *tame* buffaloes, they are commonly more fierce than any British bull, and, when they have calves at their sides, make no scruple of attacking man and horse, with unbounded ferocity. Hence it is extremely proper to be very cautious of approaching herds, or single cattle of either kind, even when tolerably mounted. Sometimes in riding through the country, and especially where *jeels* (lakes) are to be forded, or pools to be passed, the unwary traveller may find himself on a sudden within a few yards, of a whole herd of buffaloes, which, to avoid the heat of mid-day, wallow in the muddy water, so deep as to have, in general only their noses and eyes above the surface. Being, perhaps, among rushes, &c. even those parts are not discernable, or, if in an open expanse, may be easily mistaken for clods of mud; for the horns lie back towards the false ribs. On a sudden, the whole herd sometimes rise, and at the least frighten the horse, whatever the rider's heart may be made of: such a surprize, and from animals that, according to the old saying, 'give but a word and a blow, and the blow comes first,' is far from pleasant. In such situations, all depends on the conduct of the leading bull; if he snorts, shakes his horns, and advances, the danger is imminent. But it frequently happens, that, whether owing to lassitude, or the absence of any object particularly irritating to buffaloes, of which a red coat may be considered the extreme, the herd content themselves with rising from their reclined postures, and, after those who roused them may have passed on, again sink into the friendly pool.

Such is one of the risques run by travellers! but those who remain at home are not without risques, which, if less picturesque than a startle of surprise at a herd of buffaloes rising from their cool retreat in a pool, are abundantly more frequent, equally perplexing, and often more dangerous.

During the rainy season, when insects of every description are beyond credibility numerous, it is often absolutely necessary to remove all lights from the supper table; otherwise moths, flies, bugs, &c., would be attracted *in such numbers as to extinguish them altogether*, but, at all events, to prove extremely obnoxious. When the lights are retained on the table, it is customary to place the candlesticks in soup plates, &c., filled with water: by this means, such insects, especially the *stinking-bugs*, which fly with great force, are often precipitated and drowned: *it is not unusual to catch whole platefuls in this manner, which would otherwise continue to torment the company.* Nothing can exceed the irritation produced by these bugs when they get into the hair, or between the linen and the body! Nor are they in themselves innocent; for, though they neither bite or sting, such is the acrimony they possess, that, if bruised in such manner as to leave any moisture on the skin, great heat, and sometimes blisters, followed by excoriations that do not quickly heal, may take place. The same effect is produced by the urine of lizards, which frequent the interior of houses, and may often be seen in great numbers crawling about the walls or on the ceiling, in pursuit of the smaller and more delicate insects, which they snap up with great dexterity and greediness. It is really amusing to observe with what sagacity and care they approach their prey, and with what rapidity they dart forth their long tongues armed with gluten. With respect to frogs, toads, and, occasionally, snakes, patrolling about the skirts of the apartments, *even in the best houses in the country*, they must be put up with as matters of course; as must also the alighting of cock-roaches on the face while at table or at cards, &c.: nor, indeed, must the resident in India be very squeamish in regard to bats, which freely indulge in aërial circuits over the heads of the company, on which, too, they now and then find it convenient to halt a while, without undergoing the previous ceremony of obtaining permission. These all appear terrible drawbacks, but are scarcely noticed after a while: so strong is the power of habit. Certainly a very considerable portion of the enjoyments, which might otherwise be indulged in, are, in a manner, proscribed by these nuisances; but, whether it be owing to that *ennui* generally prevalent, or to that kind of reconciliation which takes place between the pest and its sufferer, may be difficult to determine; we, however, see all the old residents treat insects, frogs, toads, &c., with great indifference; though, to be sure, when a snake, of whatever class,

makes his entrée, an astonishing degree of activity, far beyond what the former lethargic symptoms could indicate, suddenly prevails.

I have several times seen large snakes coiled or rather twined, among the Venetians of *bungalow* windows, and have observed that the grass-snake, which is of a beautiful green, with a reddish head, is partial to secreting itself *under the leaves of tables*, and, in situations of that description, where it may be easily dislodged, or touched by accident. *Such a propensity is peculiarly obnoxious in a serpent whose bite is generally fatal.* This snake may occasionally be seen twisted round the smaller boughs of trees, whence, if disturbed, it drops with great readiness, and proceeds along the tops of the grass with admirable celerity, and, owing to the similarity of its color, scarcely allowing the dazzled eye to follow its course.

It has happened that our Extracts present only repellents: other parts of these Volumes present attractives: but here we must suspend our report, for the present.

The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson.

[Continued from page 857.]

THE character of a British naval officer, of the present day, is marked by a peculiarity, and a consequence, which distinguish it from that of almost all other professions. To obtain eminence, it is not enough that he be a good seaman, and able to manage his ship with promptitude and dexterity; that his acquaintance with nautical events, the courses of the winds and tides and currents, be extensive; that he be familiarized with climates of all descriptions, from the frozen poles to the torrid zone: that he knows how to face a storm, and how to conquer an enemy. To these qualifications must be added, a just knowledge of the laws of his country; an accurate conception of the rights of nations, and of man in society; an intimate acquaintance with the principles of the human mind, and a readiness to turn these, with the occurrences to which they give birth, to the advantage of his native land, and to the honour of the sovereign whom he serves, and whom he, often represents.

The British seaman, as circumstances now stand, is called to meet public men of the most distant nations; the most unlike in manners and principles, in conceptions of what is right, and in sensibility or indifference towards what is wrong. With these he has to treat in the course of his duty, on a thousand different subjects; and to engage them in friendly services, by arguments addressed to each respectively, which would be utterly unavailing if employed without correct discrimination. Of late many of our sea officers have had to discharge the duties of land officers also: and they have assisted, or even directed in the attack of fortified towns, with no little gallantry, skill and success. We have seen in our former outline of his life, that Nelson, attacked Bastia and Calvi; and we know that Trowbridge (his friend) by his marines and sailors took Fort St. Elmo, the towns of Gaieta, and Capua;—we might even add Malta also.

It is necessary that this extensive line of varied duty should be understood and appreciated by the public. An admiral may deserve the highest gratitude of his country, by his services, who has not had the good fortune to lay his fleet along side that of the enemy; or to batter the sea defences of a strong place, in which enterprize he might display personal intrepidity. From this view of the higher ranks of the profession, it will follow, that not every excellent officer is fit for supreme command: nor when he has arrived at the rank which entitles him to hoist his flag, is that rank alone competent to place him in a situation so arduous, so responsible, and so meritorious when adequately filled, as that of commander-in-chief.

The character of a British officer, may be contemplated under two points of view: the first is, that of his public conduct: the second is that of his personal disposition. The former is usually judged on by the world; but it is not all that ought to be considered; the latter has great influence, not merely on his professional duties; but on the comfort, the loyalty, the alacrity, and the character in future life, of all who are under his authority, or within the sphere of his attraction and repulsion.

There were periods in Nelson's life in which the energy of his mind was eminently conspicuous; not as a hero, but as a casuist. There were others when he hazarded his character and his life, in following the dictates of his own convictions. With a fortunate self-con-

fidence he assumed powers in direct disobedience to those which *ought* to have governed him; and with a rashness truly felicitous, he accomplished what a less favoured minion of fortune would have sunk under.

Genius is not always gifted with perseverance. Exertion is apt to be fatigued by the long drawn opposition of chicanery actuated by interest: and interest leads the world at large so powerfully, that it is not every one who can maintain a determined resistance long enough to ensure that triumph, which is due to integrity and honour, and which no virtue can deserve more clearly than fortitude prompted by patriotism.

The first of those occasions to which we allude is Capt. Nelson's incessant resistance in the West-Indies to the *alienated* Americans after the peace of 1783. We shall not affect to narrate the particulars better than they are expressed in the work before us.

Capt. Nelson was well aware, that after the ratification of the peace of 1783, the Americans became as much foreigners as any other nation; and therefore, by the 12th of Charles II. which says, that "no foreigners, directly or indirectly, shall have any trade or intercourse with his Majesty's West India Islands; the ships to be British built; and navigated by at least three fourths British seamen;" he on that authority, notwithstanding a message he had received from the governor, and the powerful opposition that was forming against his individual exertions, ordered all the American vessels to quit the island in 48 hours: and declared, that in case of refusal, or their presuming to land their cargoes, he would seize and prosecute them in the Court of Admiralty.

Here we discern the first appearance of that intuition, that promptness of decision and reliance on himself, which eventually raised our noble countryman to the eminence he so deservedly attained. We shall frequently observe his mind, in the subsequent periods of his eventful life, subduing equal or superior difficulties by the union of those great endowments which genius seldom unites in so eminent a degree. In these respects, he not only equalled the minister to whom he alluded [Mr. Pitt,] but detected errors in the commercial jurisdiction of the West Indies which had hitherto escaped the notice of government. ——Actuated by the strong impression made on him by these considerations, he adopted very effectual means for preventing evils of so much magnitude: taking upon himself, thereby, a severe and extensive responsibility, and certainly without sufficient light to have guided almost any other man in the same situation. With the public interest always in view, he never thought of personal consequences; and with an intelligence, spirit, and energy, almost peculiar to himself, he checked the mischievous practices, which have been alluded to, by repeated seizures, at the risk of damages and expenses that might have involved him in ruin: his judgment, however, proved to be equal to his zeal.——

In the mean time, the Americans, who had considerably profited by this intercourse, encouraged by their friends on shore, as well as by the collectors and comptrollers of the different customs of the islands, resisted the threats and orders of Capt. Nelson, presuming not only on their right to trade, from the reasons which have been mentioned, but, also from an opinion that the officers of the king's ships had no legal power to seize any vessels, without having deputations from the customs; which they were well assured would not be granted in those seas. Capt Nelson, conscious of the rectitude of his conduct, continued to enforce the orders he had already given, and added, "that he knew no other reasons for sending the king's ships abroad in time of peace, but for supporting the trade, and protecting the commerce of his country." In this zealous discharge of his duty at Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Kitt's, Nevis, &c. he was more particularly supported, at the islands of Granada and St. Vincent, by Capt. Collingwood in the Mediator, and his brother Capt. Winefred Collingwood in the Rattler: in consequence of which, great numbers of the American vessels were proceeded against in the Admiralty courts, and were regularly condemned.

The innumerable difficulties, however, under which he had long laboured, now continually encreased. The planters were to a man decidedly hostile to his conduct. The governors and presidents of the islands gave him no support: and the admiral wavering between both parties, and having no decided opinion, merely addressed a memorandum to Capt. Nelson, advising him "to be guided by the wishes of the presidents of the council." On the arrival of the Boreas (Capt. Nelson) at Nevis 1785, he found four American vessels there, deeply laden, and with what are termed the island colours flying, which are white with a red cross. These vessels were immediately visited, and the masters of them directed, as they knew they were American vessels, and had American cargoes on board, to hoist their proper colours, and leave the island in 48 hours: they denied being Americans, and refused to obey the orders of Capt. Nelson. Upon which an examination of their crews took place on board the Boreas, in the Captain's cabin, and

before the judge of the Admiralty who happened to be on board, when they all confessed that they were Americans, and that their vessels and cargoes, were wholly American property. They were accordingly proceeded against in the court of Admiralty at Nevis; and notwithstanding the opinions and pleadings of the greater part of the learned council of the different islands, who had assembled to defend the Americans, in the hope of proving that Capt. Nelson, without a deputation from the customs, was not authorized to seize the traders, that great officer pleaded his own cause so ably, and refuted their specious arguments so completely, that the four vessels with their cargoes were condemned as legal prizes to the Boreas.

Capt. Nelson in a letter to Capt. Locker, describes his situation as having been distressing. Those who know what litigation is, will well understand him; and those who know what additional anxiety such labyrinths are to a seaman, who, (as we have heard an older officer than Nelson declare) would sooner lie along side an enemy, than enter a court of justice, will pity the man who was essentially serving his country, by this *extra* course of proceedings.

Subscriptions, says he, were soon filled to prosecute me...my admiral stood neuter. I had suits taken out against me, and damages laid at the enormous sum of £40,000. When the trial came on, I was protected by the judge for the day: but the marshal was desired to arrest me, and the merchants promised to indemnify him for the act. The judge however, having declared he would send him to prison if he dared to do it, he desisted. I fortunately attached myself to an honest lawyer; and, don't let me forget, the President of Nevis offered in court to become my bail for £10,000 if I chose to suffer the arrest; he told them I had only done my duty; and although he suffered more in proportion than any of them, he could not blame me. At last, after a trial of two days, we carried our cause, and the vessels were condemned. I was a close prisoner on board for eight weeks; for, had I been taken, I most assuredly should have been cast for the whole sum. I had nothing left but to send a memorial to the king, and he was good enough to order me to be defended at his expence, and sent orders to Gen. Shirley to afford me every assistance in the execution of my duty; referring him to my letters, as there was contained in them, what concerned him not to have suffered.

We confess, that we consider this conduct of Nelson as forming a principal ray in his glory: it manifests a judgment which in so young a man as he was at the time, is extraordinary; and the risques he ran were so great, that his victory, when duly considered, is little less striking, that those which filled his country with illuminations. It was too, almost, perhaps equally as beneficial. Even England could not afford him a shelter from the consequences: he was insulted at Burnham-Thorpe, by a citation to answer to the value of £20,000. But the lords of the Treasury, &c. did him justice.

The second prominent instance in which Nelson was distinguished by his conduct as a casuist, is that which has been the subject of much animadversion; his behaviour in the affair of the jacobin rebels against their sovereign, at Naples in 1799. It would give us pleasure, if we could as unreservedly commend his conduct in this instance as in the former. Undoubtedly, his intentions were laudable; bnt his mode of carrying those intentions into execution, was objectionable-undoubtedly, the traitor whom he cause: to be executed, deserved to suffer; bottd that he underwent a trial on board a British ship of war, he being the subject of a foreign state, for offences committed against that state, is what we must be allowed to regret: the necessity for it does not appear to us to have been urgent; and the propriety of it, reqnires to be proved by stronger arguments than we have yet seen adduced in its favour.

The territory of Naples had been overrun by French troops, who, according to their custom, prepared their way by propagating their detestable principles; on a reverse of fortune Cardinal Ruffo, vicar-general of the king of Naples, put himself at the head of a considerable number of insurgents, à motley band! The principal jacobins retired to the forts Nuovo and Uovo, where they made a stout resistance. In these forts were shut up, sundry individuals of the most illustrious families in Naples, with many, formerly officers of his Sicilian majesty. They were besieged by forces of four different nations; Neapolitan troops, Russian troops, and Turkish troops—by land; and by sea by a British squadron, under the command of Capt. Foote of the Seahorse. The king was extremely irritated at the conduct of those of his subjects who had borne his commission as officers of his forces, and designed to punish their revolt in an exemplary manner. The car-

dinal was desirous of granting them terms; and those who discover treachery in every thing, affirm, that he had found reasons in the gold they offered. The treaty for surrender proceeded;—but the opinion of the British officer was not consulted during the negotiation of it. Instead of having opportunities of considering the propriety of the articles in their progress, it was sent to him for signature, at two different days, *after* the officers of the other powers had signed it: and in its most complete state it appears to have been entitled PROJET *de Capitulation pour le fort Neuf, et le fort de l'Oeuf.* The day after it was signed by Capt. Foote, Lord Nelson arrived in the bay of Naples; and the moment he perceived the flag of truce in behalf of these forts, flying from the British squadron, he made a signal to annul it. Capt. Foote repaired on board the Foudroyant, Lord Nelson's ship, and stated that he considered the capitulation as *complete*, and binding; he having signed it as a British officer, the highest in rank then present. Lord Nelson considered it as a PROJET only, not nature; and not ratified beyond alteration. *He*, therefore, *sent into the forts his note;* and after the reception of this note, *the rebels came out of the fort, and surrendered at discretion*, (we use his own words).* What the terms of this note were, we are not informed; as unfortunately no copy of it is given: and it is still more unfortunate, that a paper of "Observations" on what his lordship thought "an infamous *armistice*," written in answer to a complaint of this alledged breach of national honour, made by Mr. Fox in the House of Commons, has been sought for in vain; as we learn from a note in this work.

Of those who surrendered under these circumstances, some were afterwards tried by Neapolitan judges, and executed. It does not appear that any steps were taken to enquire in what light the other contracting parties to this treaty viewed it. Cardinal Ruffo insisted at great length, in a very warm conversation with Lord Nelson, that it was amply ratified: it is likely that the Neapolitan general might have coincided with him in opinion;—but he was not asked. What might the Russian general have said to it?—what the Turkish? Were these officers acquainted with the progress of it, and therefore with the reasons proper to justify it; or were they too required to sign, and left to devise reasons for their signatures? If they were not better informed in their quarters than the British officer was on board his ship,—there scarcely need to be stronger symptoms of underhand and treacherous dealing. Capt. Foote was influenced by the purest motives for the general good of the allies: Lord Nelson was influenced by his knowledge of the positive orders sent by the king to the cardinal not to allow favourable terms to his ungrateful officers, now besieged in these forts.

The capitulations of all other forts, to the same British officer, were strictly executed by the Neapolitan government: there must, therefore, have been some peculiarity which invalidated this capitulation in the judgment of those who consented to execute the others.

Among the rebels shut up in these forts was Prince Carraccioli, formerly commodore (if not admiral) of his Sicilian majesty's fleet, an officer of forty years standing, and high in his majesty's confidence. He commanded the Franco-Neapolitan fleet against his sovereign; and repeatedly attacked the Neapolitan frigates sent to assist in recovering the coast, &c. Hearing of the progress of the treaty for surrendering, he escaped into the country, a day or two, or more, before the agreement was signed; but was at length seized (a price having been put on his head) and brought on board the Foudroyant. The last time this prince had visited that ship, he was received with the honours due to his rank, and quality: he was now in the disguise of a peasant, wretchedly attired, his hands bound behind him, and insulted by the meanest of his countrymen. All who had known him entertained great regard for him. Nelson had been his affectionate friend. Nelson was deeply agitated. It is a most critical moment of his life. He consulted with his own mind; and determined on causing Carraccioli to be tried, by Neapolitan officers, *on board the Foudroyant.* He issued an order to the commanders of the Neapolitan frigates: they met to the

* He also expresses this in a private note; by saying, *the rebels then surrendered, to the mercy of their sovereign, without any capitulation, and marched out as prisoners.* p. 179.

number of five; examined particulars; condemned the prisoner; and the same day at sun-set Carraccioli was executed at the yard arm of a Neapolitan vessel. We exceedingly regret this haste: we conceive that Lord Nelson was neither the sovereign, nor the sovereign's representative, for purposes of criminal justice: we see no propriety in the place where the trial was held; nor in the forms or authority under which it was constituted. But, if the British commander had any reason to believe, that the unhappy prisoner would have been made a still more public spectacle of *at Naples*; or that he would have undergone the torture, in order to have made him discover his accomplices; or that he would have been tortured to death, as a traitor; or that the Neapolitan sailors would have risen to rescue him, their old commander,—then his lordship shewed him mercy by the rapidity of his proceedings, and by their manner: yet we still think a court martial held in a Neapolitan vessel, under the guns of some British ship of war, less distinguished than the Foudroyant, would have preserved a decorum, which ought not slightly to be dispensed with.

The inference arising from this transaction strongly corroborates our statement, on the varied and complicated duties, in modern days, of a superior British officer. Often must he, by the necessity of the case, be left to the exercise of his own judgment; and often may that judgment be influenced by incidents, by feelings, or by maxims, not evident to those around him. He may do right essentially, yet transgress circumstantially: he may decide justly, as to the principal, or the ultimate, yet err as to the accessories, or as to the regularity of appearances.

Nelson was not less confident in his own judgment, when he took on himself to disobey the orders of his commanding officers, in the instances of Lord Keith, in the Mediterranean, and of Admiral Parker during the battle off Copenhagen. The first drew on him a reprimand from the Admiralty; which he felt, though it was nothing like the reproof that would have thundered around the head of a less distinguished officer. "Their lordships," says the Admiralty letter, "do not, from any information before them, see sufficient reason to justify your having disobeyed the orders you had received from your commanding officer,"—this, to say the least, is very civilly expressed. They censure, also, his having employed 1000 of the best men of his squadron in the siege of Capua—"in operations at a distance from the coast; where, if they should have the misfortune to be defeated, they might be prevented from returning to the ships:" and their lordships commanded him "not to employ the seamen in like manner in future."

Another instance of Lord Nelson's difference in opinion from that of his commander, occurred in the battle off Copenhagen. The action began about five minutes past 10 o'clock: before the event declared in favour of the British, Admiral Parker made the signal for the engagement to cease.

Lord Nelson was at this time, as he had been during the whole action, walking the starboard side of the quarter deck; sometimes much animated, at others heroically fine in his observations. A shot through the main-mast knocked a few splinters about us; he observed to me with a smile, *It is warm work, and this day may be the last to any of us at a moment*; and then stopping short at the gang-way, he used an expression never to be erased from my memory, and said with emotion, *But mark you, I would not be elsewhere for thousands.* When the signal No. 39 was made, the signal lieutenant reported it to him.—He continued his walk, and did not appear to take notice of it. The lieutenant meeting his lordship at the next turn, asked, *Whether he should repeat it?* Lord Nelson answered, *No, acknowledge it.* On the officer returning to the poop, his lordship called after him *Is No.* 16 (signal for close action which had been flying from the beginning) *still hoisted?* the lieutenant answering in the affirmative; Lord Nelson said, *Mind you keep it so.* He now walked the deck, considerably agitated, which was always known by his moving the stump of his right arm. After a turn or two, he said to me, in a quick manner, *Do you know what's shewn on board the commander in chief, No.* 39? On asking him what that meant, he answered, "why to leave off action," *Leave off action!* he repeated; and then added, with a shrug, *now damn me if I do.* He also observed, I believe to Capt. Foley, *You know, Foley, I have only one eye, I have a right to be blind sometimes*; and then with an archness peculiar to his character, putting the glass to his blind eye, he exclaimed, *I really do not see the signal.* This remarkable signal was, therefore, only acknowledged on board the Elephant, not repeated.

Undoubtedly, the strong mind of Nelson foresaw that his adversary would soon feel the effects of the struggle, and would accept with alacrity the truce he then, perhaps, meditated, and not long afterwards proposed. Yet, this disobedience must not be taken as exemplary among British officers. It ended happily; and "the end crowned the work"; but let *only* Nelsons take such liberties with their superiors; and even Nelsons must expect animadversions.

The determination of this officer to support the honour of the British flag, was conspicuous from the earliest period of his command; for when he was captain, only, he displayed a due sense of dignity on an incidental occasion. In this however, happily for our country, we know he is not singular.

During the passage of the Boreas down to Antigua, to be laid up for the hurricane months, he paid a visit to Fort Royal, and St. Pierre, Martinico; and, on landing, was attended by all the young gentlemen of the ship who could be spared. On beating into Fort Royal bay, the French officer at the Citadel neglected to hoist the colours, a mark of respect that is always observed on the arrival of a foreign ship of war. Capt. Nelson immediately demanded an explanation, in a letter to Count Damas, the governor; who ordered the officer to be put under arrest, and such further proofs of his respect to the British flag, as were very satisfactory, and induced Capt. Nelson to plead for the release of the officer, which was granted. The most friendly attentions were afterwards shewn to the officers of the Boreas during their stay at the island.

The vigour of his mental feelings tempted Nelson more than once, conceiving that he experienced slights from the Admiralty, to relinquish the service in disgust: happily his friends over-ruled him on these feverish occasions. If men of merit are subject to such paroxysms, where is the wonder, that the best intentions cannot give satisfaction to a numerous body of men, each panting after distinction and glory?

But, the duty and the real dignity of an officer does not conclude with his own efforts, or his own life: *He is bound to leave to his country, so far as in his power, successors of equal or superior merit to himself.* This can be accomplished only by a careful encouragement of rising abilities; and this forms a most pleasing trait in the character of our hero. On all proper occasions he applauded those who under his command had conducted themselves well, without reserve. He does not appear to have in any instance "damned with faint praise." This marks a mind truly great. Nor is inferior greatness, in our opinion, manifested in his condescension to younger minds: we therefore conclude this view of Nelson's character as an officer, by inserting an account of his manner of encouraging "the young gentlemen who had the happiness of being on his quarter deck," as described by Lady Hughes in a letter to Mr. Matcham.

It may reasonably be supposed that among the number of thirty, there must have been timid spirits, as well as bold; the timid he never rebuked; but always wished to shew them, he desired nothing that he would not instantly do himself; and I have known him say, *well, Sir, I am going a race to the mast head, and beg I may meet you there.* No denial could be given to such a request; and the poor little fellow instantly began to climb the shrouds. Capt. Nelson never took the least notice, in what manner it was done, but, when they met in the top, he spoke in the most cheerful terms to the midshipman; and observed how much any person was to be pitied, who could fancy there was any danger, or even any thing disagreeable, in the attempt.

After this excellent example I have seen the same youth, who before was so timid, lead another in the like manner, and repeat his commander's words. He every day went into the school room, and saw the mode in which they pursued their nautical acquirements: and at twelve o'clock, he was always the first on deck, with his quadrant: no one could then neglect his duty.

He always took some of his midshipmen with him on visits, when abroad; by which means he introduced them into much good company which otherwise they never could have seen.

Captain Foote's Vindication of his Conduct, when Captain of His Majesty's Ship Sea-Horse, and senior Officer in the Bay of Naples, in the Summer of 1799. Second Edition, 8vo. pp. 198, price 7s. Hatchard, London, 1810.

WHETHER the Russian or Turkish officers who signed the capitulation of the castles Uovo and Nuovo, have made any representation to their courts on the breach of honour imputed to Lord Nelson, is more than we know; but we take some pride

in the appeal of a British officer to his country, on a circumstance in which he deems her character implicated. Be this tenderness on the true dignity of the nation, ever a distinction of those to whom the conduct of her enterprizes are committed. The foregoing article has stated sufficient particulars of the conduct of Lord Nelson, on the occasion referred by Capt. Foote. This officer has a right to be heard in his own behalf; and he adduces strong reasons in vindication of his conduct. In fact, we do not perceive that his conduct was impeachable; and after this declaration, we shall submit his reasonings in his own words.

If naked truth had presented itself to the various eulogists who have endeavoured to exalt men into gods, they might have seen that the great men they exhibit to the world would have scorned the defences brought forward to vindicate their errors, or their infirmities.

Enquire of those men who saw Lord Nelson in the society of his friends, how far he would have given countenance to a feigned representation of any act of his life? Would not he have disdained all defence not founded in truth? Did not he know that no human being is perfect? Was he insensible of the powers and attractions of female beauty, and of female accomplishments? Was he proof against delusions so attractive? None of those who knew him, can say that such perfection made part of his character; he was unfortunately involved in such a delusion; the balance of his mind was lost at a critical moment, and produced certain public measures which must be deemed unjustifiable, and even criminal in the eyes of all mankind, not blinded by the important services which he performed for his country. But had Providence been pleased to continue his existence until this fatal delusion had vanished, he would have been ready to do justice to the propriety of the step I took to serve his Sicilian majesty, and would have regretted the unhappy moments that had induced him to hazard the reputation of his country upon so unwarrantable and so despicable a plea as female vengeance, aided by female insinuation.

These allusions we suppose are to the Queen of Naples, whose character having been honoured by French abuse, we confess, had risen in our opinion: and to Lady Hamilton, whose conduct and influence are not under our cognizance in this article.

Captain Foote alleges the following reasons for his signing of the capitulation.

At the moment of these capitulations, the French fleet, and not the English, was expected in the bay of Naples! To secure these castles was of importance. To conciliate contending minds, was the duty of all men, when excesses the most sanguinary were in constant perpetration: so far I was friendly to the Cardinal's measures!.....

This may be further corroborated by the situation of the castle of St. Elmo, which so completely overlooked and commanded the whole city of Naples, that the fire of that castle could have reduced the greatest part of it to a heap of rubbish. The French, at the time of the capitulations in question, were in possession of this castle, with no probability of being forced to surrender, and the arrival of their fleet being expected, whilst I was in daily expectation of being compelled to make a precipitate retreat. These are proved to be undeniable truths by Lord Nelson's, and my letters in the appendix: and if I had refused to accede to what was proposed to me by the joint commanders of the Neapolitan, the Russian, and the Turkish forces; and if the city of Naples had in consequence been destroyed, and the republican vengeance let loose upon the royalists, which were events at that time highly probable, in what situation should I have been? What would then have Lord Nelson said? How would the Sicilian court have relished my obstinacy? And how could I have accounted to my king, and my country, for so overweening a confidence in my own understanding, against the opinions of men so much better qualified to judge of the whole plans and intentions of the enemy?

Nothing can be said more strongly corroborative of our proposition that the character of British officers in these days, requires many qualifications to support it. These arguments are weighty: they must, no doubt, have had their effect on the comprehensive mind of Lord Nelson; yet he acted on others which he thought stronger. His superiors in their turn differed from his lordship.

"It must, however, be acknowledged," say the writers of his life, "that many of our own officers in the Mediterranean considered the admiral's conduct as too decided, and even impolitic. Amongst whom was Lord Keith, who had succeeded Earl St. Vincent in the Mediterranean."

We should like to be favoured with the opinion of Earl St. Vincent, himself; it is probable that he had more *previous* knowledge of parties and intentions than his successor; and to him as to one whose approbation ought to have been procured, Lord Nelson appealed, in a note which he

wrote and delivered to Cardinal Ruffo, at the close of their animated conversation of two hours continuance.

The contents of this pamphlet are,

I. The first Vindication of Capt. Foote.

II. A correspondence with Rev J. S. Clarke, on the view taken of this affair in the magnificent life of Nelson.

III. A second Vindication; with severe remarks on the conduct of the biographers.

IV. Appendix, with documents.

Capt. Foote has vindicated his own character: that of Lord Nelson is not *completely* before us, while his "Observations," with other documents, remain undiscovered

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama *Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Thomas Haynes has in the press, New and Interesting Discoveries in Horticulture, as an improved system of propagating fruit-trees, evergreens, and deciduous ornamental trees and shrubs.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Rev. William Bowdwen proposes publishing by subscription, in ten volumes quarto, a Literal Translation of the whole of Domesday Book; with the modern names of places, adapted as far as possible to those in the record. An index will be given to each country, and a glossary with the last volume. Two guineas to be paid on the delivery of each volume. Any one volume may be subscribed for separately. The volume already published, contains the county of York, including Amounderness, Lonsdale and Furness, in Lancashire, and such parts of Westmoreland and Cumberland as are contained in the survey; also the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, and Lincoln.

BIOGRAPHY.

Jesse Foot, Esq. surgeon, is preparing for publication, the lives of Andrew Robinson Bowes, and the Countess of Strathmore his wife.

BOTANY.

The Rev. W. Kirby, A. B. F. L. S. author of "Monographi apum Anglia," and Mr. W. Spence, F. L. S. are engaged in preparing an "Introduction to Eutomology," which is in a state of considerable forwardness. The plan of the work is popular, but without overlooking science; to the technical and anatomical departments of which, much new matter will be contributed. Its object, often obviating objections and removing prejudices, is to include every thing useful or interesting to the eutomological student, except descriptions of genera and species, which are foreign to the nature of such a work.

CHEMISTRY.

Mr. Parke's Chemical Catechism, a new edition, with considerable additions, and containing a large copper plate engraving of the elaboratory at the Surry Institution, will be ready for publication early in March.

HISTORY.

An important national work will be published about the Easter recess, under the title of "County Annual Archives."—Hitherto the Annals of each County have been entirely lost to the public, and any one desirous of referring to any particular Event or Proceeding in the County, in which he resides, has no means whatever of gaining such information, however interesting it may be to himself, or important to the public, as the County Archives is intended to supply this desideratum: the Contents of each Annual Volume will be arranged under the names of the Counties to which they respectively belong, and the subjects classed under five general departments. I. Public Business. II. Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence. III. Political Œconomy. IV. Chronicle. V. Biography.

In the course of this season will be published, the following reprints of old works.

Froisart's Chronicles of England, France, &c. translated from the French, by Lord Bernes.

Restall's Pastyme of the People, or Chronicle of divers Realms, and most specially the realm of England.

Arnold's Chronicles, containing the Articles of the Charter and Liberties of the City of London, and of the Charter and Liberties of England, &c. &c.

Hardyng's Chronicle of England, with Grafton's continuation, collated by a valuable MS. copy.

Fabyan's Chronicle of England, collated by a valuable copy of the first edition.

Fuller's Worthies of England.

It is intended to follow the above with the other rare chronicles which relate to England.

A new edition of Dr. Russel's History of Modern Europe, continued to the Treaty of Amiens by Dr. Coote, will be pubilshed in the course of next month.

Edward Scott Waring, Esq. will shortly publish a History of the Mahrattas, prefaced by a Historical Sketch of the Decan, prior to the era of Mahratta independence.

In the press Volume I. in 4to, with maps, of Historical Sketches of the South of India, in an attempt to trace the History of Mysoor, from the origin of the Hindoo government of that state, to the extinction of the Mohammedan Dynasty in 1799; founded chiefly on Indian authorities collected by Lieut. Col. Mark Wilks while officiating for several years as political resident at the court of Mysoor. This work will comprise a brief narrative of the military operations and political connections of Mysoor, with its Hindoo, Mohammedan and European neighbours, during the whole of that Period: notices of the character and effects of the successive revolutions of the South, on the institutions and property of the natives; with a dissertation on the nature and history of the landed property in India, from a period antecedent to the expedition of Alexander until the present day: and incidental illustrations of the doctrines,

the history, and sanguinary religious persecution by Hindoos, of some interesting Hindoo sects, hitherto but little known; and of the characters, manners, and opinions of the nations whose transactions are described.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Mr. B. Travers, demonstrator of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital, has in the press an Experimental Inquiry, concerning injuries to the canal of the intestines, illustrating the treatment of penetrating wounds and mortified hernia.

Mr. R. Stocker, apothecary to Guy's hospital, has in the press the New London Pharmacopoeia, enlarged from the last Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopoeia, and reduced to one common nomenclature; with an appendix of the genera, and species, of the different articles of their materia medica.

Dr. Maclean will shortly publish an Inquiry into the origin, early signs, nature, causes, and cure of Hydrothorax, with a number of interesting cases.

Mr. Ashford, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has in the press an Epitome of Anatomy, comprised in a series of tables. It will form a thin quarto volume, and its object is to furnish a copious vocabulary for the students of Anatomy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To be published in the present month, in 2 vols. 8vo. an Essay on a National Government. By George Ensor, Esq. author of the Independent Man, and Principles of Morality.

Soon will be published, Tales of Romance, with other Poems. By Charles A. Elton, author of a Translation of Hesiod. Handsomely printed in foolscap 8vo., with four plates after designs by Mr. Bird.

Mr. Cooke, of Brentford, has in the press a Practical Treatise on Tinea Capitis Contagiosa; together with Inquiries into the nature and cure of Fungus Hermatoides, and Nævi Materni.

Dr. Whitaker, the learned historian of Whalley and of Craven, will shortly publish an interesting quarto volume, formed principally from Letters of Sir George Radcliffe.

Mr. Hutton, of Birmingham, has in the press a Trip to Coatham, a new and beautiful watering place on the coast of Yorkshire.

To be published in demy and post 8vo., with fine engravings after pictures by Smirke, also in royal 18mo. without the plates. The Arabian Nights Entertainment, from the version of Galland, carefully revised, and occasionally corrected from the Arabic. To which are added, thirty-five new tales, now first translated from an Arabic copy of the 1001 Nights, brought to Europe by Edward Wortley Montague, Esq. also an Introduction and Notes, illustrative of the Religion, Manners, Customs, Domestic Habits, &c. of the Mohammedans. By Jonathan Scott, L. L. D. Oxford, late Oriental Professor at the Royal Military and East-India Colleges, &c. &c.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Rev. D. Davies, of Milford in Derbyshire, is preparing a Historical and Descriptive View of the Town and County of Derby, to be comprised in a large volume octavo.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

In the press; Voyages and Travels to Pekin, Manilla, and the Isle of France, between 1784 and 1801. By M. de Guignes, French Resident at China, &c. &c. Handsomely printed in one vol. 4to. with plates, similar to Mr. Barrow's Account of China.

.....

WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

A Review of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture, from the Western Department of England; comprising Cheshire, Flintshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, North Wiltshire, North Somersetshire, &c. By Mr. Marshall, 8vo. 12s.

CHEMICAL LITERATURE.

The Life of Appolonius of Tyana, translated from the Greek of Philostratus, with Notes and Illustrations. By the Rev. Edward Berwick, Vicar of Leixlip in Ireland. 8vo. 12s.

EDUCATION.

The Youth's Guide to Business; containing an Easy and Familiar Introduction to Book-keeping by single entry; Bills of Parcels, &c. Tables of Money, Weights, and Measures, methodised and arranged on an improved Plan; and a variety of Arithmetical Questions for occasional Exercises and Improvement, designed for the use of Schools. By Thomas Carpenter. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bound.

FINE ARTS.

The Fine Arts of the English School: comprising a series of highly finished Engravings, from Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, by the most eminent English Artists; each subject accompanied by appropriate historical, descriptive, critical, or biographical letter-press. Edited by John Britton, F. A. S. Contents of No. 1. 1. A Portrait of John Dunning, Lord Ashburton; from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds.—2. A Historical Composition, representing Thetis bearing the armour to Achilles; West, P. R. A. —3. A View of an Alto Relievo, representing the passage from the Lord's Prayer, of "*Deliver us from Evil;*" Flaxman, R. A.—4. An Elevation of the West Front of St. Paul's Cathedral Church London.—5. A Plan of the Substructure of the same building; Sir Christopher Wren; both drawn by James Elmes. No. 1, large 4to. £1 1s. Atlas 4to., £1 16s.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

A Genuine Guide to Health, or Practical Essays on the preservation of Health, with the most effectual means of preventing and curing diseases; also Strictures on Regimen, and the Management of Invalids, with particular advice to Women in child-bed, and the food best adapted for infants. To which are added Observations on Intemperance, and various excesses.—Their extraordinary influence on the Human Frame; with Suggestions to counteract their baneful effects; written in a brief, but clear and comprehensive manner. By T. F. Churchill, M. D. Professor of Midwifery in London, author of the Practical Family Physician, Medical Remembrancer, &c. &c. 12mo. 4s. sewed.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Journal of a Regimental Officer during the recent Campaign in Spain and Portugal under Lord Viscount Wellington. With a correct plan of the Battle of Talavera. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. Foote's Vindication of his Conduct, when Captain of his Majesty's ship Sea-horse, and senior officer in the Bay of Naples in the summer of 1799; with Observations on Clarke and M'Arthur's Life of Nelson. 8vo. 7s.

A Treatise on the Passions, illustrative of the Human Mind. Interspersed with Poetry, original and selected. By a Lady. 2 vols. post 12mo. 12s.

Dramatic Romances: containing the Poison Tree and the Torrid Zone. 8vo. 4s 6d.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Minto, and the Council of the Bengal Presidency, to the honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, bart. and K. B. Governor in Council, Fort St. George. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A Concise Theoretical and Practical View of the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; by which they are enabled to speak, and understand a language. Containing Hints for the correction of impediments in speech; and a Vocabulary for their use, illustrated by numerous copper-plates, representing the most common objects necessary to be named. By Josheph Watson, L. L. D. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s.

The Female Economist; or a Plain System of Cookery. For the use of Private Families. Containing eight hundred and fifty valuable Receipts. By Mrs. Smith. 12mo. 4s. boards.

The Refusal, a Novel. By Mrs. West. 3 vols. 12mo. £1 1s boards.

MYTHOLOGY.

The Hindu Pantheon. By Edward Moor, F. R. S. Member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and of the Literary Society of Bombay. Dedicated to the honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, and illustrated by one hundred and five plates, containing considerably more than a thousand Mythological figures and subjects, all taken from original images, pictures, excavations, colossal and other statues, obelisks, coins, medals, &c. never before engraved. Royal 4to. £5 5s.

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English Minstrelsy; being a Selection of Fugitive Poetry, from the best English authors, with some Original Pieces hitherto unpublished. 2 vols. sm. 8vo. 14s.

A Selection from the Poetical Works of Thomas Carew. With a Life of the author, and Notes, by John Fry. 12mo. 4s.

Select Poems, &c. by the late John Dawes Morgan, of Bristol, who died on the 25th of July, 1809, aged 19 years. Embellished with a profile of the author. To which are added some Particulars of his Life and Character, by an early Friend and Associate; with a Preface, by William Hayley, Esq. Crown 8vo. 7s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Short Historical Sketch of the Expences of the Civil List, Pensions, and Public Offices; with some Observations on the conduct of the Modern Reformers. Price 1s. 6d.

Effects of the Continental Blockade, upon the Commerce, Finances, Credit, and Property of the British Islands. By Sir Francis d'Ivernois. With Observations on Mr. Newenham's View of Ireland.

England the Cause of Europe's Subjugation: addressed to the British Parliament. 8vo. 1s.

A Review of Lord Selkirk's Objection to a Reform in the Representation of the People; in a Letter to John Cartwright, Esq. By John Pearson, Esq. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon delivered at the Old Meeting-house, Walthamstow, Dec. 10, 1809, on Occasion of the Death of Mrs. Hannah Cooke. To which is annexed an address, delivered at her interment in Bunhill Fields, December 5, 1809. By E. Cogan. 8vo. 1s.

Remarks on the Present State of the Established Church and the increase of Protestant Dissenters, by an Attentive Observer. Price 2s.

A Few Words on the Increase of Methodism: occasioned by the Hints of a Barrister, and the Observations in the Edinburgh Review. 8vo. 1s.

An inquiry into the Moral Tendency of Methodism and Evangelical Preaching. Including some Remarks on the Hints of a Barrister. By William Burns. 8vo. 4s. sewed.

Christ's Demand of attention and understanding; illustrated in a Sermon, preached November 26, 1809, to a congregation of Protestant Dissenters, in St. Saviour's Gate, York, by William Turner.

The History of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: arranged according to the order of time, and in the exact words of the Four Gospels. To which are added, the Lives of the Four Evangelists; an Account of the principal Jewish Sects and Parties; and the Prophetic History of Christ. Illustrated by forty-seven plates. Royal 8vo. £1 6s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A View of the Ancient and Present State of the Zetland Islands; including their Civil, Political, and Natural History, Antiquities, and an Account of their Agriculture, Fisheries, Commerce, and the State of Society and Manners. By Arthur Edmonston, M. D. illustrated by a Map. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

The Beauties of England and Wales; or, a Topographical and Descriptive Account of each county. Vol. XI. 8vo. £1 5s. boards—royal paper £2.

A Description of the Feroe Islands, containing an Account of their Situation, Climate, and Productions; together with the Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants, their Trade, &c. translated from the Danish. Illustrated by a map, and other engravings. By the Rev. G. Landt. 8vo. 12s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Picturesque Voyage to India; by the way of China. By Thomas Daniell, R. A. and William Daniell, A. R. A. Part 1, (containing five coloured prints neatly mounted, with letter-press) 4to. £1 1s.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——Homo sum:
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS ON CHARITABLE DONATIONS.

(Printed 10th June 1788, and Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Reprinted, 15th February 1810.)

The Committee appointed to inspect and consider the Returns made by the Ministers and Churchwardens, relative to Charitable Donations, in pursuance of an Act of 26th of His present Majesty, inform the House:

That it appears by a former Report, made May 23, 1787, that out of near 13,000 Parishes and Townships in England and Wales (from which Returns of Charitable Donations had been reqnired) there were only 14 Parishes that had made no such Returns.—But that a great number of the said Parishes and Townships had made defective Returns;—the Committee directed their Chairman to write Circular Letters to the Ministers and Churchwardens of such Parishes and Townships requiring more perfect Returns.—About 4,065 of those Circular Letters were sent into different parts of the Kingdom.

Answers have been received from about 3,376 of them, many of which have given the explanation required; and many others have stated that they could give no further information.

Your Committee have caused the produce of the said Charities, in Land and Money respectively, as far the same can be collected from the said Returns, to be cast up in each County, by which the Annual Amount of the produce of the Money amounts to £48,243. 10s. 5d. and the Annual Produce of the Land amounts to £210,467. 8s. 10d. making together the Annual Sum of £258,710. 19s. 3d.: and from a variety of circumstances and intimations which have occurred, and been given to Your Committee in the pursuit of those enquiries, they have great reason to believe very considerable further sums will appear to have been given for the like charitable purposes, whenever proper means can be found for investigating and completing those discoveries, by extending the enquiries to Corporations, Companies, and Societies of Men, as well as to Feoffees, Trustees, and other persons.

Your Committee think it necessary to observe, that on the face of the said Returns many of the said Charitable Donations appear to have been lost; many others, from neglect of payment, and the inattention of those Persons who ought to superintend them, are in danger of being lost, or rendered very difficult to be recovered; and that the matter seems to be of such magnitude, as to call for the serious and speedy attention of Parliament, for carrying the charitable and benevolent purposes of the Donors into execution.

Annual Produce of Charitable Donations in England, and Wales, of Money and Land.

Counties.	*Money.* £.	s.	d.	*Land.* £.	s.	d.
Bedford.....	196	2	2	2,186	11	7
Berks.	904	17	9	6,576	2	3
Bucks.	663	6	1	4,306	15	8
Cambridge .	481	5	4	4,064	6	9
Chester.....	1,445	15	11	2,646	19	2
Cornwall....	695	13	8	1,050	7	—
Cumberland	251	19	—	457	3	2
Derby.	1,067	15	7	3,864	14	2
Devon.	2,329	15	3	6,105	—	2
Dorset.	386	6	—	4,474	19	8
Durham	380	11	7	1,076	2	1
Essex.	914	14	6	5,658	17	7
Gloucester. .	2,231	17	4	5,145	5	1
Hereford.....	506	6	9	1,791	11	7
Hertford. ..	898	14	—	3,360	—	7
Huntingdon	339	5	4	950	11	10
Kent.....	1,816	9	—	9,395	6	9
Lancaster...	2,521	18	—	6,722	14	—
Leicester....	1,024	3	4	4,877	15	4
Lincoln.....	587	13	2	7,279	—	4
Middlesex..	2,192	4	4	7,648	4	2
London.....	2,126	8	3	6,764	5	8
Westminster	466	16	—	2,054	18	5
Monmouth .	230	6	2	1,357	—	7
Norfolk.....	591	13	6	5,671	8	4
Northampton	692	2	2	6,444	8	3
Northumberland.	722	13	—	749	6	3
Nottingham	374	4	6	3,070	1	9
Oxford.....	706	13	3	3,347	2	11
Rutland. ...	267	12	10	500	7	10
Salop.	838	8	9	2,744	15	7
Somerset. ...	1,589	19	7	8,801	17	2
Southampton	2,427	15	3	3,501	16	11
Stafford.....	1,083	18	1	5,037	16	2
Suffolk.....	386	17	1	12,037	5	9
Surrey.	2,814	3	7	7,423	12	2
Sussex.	1,247	11	4	2,312	14	1
Warwick....	855	1	—	10,205	1	1
Westmorland	197	14	5	836	13	11
Wilts	1,887	10	11	5,442	19	2
Worcester...	820	4	2	6,160	10	—
York, East Riding.	1,331	7	7	5,025	7	1
North do.	724	13	2	3,520	7	10
West do.	1,953	1	1	13,633	13	5
	£.46,173	9	9	206,301	8	8

Counties.	Money. £.	s.	d.	Land. £.	s.	d.
WALES.						
Anglesea	149	5	4	174	18	4
Brecon.....	151	2	8	578	13	3
Cardigan	16	7	—	46	4	—
Carmarthen.	91	18	—	164	19	10
Carnarvon ..	160	2	10	392	12	7
Denbigh. ...	438	5	10	930	14	5
Flint.....	309	3	8	346	6	—
Glamorgan .	152	1	3	338	1	2
Merioneth..	183	17	5	165	13	—
Montgomery	221	3	5	336	18	5
Pembroke...	137	18	4	380	12	5
Radnor	58	14	11	310	6	9
Total Wales	2,070	—	8	4,166	—	2
Total England	46,173	9	9	206,301	8	8
	48,243	10	5	210,467	8	10
Money Produce.....				48,243	10	5
Total England and Wales Produce Land and Money.				£258,710	19	3

*** Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 246, nd Vol. VII. p.p. 905, and 975.

.....

PREVENTION OF SEDUCTION.

For the prevention of Seduction, and the vil consequences arising from it, the follow-ng suggestions are offered by a subscriber to ne Magdalen and to the Female Penitentiary, vith a sincere wish that they may be taken nto consideration by those members of the egislature, and by others who have the appiness of their fellow-creatures at heart, nd who wish to see the pure precepts of the Christian religion obeyed.

1. That a law be passed, to make seduc-on of females under promise of marriage, or y any artifice whatever, punishable by ublic prosecution, and not merely an ac-onable offence.—2. Also adultery, commit-d by two married people, or by a single vith a married person—3. Also to punish by ne same method, any person who shall be mployed in the seduction of women for ther people, or employed in any manner whatever as an accomplice in the prostitution f others.—4. Also to subject persons who t houses to keepers of brothels, to heavy enalties on conviction of the keepers of uch houses; perhaps a certain number of nnual rents would be a proper penalty.—5. lso to punish any man who shall have given promised to give money or other reward to keeper of a brothel, or to any person who hall be accessary to the prostitution of others. These regulations, if strictly enforced, it imagined, would greatly contribute to pro-ote morality, and consequently happiness.

HACKNEY LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, INSTITUTED JANUARY 30, 1810.

Institutions for the diffusion of literature, knowledge and taste, have ever met with our approbation we therefore notice with pleasure a new association of gentlemen for this purpose in one of the most populous villages near the metropolis, and hope that such places as have not yet enjoyed the same advantages will without delay, follow the example.

This society consists of three classes, none of which is limited. First, ordinary members, who contribute to the funds, enjoy the use of the books, &c. Second, honorary members, consisting of such gentlemen whose association may reflect honour on the society, and whose opinion of the labours of its members may be such as to impress them with sentiments of respect for such a mark of regard. The third class to consist of those whose attachment to literature may entitle them to become members, but whose finances would hinder them from contributing to the support of the society by subscriptions; *to these last, the library will be open gratis.*

One guinea per annum, shall be paid by each ordinary member in advance.

Ladies admitted on recommendation of three subscribers, without the formality of a ballot: may vote by proxy.

That the last Monday in March be the first general meeting of the society, and the anniversary.

The meetings on Tuesday evenings to be principally occupied by literary conversations, and reading such papers on scientific or literary subjects as the society may be favoured with: the chair to be always taken precisely at seven o'clock.

That the subjects for conversation, or books for the library, shall comprehend the mathematics, natural philosophy and history, chemistry, polite literature, antiquities, civil history, biography, questions of general law and policy, commerce and the arts; but religion, the practical branches of law and physic, *British politics*, and indeed *all politics of the day* shall be deemed *prohibited subjects.*

It will be a principal object of the associates to increase the funds, by obtaining subscribers, and every other means that may be in their power, and whoever wishes to have any book of the society *sold* shall first propose it to the committee, who shall enter such request in the journals, in which it shall regularly come before the anniversary meeting, and that without the general consent of that meeting it cannot be disposed of.

The purchase of philosophical instruments, and patronising lectures on philosophical subjects, form a part of the plan of this society.

DIDASCALIA.

MASSINGER.

Thou more than Poet! our Mercury, that art
Apollo's messenger, and dost impart
His best expressions to our ears, live long
To purify the slighted English Tongue,
That both the Nymphs of Tagus and of Po,
May not henceforth despise our Language so.
Sir Aston Cockaine.

LYCEUM.

"At length common sense has gained admission at this theatre, and as we are proud to hail its arrival, we beseech the flimsy tribe of modern *soi-disant* dramatic writers to stand aloof. Avaunt, ye "beef and mutton"—ye "bacon and gravy" tribe—avaunt, ye miserable punster varlets, ye calumniators of British literature—avaunt, ye bungling doers of speaking pantomimes, shamefully nicknamed comedies—avaunt, ye namby pamby manufacturers of *ti tum ti*, vulgarly called operas—avaunt, ye merchants of base literary coin;—ye clippers and defacers of dramatic poesy, abase yourselves; hide your diminished heads; for behold honest Philip Massinger appears, conducted by a Knight, not "dubb'd with unback'd rapier, and on carpet consideration," but a knight-marshal; a D. C. L. too, officiating as master of the ceremonies!—Attempt not, we pray ye, to compare *your* flimsy effusions to the writings of Massinger, whose sterling has been so long banished from that stage, where ye (oh execrable taste, oh shame to tell!) have received, by means of some dozen of puff paragraphs and puffers, loud Io Pœans from the gaping million, "for strayed jests and pilfered witticisms," not worth a piece of tutenague, or a *si-devant* * Birmingham halfpenny—go, repent ye, 'ere too late, confess your imbecility, deceive the world no more, but turn to some honest calling; for, as one of your own † Wishy-Washy Club confesses, "a cobler is better than a bad poet."

Such were our ejaculations when we entered the theatre—for who that respects the British drama can refrain from congratulating the public on the revival of a play of Philip Massinger—only second to our immortal bard—and that play too *The City Madam*—worth myriads of such plays as we have been condemned to hear lately.

"When this author lived;" says his biographer Davies, "luxury in eating, and finery in dress, universally prevailed, to the most enormous excess.—These perversions of natural appetite and decent custom he combated with an uncommon ardour of resentment, and applied to them the force of ridicule wherever he fairly met them. In his *City Madam* he attacks the pride, extravagance, and affectation of the citizens and their wives; he fixes the boundaries between the gay splendours of a court, and the sober customs of the city. The citizens, by an awkward imitation of court gaieties have always rendered themselves ridiculous. But this is not all—In abandoning their own primitive way of living, they have lost that influence which can only be preserved by industry, wealth, economy, simplicity, and plainness of manners."

This extract well describes the nature of *The City Madam*, now called, we know not why, "*Riches, or the Wife and Brother*," for Massinger's own title is more appropriate—and we think some good reason should be given, if any can be, for this new christening, since we conceive it a kind of sacrilege wilfully to alter any thing from an author who "seizes every opportunity to crush rising folly, and repel incroaching vice"—and who "never sports with religion by profane rant or idle jesting, petulant witticism or common place abuse." Indeed, "Massinger, the more he is read will certainly be more esteemed and approved,* for no author will better bear the strictest examination; the enjoying the beauties of this writer will be attended, perhaps, with some little murmuring and self-upbraiding; surprise will be accompanied with indignation, and delight with regret; most readers will lament the having had such a noble treasure within their reach, without having once looked upon its lustre; and in proportion as their negligence has been, will be the profusion of their praise and admiration!"

Having thus done homage to the memory of a too long neglected bard, whom an extreme admiration of Shakespeare has perhaps occasioned our countrymen too much to forget—we now turn to the alteration of this play, undertaken, we are afraid, merely to accommodate the present times; for most

* As good copper coinage *now* comes from Birmingham, we think this distinction just.

† Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 96, for a pleasant history of *Learning and Leather!*

* Pray, gentle reader, can you, *en conscience*, say so of our modern playwrights?—Is it possible, that, on reading any of their works, the following passage of a good old author can once obtrude itself upon your minds?

"Poetry excites in the mind of man such "raptures, and irradiates the soul with such "high apprehensions, that all the glories "which this world hath, hereby appear "contemptible."

We will answer for you, No!—you must exclaim, like us, that,

That sacred vigour, which had wont, alone,
T'enflame the Poet's noble breast, is gone!

surely *the City Madam* only required the gentle use of the pruning knife to render it again current, even to the fastidious: so true is the observation of one of its commentators: "a *few* judicious alterations would make *the City Madam* an excellent comedy."—Instead of which Sir James Bland Burgess has made use of the hatchet and lopped off with a vengeance—he has decapitated no less than nine different personages, some of whom we should at least like to have seen preserved: — Ramble and Scuffle, Ding'em, Gett-all, Shave'em, and Seeret we could have spared; but why master Stargaze, the astrologer, should lose his head we cannot tell, particularly as report says, the worthy baronet was himself "The Man in the Moon when time was," and heretofore may have favoured the world with sundry lucubrations from that planet.

But we will detail Massinger's plot.

A wealthy merchant to please his wife, by whom he is entirely governed, obtains the honour of knighthood, and at the opening of the play we find him Sir John Frugal. This acquisition of dignity heightens the lady's natural insolence, and leads her to instruct her two daughters to propose such terms to their suitors, that the gentlemen, to the great mortification of the knight, decline the alliance. In the hope of curing this arrogant disposition of his wife and daughters, the knight retires to the house of the father of one of his daughter's lovers, and instructs him to report that he is retired to a monastery on the continent, leaving the whole of his property, without the least provision for his wife or daughters, to his brother Luke. This brother, who had spent his fortune in gambling and all kinds of dissipation, had been released from prison by Sir John, and taken into his house, where he had been treated with the utmost contempt, and used as the basest slave and drudge by the lady and her daughters. This usage he submits to with the most abject servility of spirit, and is regarded generally as an amiable man of reformed manners, and of great charity most unjustly treated, notwithstanding his villainy had been made apparent in slily advising, in the moments of conviviality, his brother's clerks or apprentices to rob their master, his own liberal brother. Sir John suspects him of dissimulation, and intends his pretended assignment of his wealth, to be as much a trial of his brother's virtue, as the means of reforming his wife and daughters. The knight finds his suspicions to be just. Luke no sooner obtains possession of his wealth, than he becomes the most savage and avaricious tyrant; throws all who owe him money into jail; strips his brother's wife and daughters of their finery, clothes them in dowlas and woollen, and enters into a treaty with Sir John and the two lovers of the young ladies, who come to him disguised as Indians, to ship them off to Virginia, there to be sacrificed to the devil: upon which Sir John discovers himself; the ladies are reformed, and Luke is dismissed in disgrace.

The principal characters are those of Luke, and Lady Frugal. Luke is a mean grovelling villain, but Massinger admits a glimpse at his dissimulation at the beginning of the second act, so that there is some clue to his conduct, and his character, though perhaps overdrawn, does not appear entirely out of nature, since it is gradually developed. The lady is a vain termagant coquet, whose head, as well as those of her daughters, has been turned by her husband's knighthood, and the flattering predictions of an astrologer.

The characters of the country 'squire and the avaricious Steward, which are admirably drawn by Massinger, Sir J. B. B. has, without the least reason, reduced to absolute insignificance. He has converted the lady mother into a mother-in-law, and at the same time has made her infinitely more vulgar, and more termagant. According to Sir James, it is she that rejects the lovers of the young ladies, who are very ready to accept them for husbands at first sight, and express their fears, which is almost the only time they speak, that they shall not soon have so good an offer again—thus the admirable moral inculcated, by pourtraying the folly of bringing up young folks above their situations, is totally destroyed, although the poet so particularly alludes to it in these marked lines at the beginning of his play.

Tradewell. 'Tis great pity
Such a gentleman as my master (for that title
His being a citizen cannot take from him)
Hath no male-heir to inherit his estate,
And keep his name alive.
Goldwire. The want of one
Swells my young mistresses and their madam mother,
With hopes ABOVE *their birth and scale. Their dreams are*
Of being made Countesses; and they take state
As they were such already.

Then as to Luke, he does not give the least hint of his dissimulation till the end of the fourth act; by which time the audience are almost offended at the improbability of his becoming all at once so unnatural and silly a villain as Sir James has drawn him; for he has not been contented with the high colouring of Massinger, but has made him a ridiculous monster of villainy, without adding one circumstance to render the representation entertaining, and without even hinting at his atrocious villainy in advising his brother's clerks

to rob and plunder him—" and not to live like asses that carry dainties, and feed on thistles." It has been said the character of Luke does not exist—we deny it; of our own knowledge, deny it. We wish therefore this play had been altered in the spirit that its author wrote—for to shew the villainy of other Lukes, was one of the principal ideas of its author—we wish too it had been performed by John Kemble or Cooke, and we should like to see an alteration more congenial to the author's views, undertaken and brought forward at Covent-Garden Theatre.— Unreserved applause is due to Mrs. Edwin for her performance of Lady Frugal, the real *City Madam*.

In short, *Riches, or the Wife and Brother*, is not what Massinger conceived or meant when he wrote *The City Madam*; yet such as it is even now represented, we hail it—as it must prove some relief from the trash of modern poets.

* * * * * * *

Notwithstanding our remarks, we are too much attached to the maxim, *audi alteram partem*, to act uncandid; we, therefore, deem it proper to insert Sir James Bland Burges's Preface, containing his reasons for bringing forward this play in the manner he has: a way, we need hardly say, not perfectly in unison with our ideas.

" The City Madam of Massinger, like most other plays of the same period, presents so strange a mixture of good and bad writing, of exalted sentiment and gross obscenity, that it is less surprising it should have been so long banished from the stage, than that its representation should ever have been suffered.* Nor was its contexture better than its morals; its plot was extravagant and improbable, its characters were ill supported, and any interest, which might have been created in the course of the drama, was effectually stifled by the absurdity of its conclusion. To alter or adapt such a comedy for a *modern audience* was impossible; but to suffer the beauties which it contained to remain concealed in the impure mass which enveloped them, was unjust, alike to the fame of Massinger, and to the good taste of our own time. *The only way, by which they could be properly brought forward was that which has now been adopted; by writing a new play*, in which might be incorporated those passages of the City Madam, which were considered as deserving of preservation. It remains for the reader, by comparison of this play with its prototype, to decide on the difficulty of the undertaking, as well as on the manner in which it has been executed. I have only to express my thanks to the public, for the indulgence with which it was received—to Mr. Arnold, the manager of the Lyceum Theatre, for having brought it forward with such advantage, and to the several performers, especially Mrs. Edwin, and Mr. Raymond, to whose talents and zeal I am sensible much of the applause bestowed upon it must be attributed.

" J. B. Burges."

* Compare the sentiments of Mr. Warton, p. 1121 to 1129, in our present number.

Prologue to Riches: or, the Wife and Brother; written by Sir James Bland Burges, and spoken by Mr. Eyre.

'Mid the wide ruins of imperial Rome,
The cradle once of genius, now the tomb,
If chance a sculptur'd fragment should disclose,
Some Jove or Phœbus without arms or nose,
With emulation rival artists strive
It's shape and just proportions to revive,
'Till when restor'd its symmetry and grace,
With added beauties both of form and face,
In the completed mass the critic sees
The hand of Phideas or Praxiteles.
So, 'mid our British stores neglected lie
Dramas, which might the touch of time defy,
But that the taint of a licencious age
Forbids them to disgrace our purer stage.
Our ancestors thro' five long acts could sit,
Mistaking gross indecency for wit,
And even females, 'neath a vizor's shade,
Intrepidly the shameless stage survey'd.
More pure the manners now, more chaste the treat
At which the muse invites you now to meet;
Whether at folly or at vice she fly,
This praise is her's, she flies with decency.
High 'mongst the bards once better known to fame
Still stands recorded Massinger's proud name,
Who close to Shakespeare's matchless genius soar'd,
Who, next to Jonson, from true learning's hoard
With skilful hand his rich materials drew,
To manners faithful, and to nature true,
Yet who with grossness so debas'd his verse,
What he dar'd write we dare not now rehearse.
Still, since replete his lines with vig'rous thought,
Since glows the fire from inspiration caught,
Let us, on his behalf, your favour pray,
While from oblivion's gulph we snatch this play.
Clear'd from the dross which it's pure ore debas'd,
The fault of fashion, or the lapse of haste,
It's rank growth prun'd with no unsparing hand,
It's morals mended, and it's scenes new plann'd,
It trusts to you it's renovated cause,
And waits your verdict,—censure or applause.

. . . . . .

Want of room obliges us to defer our observations on *The Free Knights,—A Budget of Blunders*—and *Romeo and Juliet's* dying, in squalling recitative, among Buonaparte's *Signors* and *Signoras* at the *English Italian* Opera House in the Haymarket.

HISTORY OF THE DRAMA IN BRITAIN,

AS TRACED BY DR. WARTON.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,

If it be true, as Dr. Johnson affirms, that "the manners of an age are much elucidated by its amusements—No man, says he, is a hypocrite in his pleasures," then we may form no inaccurate estimate of the state of learning and life, and of that degree of refinement which prevailed among our ancestors, by reviewing the amusements, and particularly the scenic entertainments to which they attended. The drama, moreover, has always been considered as presenting "the abstract and brief chronicle of the time;" as delineating, for the inspection of contemporaries, who could well judge of their correctness, those characters which observation detected in the general course of life. Extravagant or singular characters, characters absurd by excess, or by aberration from the predominant passions of our nature, could only maintain themselves by the masterly composition of a superior poet, or by the energetic representation of a favorite actor. They could seldom prolong their popularity; while those which were closely allied to such as their spectators beheld in the living world around, would effectually and constantly please by their fidelity, and leave the most lively impressions behind them. Gross, as we suppose the taste of former ages to have been, we find theatrical amusements perpetually degenerating from that standard, into greater offences against morals; and requiring the strong arm of authority to repress the vices to which they gave occasion. We find too, that when this failed, these exhibitions themselves were prohibited; and because the players would not confine themselves within the bounds of decency, the magistrate punished their contumacy by suppressing the means of their living, altogether. It is evident therefore, that they existed by mere toleration at all times; and that they were dispersed at the will of their superiors. It is evident, too, that they were ever prone to violate those laws of honour and virtue without which human society ill deserves the name of civilized; and much as they boast of furnishing rational amusement, the irrationality of their conduct has continually given the lie to their pretensions. To institute a comparison between players of former ages and those of the present day, might be thought invidious; but this inference is undeniable; that those evils to which the stage is liable, forms a proper article of objection to the authority of the magistrate; and that, the magistrate is laudably exercised, in *preventing*, if possible, those effects which it is his duty to controul.

The following narrative is chiefly abstracted from Warton's history of English poetry. It differs in some things from the origin attributed to the drama, and the history of theatrical representations, lately given by two of your correspondents: your readers must judge between the hypotheses: the view it offers of the character of our ancestors, cannot but be interesting to Britons; especially after the *rows* which have lately been too notorious among the patrons and personages of the Drama.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

DRAMATICUS.

Mr. Warton observes, that, "as early as the fourth century, Gregory Nazianzen, an archbishop and poet, with a view of banishing pagan plays from the theatre of Constantinople, composed many sacred dramas, intended to be substituted for the Greek tragedies; with hymns in the places of the chorus."

Theophylact, another patriarch, invented, or adopted, about the year 900, a set of religious pantomines and farces, since well known by the names of *fête des fous, fête de l'ane, fête des innocens*, &c. &c. in the hopes of weaning the people from the bacchanalian calendary rites, and other pagan ceremonies, by the substitution of christian spectacles.

What those bacchanalian calendary rites exactly were, we have no account; but we have every reason to suppose that they partook of the licentiousness of the Roman stage, transplanted at that time to Constantinople (particularly the *pantomimi*), than which nothing could be more destructive to morals. Prynne quotes authorities, to prove, that, "on some occasions, a large basin of water was formed in the centre of the stage, where actresses, in the representation of water nymphs, appeared quite naked, and where, to the sound of soft music, they would spring up above the water, and exhibit the most lascivious attitudes."——

If Gibbon's "History of the Fall of the Roman Empire" had been published in the days of Prynne, he might have found yet more astonishing instances of offence against morals: perhaps nothing equals that of an empress exposing herself, with scarcely, any covering exceeding a fig-leaf, on the public stage, to the *admiration* of all beholders! The language in which she returned thanks for their plaudits, should ever remain in its original Greek. The public calamities that followed this depraved state of public manners, are well known: their ultimate effects let Constantinople declare at this day.

The comic poets of the ancients were occasionally equally immoral as their pantomimes. Plautus, in his epilogue to the Cassina uses language most intolerably gross. Dryden has nothing equal to it.

The farces of Theophylact passing first into Italy, found their way into France and the rest of Europe, and were eagerly adopted by the clergy, who were glad to have in their hands the direction of a popular amusement, capable of rivalling the scandalous pantomimes and buffooneries exhibited at fairs, by the jugglers and itinerant minstrels, which the merchants carried with them for the purpose of attracting customers: they were usually called mummers.

Mummers (the word signifies one who being masked, disguises himself thus to play the fool without speaking), were wont to stroll about the country dressed in an antic manner, dancing, mimicking, and exhibiting postures of indecency. They drew the common people much from their business. This was deemed a very pernicious custom; and as these mummers always went masked and disguised, they too frequently committed violent outrages, and many lewd disorders.

About the reign of Edward III. it was ordained, by act of parliament, that "a company of men, called *vagrants*, who had made masquerades through the whole city, should be whipped out of London, because they represented scandalous things in the little alehouses and other places where the populace assembled."

Stowe informs us, that that the citizens of London, at Christmas, 1377, made a *mumming* to divert the young Prince Richard; and we read of another *mumming* in the 3d year of Henry the IVth, when he was keeping his Christmas at Eltham.

These disorders afterwards so much increased, that, in 3d of Henry VIII. an act was made against *mummers*, in which the penalty for selling vizors, or keeping them in any house, was *twenty shillings* each vizor.

The first Miracle Play, or Mystery, that we have on record, is stated by Matthew Paris to have been acted in England, Henry I. A.D. 1110, composed by Geoffrey, the sixteenth abbot of St. Alban's, "on the Death of St. Katherine;"—he borrowed some of the sacred vestments of that abbey to adorn the persons who acted in it.

The mysteries continued a long time in use. In the year 1378, the scholars of St. Paul's school presented a petition to Richard II. praying his majesty "to prohibit some unexpert people from presenting the history of the Old Testament, to the great prejudice of the said clergy, who have been at a great expence in order to represent it publicly at Christmas.:"—and further, we have an account of the scholars of St. Paul's acting, 16th Henry IV. at Clerkenwell, a mystery, called, "The Creation of the World," at which were present most of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom.

The nature of these mysteries consisted of stories taken from the Old and New Testament; the names of some of which were as follow:—*God's Promises*—*The Baptism of Christ*—*The Temptation of Christ when he was twelve years old*—Of the *Lord's Supper*—Of the *Passion of Christ*—Of the *Resurrection of Lazarus, raised from the dead*—Of *Simon the Leper*.

The above six were written by Bale, one of the most respectable writers in this line of his day. He was born in 1495.

Two other principal writers of mysteries were Sandys and Palfrè.—Sandys was the youngest son of Edwin, Archbishop of York, (born 1577,) he produced a piece called "Christ's Passion." In his dedication, he speaks of it as coming to him immediately from the pen of Grotius, and to Grotius from Apolonarius and Nazianzen, two ancient fathers of the church.

Ihan Palfè (1512) wrote or translated, a mystery, called "*Candlemas Day; or, the killing of the Children of Israel.*" Another writer, Radcliff, wrote *Dives and Lazarus*—*Job's Affliction*—*the Burning of Sodom*—*the delivery of Susannah*, and *the fortitude of Judith*; and Wager, who lived in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, wrote *the life and Repentance of Mary Magdalen*.

Such were the amusements of our ancestors for some centuries. Many of the sermons of those days were little superior, either in information or purity: for the priests, partly through ignorance, and partly from unbounded zeal of correcting their flock by strong and forcible invectives, often used such expressions from the pulpit as can scarcely be believed. Those attributed to the Methodists of the present day, partake of the refinement of the present day, and are polite in comparison with them.

As a specimen of those mysteries, we may take the following scene from Bishop Bale's "God's Promises," a tragedy, or interlude, manifesting the chief promises of God unto man in all ages, from the beginning of the world to the death of Jesus Christ: published 1538: the interlocutors are,

Pater Cœlestis, *Adam* Primus Homo,
Noah, Justus *Abraham* Fidelis,
Moses Sanctus, *David* Rex Pius,
Esaias Propheta, *Joannes* Baptista.

Adam Primus Homo.

Merciful Father! thy playful grace extend
To me, careful wretch, which have thee offt abus'd,

Thy precept breaking.—O Lord! I mind to mend,
If thy great goodness would now have me excus'd.
Most Heav'nly Maker, let me not be refus'd!
Nor cast from thy sight for one poor sinful crime!
Alas! I'm frail, for my whole kind's but slime.

Pater Coelestis.

I wot it is so—yet art thou no less faulty
Than thou hadst been made of matter much more worthy.
I gave thee reason and wit to understand
The good from evil—and not to take in hand,
Of a brainless mynde, the thing which I forbade thee.

Adam Primus Homo.

Such heavy fortune hath chiefly chaunced me,
For that I was left to mine own liberty.

Pater Coelestis

Oh! then thou art blameless, and the fault thou layest on me.

Adam Primus Homo.

Nay—all I ascribe to my own imbecility.

Pater Coelestis

Yet, thou shalt die for it—and all thy posterity.

Adam Primus Homo.

Yet, gracious Father! extend to me thy mercy,
And throw not away the thing thou didst create
To thine own image, but avert from me thy hate.

Pater Coelestis

But art thou sorry, from bottom of thy heart?

Adam Primus Homo.

Thy displeasure is to me most heavy smart.

Pater Coelestis

Then I will tell thee what thou shalt stick unto,
Life to recover, and my good favour also.
For that thou hast been deceived by the serpent,
I will put hatred betwixt him, for his doing,
And the woman kind—They shall hereafter dissent;
His seed with her seed shall never have agreement:
Her seed shall press down his head unto the ground,
Slay his suggestions, and his power confound.
Cleave to this promise with all thy inward power;
Firmly inclose it in thy remembrance fast;
Hold it in thy faith with full hope day and hour,
And thy salvation it will be at last.
This shall procure thee peace within my sight:
So look to it—and hold not the matter light

[*Exeunt.*

The Mysteries exercised faith by fantastic devices: the Moralites tended more to the practice of life, by recommending obedience to the laws, moral and social duties, &c. &c. And though they inculcated these points in what we should now call a strange and unaccountable manner, yet they progressively introduced a better system of writing, and may be said to approach the rudiments of a more regular drama.

One of the first Moralities is the story of the Necromancer, performed before Henry VII. and his nobles, on Palm Sunday, and no doubt meant as a moral edification to the whole court. The plot turns on the trial of Simony, who is represented as a female. One of the characters, who quotes Seneca and St. Austin very glibly, tells the lady *to offer the devil a bribe, as the surest way of gaining her point*: the devil on this enters *à propos*, dressed out with a large bushy beard, a long tail, and a pair of horns: he rejects her offer with the greatest indignation, and swears that she shall be fried and roasted in sulphur, with Mahomet, Pontius Pilate, Judas the traitor, and King Herod. The last scene discovers a view of hell, where the devil dances with the necromancer for some time: till, after tripping up his heels, he leaves him in astonishment, and disappears in smoke and sulphur.

It is very presumable, that this is an instance of a vice prevalent among the clergy, being reproved by the stage; and surely in a manner well fitted to make a deep and lasting impression on the king and his ministers, with his whole court.

In Henry VIII.'s time, we frequently find the moralities produced to assist the reformation; and by a clause in an act of his 24th year, "all rhymers or players are restrained from singing in songs any thing which should contradict the then established doctrine."

Skelton wrote the morality of "Good Order." "The New Custom," was evidently written to vindicate and promote the reformation: "The Disobedient Child," by Ingeland, was written very early: "Acolastus, or the Prodigal Son," was written by Palegrave. Others of these moralities promoted learning, and the principles of education; such are "The Four Elements," supposed to be written by Rastall, which, among other branches of instruction, illustrate many points of natural philosophy.

After Skelton succeeded Medwall, chaplain to Cardinal Merton, archbishop of Canterbury, who wrote a morality called *Nature*; Gascoine, who wrote a morality called "The Glasse of Government," and who likewise translated one from Ariosto, called "The Supposes;" and Wood, who produced "The Conflict of Conscience."

There are many others published by Rastall, of a very early date; such as *Gentlynesse and Nobylitie—Impacyente Poverte—Manhood and Wisdome—The Marriage of Wit and Science*, &c. &c.

The performers in the early mysteries were *ecclesiastics*; as they were the only people who could read or write, the representations were at first confined to them; but as learning increased, the practice of acting those mysteries migrated from the monasteries to the universities.

These, however did not engross the whole of the performers; as we learn from an account of dramatic amusements performed during the Whitsun-holidays, at Chester, when the different companies of traders employed three days in representing them. Each company had its particular play: The *Creation* was performed by the Drapers—*Abraham, Melchisedec, and Lot*, by the Barbers.—*The Salutation and Nativity* by the Wheelwrights—*The Three Kings* by the Vintners—*The fall of Lucifer* by the Tanners—*The Purification* by the Blacksmiths—*The Deluge* by the Dyers—*The Sending of the Holy Ghost* by the Fishmongers—*Moses, Balack, and Balaam* by the Cappers—*The Oblation of the three Kings* by the Mercers—*The Shepherds feeding their flocks by night* by the Painters and Glaziers—*The Killing of the Innocents* by the Goldsmiths—*The Temptation* by the Butchers—*Christ's Passion* by the Bowyers, Fletchers, and Ironmongers—*Jesus and the Lepers* by the Corvesaries—*Descent into Hell* by the Cooks and Inn-keepers—*Antichrist* by the Clothiers—*The Ascension* by the Tailors.—*The Blindmen and Lazarus* by the Glovers—*The Resurrection* by the Skinners; and *the Day of Judgment* by the Websters.

Sometimes these amusements were performed "by ingenious tradesmen and gentlemen's servants," and were splendid or otherwise according to the condition of the principals.

Of the places of representation.—The ancient *mummers* were itinerant, and travelled about the country, dancing, and mimicking. The miracles or mysteries were more stationary: at first they were performed in temporary buildings in the open fields. Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, (in Queen Elizabeth's time) speaking of the diversions of the people, says, "The Guary Miracle (a miracle play) is a kind of interlude compiled in Cornish out of some scripture history. For representing it they raise an amphitheatre in some open field, having the diameters of its enclosed plain some forty or fifty feet. The country people flock from all sides many miles off to see and hear it, for they have therein devils and devices to delight as well the eye as the ear."

We hear likewise, of theatres upon wheels, like our travelling shews, &c. at fairs.

Several of the great inns, both in town and country, were likewise used for those exhibitions: and to these may be traced the subject of modern offence and malediction; private boxes, with their consequences.—For it was complained of in those days, that in those inns they had several chambers and secret places, "where maids, and the children of good citizens were inveigled, and allured to secret and illicit intercourse; and that those players uttered unchaste and unworthy sentiments, and were guilty of many other enormities."

In short, it appears that after these stationary play-houses were tacitly permitted, they became great receptacles for vicious people of all descriptions; it was therefore thought expedient at first to suppress plays entirely. But this seeming harsh; to endeavour their reformation, by command of Queen Elizabeth, Sir James Hawis, Lord Mayor in 1574, issued an act of common council to the following effect:

1. That no play should be openly enacted within the liberty of the city, wherein should be uttered any words, examples, or doings of unchastity, sedition or such like unfit and uncomely matter, under pain of forfeiture of *five pounds for every such offence.*

2. That no inn-keeper, tavern-keeper, or other person whatsoever within the said liberties should permit such play to be performed within his house or yard, which should not *first be perused, and allowed* by the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

3. That no person should be permitted to perform, but such as were allowed and approved of by the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

4. All such persons to be bound in a penalty to the chamberlain of London.

5. No play to be performed on any Sunday or holiday, under the penalty of five pounds.

6. All performers allowed, approved of, and licensed as aforesaid, to pay, for the use of the poor in the city hospitals, such sums as the lord mayor and the court of aldermen should approve of, otherwise to lose their license.

7. All sums levied to be applied as above; for which, upon refusal, the chamberlain of London might sue in the mayor's court.

Nevertheless, the licentiousness of players increased, and they were thought dangerous to religion, to the morals of the people, and the state; and besides, the theatres were so crowded at some periods, that in times of confluent sickness, they were supposed to create infection: therefore, after much debate on the subject, they were wholly suppressed.

On a representation, however, of the queen's players, and the players of noblemen and gentlemen; they were permitted to hold themselves in readiness to play at weddings and other festivals, at private houses, or at the

lodgings of any nobleman, gentleman, or citizen, where no collection of money was to be made from the audience; but not in public assemblies. The queen's players, were, however, at length allowed to perform publicly, but subject to the laws formerly issued by Sir James Hewis.

They were also forbid to commence their entertainments (for fear of spreading any contagious infection) till the deaths should be for twenty days together *under fifty per week*, and they were immediately to leave off when they should again amount to more than that number. No plays were to be performed on a Sunday or a holiday, 'till after evening prayer, nor then after dark; nor to continue longer than to give the audience time to return home before sun-set, or at least, before it was dark.

But even these regulations were not sufficient to keep the players within bounds, till fresh orders from the court were issued for establishing three regular theatres; which were long well known by the names of the *Theatre*, the *Fortune*, and the *Curtain* in Shoreditch.

This brings us down to the time of Shakespeare, and to the establishment of the English drama, in its most orderly form. The same complaints of licentiousness, facilities for assignations for bad purposes, profligate company, incessant introduction of oaths, false morals in characters, vicious conduct of plots, &c. &c. have been almost constantly repeated by public writers, from that time to the present; and what is the conduct of the players and playwrights of the present day, may be seen but too evidently in many of the pages of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

CONCERTS OF ANIMALS: QUO MODO.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—I do not know whether your correspondent Q. (Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 717.) when he hinted at a musical concert of animals had any reference to what has already been performed in that line of ingenuity: but thinking a few words on that subject might raise a smile among your readers, I solicit a place in your valuable pages for the following notices.

That every animal has its own peculiar and distinct voice will be acknowledged by whoever has witnessed a sheep shearing; when, the ewes having lost their native coverings are no longer cognizable by their lambs, but having all equally undergone the same privation, and without any kind of order, the lambs of the whole flock are completely embarrassed to discover their mothers. Their distress is at length put an end to, by recollection of their mothers' voices; and after a thousand callings and answerings, with an infinity of questions and explanations, certainty is at length obtained, and all is well. I have so often listened to this, that I can readily tell each sheep by her voice. I have heard that goose-herds can do the same by their geese. I am sure my grandmother always knew her own pigs and sow, by their whines: and that we commonly distinguish dogs by their notes, is notorious from daily fox-hunting observation. This is indeed the foundation of all the music of the pack; and it has been alluded to by that great observer of nature, our immortal bard.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind.
.....A cry more tuneable
Was never listened to, nor cheered with horn.

Sir Roger de Coverley was certainly very right when he returned a dog that had been presented to him "as being an excellent bass; but he wanted a counter-tenor." Now these facts being allowed their due inferences, we can have no difficulty in admitting that other animals, also, may be distinguished by their voices. The two great distinctions in this matter seem to be 1st sex. 2d time of life. For the wisest purposes nature has given different tones of voice to the sexes; no lioness roars like a lion; and as to time of life, no sucking pig squeels like its mother.

The difficulty of availing ourselves of the voices of animals with the intention of obtaining harmony, consists in making them utter sounds at command. This has been overcome in certain instances; and with those resources which modern improvements may in this enlightened age, suggest on former inventions, I do not despair of hearing a perfection in this science, of which at present the world is utterly unaware.

For instance; the ass may be thought as little likely to be managed in this respect, as any animal that can be selected. Yet an artful Sicilian who had observed that in his country, the males in spring time, never fail of braying when the odour from passing females reach them, contrived to turn this to his advantage. He chose four males of different ages and voices, he steeped linen in the stale of a female, and privately presenting this odour to each, each brayed, as was thought by spectators, at his command. Thus he contrived to obtain either a *solo*, a *duo*, a *trio*, or a *quartetto*: to the full extent of his band.

The French Encyclopedia, article *chant*, concisely narrates the history of a whimsical procession which was displayed at Brussels in 1549. A part of the shew consisted of a car, in which was an organ played on by a bear. Instead of pipes, this instrument contained a collection of cats, each confined separately in a kind of narrow case so that they could not move, but their tails were

held upright, and attached to the jacks, in such a manner that when the bear touched the keys, he pulled the tails of the parties enclosed, and produced a most mellifluous mewing and wailing, in the C Cliff, I suppose: treble, counter-tenor, and tenor: the organist himself perhaps being *invited* by the same machinery as impelled his *light* fingers, to utter a bass accompaniment.

Some years ago there was exhibited at Paris, an instrument constructed on a similar principle. The number of quadruped performers was about a dozen; and by means of keys well touched, their powers were exerted *con spirito, et furioso,* for the delight of their auditory. The happy arrangement of their tones had the most fascinating effect on the ear; and a *crescendo* was delightful! All the world—or what is exactly the same thing—all Paris, went to hear this wonderful multi-vocal organ; this uncommon combination of pipes:—all Paris was *enchantée*; *hors de raison* with rapture; and every beau and belle thought, talked and dreamed of nothing but—of self and catharmony. Unhappily a favorite singer at the Opera, was taken ill, and while labouring under a complaint in the lungs, a subscription for his support was proposed and countenanced by "the fashion." The cat-organist taking the hint, at the close of his concert passing his hat round among his audience, "announced with great sorrow that one of his most eminent performers was sorely afflicted with a catarrh; and stood in great need of an additional supply of liver and lights to save his life." The joke was reported to the Police; the Police—as "they manage these things better in France,"—thought no joke could equal a true joke: so the wit was sent to prison, to ruminate on his witticism, and the current of *Parisianism* being turned, ere he obtained his release, he found that the attractions of his vocal and instrumental *organization* had ceased, and that his cats could produce him no more than the value of their skins. That no such misfortune may befal a British cat-organist, in this land of liberty, should such a genius arise in these revolutionary times, is the wish of yours, &c. INGENUUS.

*** If our correspondent INGENUUS had recollected Gillray's caricature of "The Commemeration," he would probably have taken other animals beside the ass, and the cat, into his consideration. That print exhibits sundry personages of the day, each playing on his instrument. Sir Joseph Mawbey, as we remember, plays on a pig, and has other pigs under his treadles. Lord ——; but we must not be personal: it is enough to have hinted at that *political* composition.

IRIS:

THE RAINBOW AT DAWN OF DAY.

The language of poetry though now fictitious, has probably had in common with the tales it narrates *some* foundation in real occurences. We doubt not, but the Rainbow of the Deluge was the origin of the thought of accepting Iris as a messenger from Jupiter; yet after this character of the rainbow was established, other incidents might contribute to confirm or extend the services attributed to this office. Dr. Chandler, in his "Travels in Asia Minor," gives an instance of such an appearance of Iris: the subject is curious and deserves elucidation.

.....

"The weather had been unsettled. The sky was blue, but a wet, wintry north-wind swept the clouds along the top of the range of Mycale.

We were sitting on the floor early one morning at breakfast, with the door, which was toward the mountain, open; when we discovered a small rainbow just above the brow. The sun was then peeping only over the opposite mountain, and, as it got higher, the arc widened and descended toward us; the cattle, feeding on the slope, being seen through it, tinged with its various colours as it passed down, and seeming in the bow. This phænomenon is probably not uncommon in the mountainous regions of Ionia and Greece.

Let us suppose a devout heathen one of our company, when this happened. On perceiving the bow descend, he would have fancied Iris was coming with a message to the Earth from Jupiter Pluvius; and, if he had beheld the bow ascend in like manner, which at some seasons and in certain situations he might do, he would have confidently pronounced, that the goddess had performed her errand, and was going back to heaven."

.....

The early morning was certainly the time for worship among the devout heathen: had this bow thus advanced toward a suppliant at prayer and sacrifice, what would have been his inferences? and what his sensations? That devotion which was addressed to visible and sensible objects would have transported a worshipper much beyond what we can feel who live under a cooler climate, and address our worship to a spiritual and invisible object. Most, if not all, of the prodigies and signs from heaven in Homer, may be explained by reference to such celestial appearances. As to this, which owed its peculiarity to the rising sun,—we may be allowed to ask, whether it is not seen in the mountainous districts of our country, also, and what are its peculiarities at the point of early day?

ACCOUNT OF CANADA.

From Gray's "Letters from Canada, written during the Years 1806, 1807, 1808."

The population of Canada at the time it came into the possession of the British in 1759-60, amounted to 75,000 souls, as appears from General Murray's report to the British government, immediately after the conquest. At that time the extensive country now called *Upper Canada* was not inhabited by any Europeans. At present the two Canadas contain at least 300,000 inhabitants; of these, *Lower Canada* contains about two-thirds. The descendants of the Old Canadians constitute at least nine-tenths of the population of Lower Canada. They profess the Roman Catholic religion, and are allowed the use of the Old Canadian, or rather French laws, agreeably to the principles laid down in the *Coutume de Paris*.

In Upper Canada, the population amounts to about 100,000. These are all British, at least they speak English, and are governed entirely by the laws of England, both in civil and criminal matters; and in questions relative to real property, as well as in questions relative to personal property. The lands are held by the English tenures, and the courts of justice are regulated agreeably to the forms of the respective courts in England. Niagara was formerly the capital of Upper Canada, but about twelve years ago *York* was laid out for a town, and the seat of government transferred to it, and it is already of a considerable size.

From the preceding statement of the population, it is evident that the increase in Lower Canada for these last fifty years has been very great; it has, in fact, nearly tripled. In Upper Canada the increase has been very rapid, as several years elapsed after the conquest before any part of Upper Canada was settled or cultivated. Thirty years ago, Upper Canada was nearly a continued forest;—that a population of 100,000 should in that space of time accumulate, is a proof that the country and climate are propitious. Indeed, it is generally allowed, that the climate of Upper Canada and its soil are superior to those of Lower Canada.

The country is in general more level and low than the neighbourhood of Quebec and Montreal. The waters of the immense lakes have perhaps narrowed their beds, and left the surrounding country dry, at a later period than has been the case in Lower Canada, where hills and mountains and rapid rivers abound, and where the nutritious parts of the soil may have been carried off. The climate of Upper Canada is temperate, and friendly to vegetation. The warmth of the air will facilitate the decomposition of all vegetable and animal matter, which may be in a state of decay, and in the course of time an accumulation of soil will take place. When the forests are cleared away, and the plough and harrow have performed their functions, the same causes which promoted the growth of the large hardy oak, the stately pine, and the matted thicket, will raise fine crops of wheat, and luxuriant artificial grasses.

In all new countries, such as the Canadas, population must increase much faster than in old countries, because the production of food for man is much easier; and as their situation precludes the possibility of their indulging in what are called the luxuries of life, their principal occupation will naturally be the production of food. They will clear their lands of wood,—they will sow and reap; next year more will be cleared, sown, and reaped, until the grain, &c. produced exceed the wants of the family. The surplus becomes an object of merchandize. Their disposable capital increases; and it is employed either in increasing production by cultivating more land, or in ameliorating what is already produced. Mills are erected; wheat converted into flour; flour into biscuit; cattle are fattened and prepared for market. This accumulation of the real wealth of a country is the natural cause of an increase of population.

Besides the operation of this cause, the Canadas owe much of their increase of population to emigrations from the United States of America, and from Europe. These emigrations, to a greater or less extent, take place every year. The emigrants generally prefer settling in Upper, rather than in Lower Canada, as well those from the United States, as those from Europe. There are many reasons for the preference given to Upper Canada. The soil and climate are better; and lands are cheaper, and more easily procured: the tenures are better understood, and better liked than the French tenures in Lower Canada. The great mass of the people speak English, and have English habits, neither of which are to be found in Lower Canada. In case of a dispute with your neighbour, the *cause* is tried in an English court of justice, and in a language you understand; which is not the case in Lower Canada. In short, these causes will continue to draw to Upper Canada a great augmentation to the natural increase of the population and wealth—whilst the *Canadian French population* will only increase in the ordinary ratio.

In proportion to the increase of population, is the demand for manufactures, and for articles of foreign importation. The increase of industry and wealth gives a greater fund

to pay for the productions of other countries. That this has been the case in Canada, is clearly proved by the gradual increase of her foreign trade.

Great Britain is at a considerable regular expence in supporting the garrisons and military establishments of Canada,—besides the value of the presents given annually to the Indians, and the amount of the salaries of a variety of people employed in what is called the Indian department, consisting of superintendants, inspectors, agents, &c. The goods given to the Indians annually are of considerable value, and consist of clothes, muskets, powder and ball, trinkets, hardware, &c.—Yet Canada is well deserving the pains and cost necessary to preserve it. She consumes our manufactures to a considerable amount; she gives employment annually to about 200 sail of merchantmen, and about fourteen hundred seamen; she furnishes Newfoundland with supplies of flour, bread, &c.—and she supplies our West India Islands with a considerable quantity of lumber, staves, puncheon-packs, hoops, horses, and salt-fish of a variety of kinds. She supplies Great Britain with wheat occasionally; and, what is likely to be of great importance, the forests of Canada will be found equal to supplying the dockyards with masts and yards for the largest men of war in the navy, and, indeed, for vessels of all sorts, to almost any amount; besides a great abundance of oak, and other ship-timber of a variety of species. Our coopers, too, may be supplied with staves to any amount, and of as good quality as usually come from Hamburgh, Stettin, and Dantzig.

Furs and Peltries exported from Canada *for Britain*, on an average of three years ending 1805.

		£.	s.	d.
Martin.....	23,170 at 4s. each	4,634	0	0
Beaver.....	99,076 average 1¼lb. each at 14s. per lb.	92,470	18	8
Otter.....	17,649 at 17s. 6d.	33,091	17	6
Minks.....	11,687 at 2s. 6d.	1,460	17	6
Fishes.....	5,657 at 8s. 6d.	2,404	4	6
Foxes.....	8,636 at 12s. 0d.	5,181	12	0
Bear and cub..	20,074 at 40s. 0d.	40 148	0	0
Deer.....	223,290 at 5s. 0d.	55,822	10	0
Racoon.....	151,710 at 2s. 0d.	15,171	0	0
Musk-wash..	79,650 at 1s. 2d.	4,646	5	0
Cat, cased and open.....	12,221 at 7s. 6d.	4,582	7	6
Wolf.....	6,425 at 8s. 0d.	2,570	0	0
Elk	1,032 at 10s. 0d.	516	0	0
Woolvereen..	1,250 at 5s. 0d.	312	10	0
Hare, rabbit, ermin, and squirrel	3,062 at 0s. 6d.	76	11	0
		£263,088	13	8

Where there is so extensive a line of boundary as that which separates Canada from the United States, it is not to be supposed that strict attention will be paid to the law making St. John's the only legal channel for goods into Lower Canada. Smuggling to a great extent is carried on. Of the articles not enumerated, I am well informed that there are at least 20,000 pieces of white cotton, at about 17s. 6d. a piece—a large quantity of blue cotton—silk handkerchiefs—East-India checks and stripes—East-India silks—French cambricks and crapes besides groceries and a variety of other articles. I am assured that these and other non-enumerated articles do not amount annually to less than £100,000;—and, therefore, the whole Imports from the United States into Canada must amount annually to £175,546, leaving a balance against Canada of £101,960.

This balance the Americans carry out of Canada in cash. There are a great variety of coins in circulation in Canada:—we have the Spanish, French, American, and British, gold and silver coins. The Spanish dollar is in most general use, and these the Americans prefer, because they generally bear a premium in New York and Boston, to the amount sometimes of 2 per cent. The Americans want them for their China trade.

If the Americans by carrying cash out of Canada create a scarcity, both the government, and the merchants will find a difficulty in procuring it. The government wants large sums for paying the troops, and the expences of the civil department—the merchants want money to pay for the produce they purchase for exportation. They draw bills on England, which they sell to the holders of cash. Now, when the holders of cash find that money is much wanted, they will give it to those who for £100 bill on England will take the smallest amount of cash from them. Payments are made in the currency of the country. *Sterling* is 11¼th per cent. more valuable, this is the *par of exchange*.

In New York and Boston, the exchange on Britain is in general high, that is to say, bills on London bear a premium, sometimes as much as eight per cent. For a £100 bill, you get currency corresponding to £108. Cash is more plentiful than bills.—In Canada it is quite the reverse; and when the exchange is, in consequence, low, it becomes extremely advantageous for the holders of cash, in Boston and New York, to send it to Canada for the purchasing of bills (which they get at a discount), rather than purchase bills at home, which are sold at a premium. Thus the cash carried out of Canada by one set of men, is brought back again by another set. In consequence of which, the exchange in Canada approaches *par*, and the circulating medium regains its level.

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF FRENCH CAMBRICS AND LAWNS.

In those parts of France and Flanders where these articles are made, they go under the general denomination of *toiles de mulquiniers*, and the persons who manufacture them are called *mulquiniers*. This branch of industry is established at Cambray, Douay, and Valenciennes, in French Flanders; and at St. Quintin, Guise, and Chauny in Picardy. It is thought that it took its rise in Cambray, from the name of which town the word *cambric* is derived. That its origin is very ancient many writers have attested, and it is known to have existed in Hainault at the period when that province was governed by Counts, who imposed a duty of two patards upon every piece of lawn and cambric. The manufacture was introduced into Picardy by some Dutch Protestant refugees, who fled from Holland when that country threw off the yoke of the House of Austria, and who subsequently settled at St. Quintin. Although the fabrication of *toiles de mulquiniers* is essentially the same as that of common linen, yet it requires an attention proportioned to the delicacy and fineness of the texture. This attention ought to commence with the culture of the flax destined for the fabric, and to be continued even to the last stage of the manufacturing process. The flax, which is of the finest quality, is almost exclusively cultivated in Hainault, on the banks of the river Scarpe. The seed which produces it is commonly procured from Dantzic and Riga. The flax grown in the vicinities of Guise, Vervins, and Chauny, is only proper to be employed in the manufacture of coarse goods. The thread used in this department of the art, sells by the yard and the weight, and it is the weaver's beam which serves as the measure. This implement is not moveable on an axis, like the common beam, but is stationary; and presents two perpendicular uprights, each provided with six pegs, upon which the half-ground or length, composed of eight threads, is wound zig-zag-wise. All the thread is framed thus, whether it be intended for warp or for weft. Its price diminishes in proportion to its weight, or, in other words, the less it weighs the dearer it sells. The thread-merchants pay the workwomen according to the weight of the article, and then re-sell it to the manufacturers. The warps of the cambrics made in Picardy are 16¼ yards in length. They are divided into lengths or grounds of 16 threads, into quarters of 200 threads, each quarter making 12½ lengths. The sizes of the pieces of cambric are expressed by the number of quarters which they contain; thus when the cambric is said to be a *twelve*, it should contain 2400 threads, but there is always an allowance of 100 threads made for the self-edge, so that the actual number of threads in each piece is 2500. There are also cambrics made *in eight*, consisting of 1600 threads; and some *in twenty-six*, containing 3300 threads. The weight of thread employed in each of these two kinds is extremely different from the other: for the first, the thread of the warp weighs 4 oz. 2 dr.—and for the second, the warp-thread only weighs 5 dr. In all cases the thread of the weft is inferior to that of the warp, in weight. The manufacturer should invariably assign the best thread to the warp, and reserve the inferior sort for the weft. We have already observed that the warp, when framed, is about 16¼ yards long, but after its being manufactured the length is reduced to 15 yards, the breadth being generally ⅞ds. The workman is at liberty to sell his cambric either at 15, or 12½ yards, the piece. In the latter case he cuts off as much as exceeds the prescribed quantity, and this remnant, which is called *doublet*, forms a very important article in the trade. The bleaching reduces cambrics of 12½, to 12 yards; and those of 2 yds. 4 inches to 2 yards. It is here necessary to state that the division of warps at Valenciennes and St. Quintin varies from that which we have been stating. The quarter is composed of 13 lengths of 16 threads, making in the whole 240 threads. The length of each piece is 12½ yards, and the breadth ⅞ths. No part of this is cut off. There are lengths consisting of 240 threads, weighing only ¼ oz. So trifling a weight naturally leads a person to conclude that the thread is exceedingly fine, and so, indeed, it is.—All thread, that is under 2 oz. per quarter, is called *fil sans poil*, or *smooth-thread*, and serves for the fabrication of superfine cambric. The price of the quarter of thread varies from 12 sous 6 deniers, to 80 sous, (from 6½d. to 2s. 1d. sterling) according to the degree of fineness; so that it is to the advantage of the spinners to make their thread as fine as possible. A good *mulquinier* can make a piece of cambric in the space of three weeks. He gains from 15 to 20 francs, (from 12s. 6d. to 16s. 8d.) per piece.

Lawn is only a sort of clear or transparent cambric. In the manufacture of lawns finer thread is used than in that of cambrics, and in the proportion of 19 to 27. In Picardy, the warp of lawn, like that of cambric, is framed at 16¼ yards, but the former loses less than the latter in the progress of the manufacture, being full 15¼ yards in length when finished. This results from the lawn not being of so close a texture as the cambric, and the two halves of the warp being less frequently crossed. The breadth of a piece of lawn is about ⅞ds. The workman is permitted either to sell the piece in an entire

state or to reduce it to 13¾ yards; leaving a doublet of 2 yards 4 inches after bleaching, the pieces thus cut, are once more reduced to 13 yards, and the doublets to two yards; without, however, the breadth of either being at all diminished. Lawns are made from 8 to 20 quarters per piece; the former being considered the worst; and the latter the best kind. There are also some pieces made, which are 15¾ yards in length, and ¾ths in breadth. The workman is allowed either to sell the entire piece or to reduce it to 14¾ yards, which the bleaching diminishes to 14 yards. The process of manufacturing broad lawn differs nothing from that pursued on other occasions, except that the number of threads in the warp is augmented. It was formerly customary at Valenciennes to manufacture cambrics of the utmost fineness only, and which in point of quality were infinitely preferable to lawns. The latter were first made at St. Quintin, and are highly esteemed. Striped and spotted lawns are made precisely of the same dimensions, and according to the same computations as the plain articles; the only difference in the process is, that in order to produce the stripes and spots thick cotton is interwoven with the warp. The manufacture of striped and spotted lawn-handkerchiefs is the same as the foregoing; but the pieces must be 15 yards in length, to the end that each may furnish 20 handkerchiefs ¾ in width, and 22 of ¾ds.

The manufacture of cambrics and lawns has received a considerable check on the Continent, but especially at Valenciennes, by the competitors in the trade, who have started up of late years in Great Britain and Ireland. In Ireland are made cambrics and lawns not inferior to the coarser kinds of French manufacture. The Scotch have also turned their attention to this branch of industry, and the English government has spared neither pains nor expence to render it flourishing.

Prior to the revolution it was computed that 70,000 pieces of lawn and cambric were annually manufactured at Valenciennes.—This computation includes all the articles of those descriptions manufactured in the vicinity of Valenciennes, and also such as were brought thither from Flanders and Cambresis to be bleached and sold. Valuing these at 70 francs per piece, (the average price) the result will be five millions of francs, or £208,333. Of the 70,000 pieces about 2000 were sold in France; the remainder were exported to Spain, Germany, Holland, &c. Those destined for Germany pass over land by way of Brussels. Those sent by sea are usually embarked at Dunkirk and Calais; those for Spain, at Bourdeaux. Although the manufacture of cambric and lawn has greatly declined at Valenciennes, the bleaching is carried on with increased activity, for the fact is, that nearly the whole of the articles manufactured in Picardy and Flanders are bleached at Valenciennes. The produce of St. Quintin in this branch of the arts is held in higher estimation than that of any other place. The average price of St. Quintin goods, is about 60 francs or £2. 10s. per piece. The following is a statement of the quantities of cambric and lawn, marked at the different factories in the department of St. Quintin during the year immediately preceding the revolution.

At St. Quintin.....	100,000	pieces.
Bouay.....	5,000	do.
Cambray.....	13,000	do.
Chauny.....	1,200	do.
Guise.....	100	do.
	119,300	

at sixty francs per piece, 7,158,000 francs or £348,250. The Dutch purchase the greater part of those articles in their raw state, and bleach them at home. The species of cambric best suited to the Dutch market is that which is ¾ds. in width.

We have already noticed the manufactures in Ireland and Scotland, in imitation of those of France and Flanders. Switzerland has also some of the same description; but those established in Silesia bid fairest of any to rival the French; and if the Silesians could but procure the raw material as readily, and of as good quality as the French, there is no doubt that their goods would by many degrees excel those of the latter.

ECHOES IN FIR-WOODS: MUSICAL EFFECTS OF!

It has been remarked by curious naturalists, that woods of pine and fir-trees, have a distinct and audible echo, by which the words spoken are repeated very correctly. This property it has been endeavoured to account for by supposing, that in woods of all other kinds of trees, even of oaks, the voice is softened and deadened, as it were, suffocated, by the sonorous waves in action striking against the thick tufts of leaves, projecting in every direction. But the pine-tree being tall, upright, and thin, to a considerable height, and its leaves light, slender, and somewhat stiffish, the sound is not prevented from repercussion. Some pine forests are singularly happy in the echoes they furnish. Has any ornamental use been made of this property, by gentlemen who have such forests on their grounds, and who, by chusing spots particularly favourable to this purpose, may add to the pleasure of visitors? Has any musical effect been derived from such natural echoes? And what might be the effect of a concert performed in such places?

ON THE SERVICES RENDERED TO AGRICULTURE BY WOMEN.

[Extracted from a Discourse delivered by M. de Cubières, senior, before the Agricultural Society of Versailles; June 18, 1809.]

This discourse is printed in a collection of Memoirs, very lately published by the agricultural society of *Seine et Oise*; and French writers are sanguine in their hopes that it will produce the most beneficial effects, by exciting a praise-worthy emulation among French *fermières*, who may now expect, provided they set rightly about it, to be worshipped ere long, like Isis, Ceres, or Flora, &c.! The following extracts will give our readers some idea of this—what-shall-we-call-it? composition.

"Man," says M. de Cubières, "has not alone contributed to the perfection of agriculture; in this, he has been assisted by that partner, which the Eternal in the height of his beneficence has given him, to share his labours, to alleviate his pains, and to embellish his life.

"And indeed, by opening the annals of the world, and by reverting to the most distant periods of time, we shall perceive through the glimmering light, which succeeds the darkness of unknown centuries, that woman, so well designated by Mad. Bourdic, in her epistle to the men, as *the flower of the human species*, has had, in all ages, a direct share in the progress of agriculture.

"By raising up the veil, which fiction and heathenism have placed between us and truth, we shall see in a very remote background, history pointing to Isis, and saying, "she was queen of Egypt."

"While Osiris was dictating laws to the Egyptians, Isis, his wife, was giving them those precepts of agriculture, which rendered his dominions the richest in the universe. Isis had chosen the ox, as her type, on account of its great usefulness in agriculture; from hence the Egyptians fancied, that the soul of that princess had, after her death, animated the ox: and impelled by this idea, they exalted that useful animal to the rank of a deity.

"There are still extant, several statues of Isis, which represent her with the body of a woman, and the head of an ox; and we know of several monuments, on which their numerous inscriptions witness, what an idea, those people who had adopted the worship of Isis, entertained of their deity.

"If we continue in our attempts to dispel the clouds which fable and superstition have raised around truth, we shall find in Sicily, a queen who conferred the greatest benefits on mankind, by giving them lessons of agriculture, by making them acquainted with the use of corn, and with the mode of cultivating it.

"That queen is Ceres, whom the ancients, by an allegory equally just and ingenious, have represented as mother of Plutus; meaning, unquestionably, that agriculture is the source of all riches.

"The Greeks, who personified all received favours, as they deified all virtues, wishing to perpetuate their gratitude to the queen of Sicily, made her the goddess of agriculture and harvest.

"These facts purified from the dross of fable and mythology, prove that the two best cultivated countries, whose fruitfulness was envied by all others, were indebted to women for their fertility.

"How many more instances could I here adduce! I might name Minerva, Queen of Athens, who brought her subjects acquainted with the olive-tree and the use of its fruit; and who made them cultivate the land, instead of following piracy; which she suppressed.

"The honours of apotheosis, conferred on Flora, on Pomona, on Pales, Perenna, Bubona, Mellona, Vellonia, &c. afford just ground to believe, that all these women rendered services to agriculture.

"In Sparta, while the men were fighting for their country, the women were cultivating the soil.

"In the Isle-Dyeux, or Isle-Dieu, belonging to the department of la Vendée, the men are exclusively employed in navigation, fisheries, &c. and the women, from time out of mind, have taken upon themselves all the agricultural labours of the island.

"Among almost all savage nations the men have enjoyed the pleasures of hunting, while the women were performing all the business of agriculture.

"In the first centuries of the Roman republic, the care of the kitchen-garden was intrusted to the mother of the family.

"It is to an empress of China that we are indebted for the culture of the mulberry-tree, and the rearing of silk-worms.

"Isabella, sister to Charles V, married to the unfortunate Christian, king of Denmark, made the Danes adopt the use of vegetables; and taught them that mode of culture by her own example.

"Marie Sybille de Merian braved all the dangers of a long and disagreeable voyage, to study botany at Surinam; from whence she brought a figured herbal, forming a large quarto volume.

"Mlle. Linnæus, daughter to the celebrated professor of the Upsal university, assisted her father in his immortal work.

"The charming Hydrangea, so well known under the name of *Hortensia*, is a new tri-

bute paid by Commerson to the talents and memory of Mlle. Hortense de Paute.

"Elizabeth Blackwall has published a work on botany, in six volumes folio, with figured plants, which is held in great estimation by the learned.

"Mad. Victorine de Chatenay has published a work in three volumes, entitled *le Calendrier de Flore* (Flora's Calendar), and in which are united correctness as to facts, with that peculiar grace of epistolary style which is so peculiar to her sex.

"Madame de Genlis, whose name is above all praise, has written with her usual eloquence several articles on botany.

"The charming garden at Kew, one of the first, one of the handsomest, and one of the most luxuriant, of those landscape gardens which the English have imitated from the Chinese, was created by a princess of Wales; and this kind of gardens improperly called "the *English* garden," has been so much approved of in France by women, that at their solicitation, we have adopted them."

To this we shall add, M. de Cubières' picture of a French farmer's wife; not as it really exists, but as his imagination has depicted her; a companion not unsuitable to his *Flora, Pomona*, &c.

"The farmer's wife," *(Fermière)* says M. de Cubières, "bestows her attention, and her daily cares, on whatever is connected with the administration of the farm. She inspects the dovecote, the farm-yard, the stalls, the dairy, the orchard, &c. She sells the vegetables, the fruit, the produce of the dairy; ewes and their fleeces: to her is intrusted the gathering of hemp and flax; with the first operations these plants undergo: in the southern countries, she has also under her management the important business of rearing silk worms; and the sale of their produce.

"She knows how to excite workmen to their labour; to the lazy, she gives a new life, by friendly remonstrances, and, at the same time, she supports by her praises, the zeal of the most laborious.

"She knows how to inspire awe, by a studied silence; and to insure obedience by the mildness of command; she renders all her labourers faithful, by bestowing on them a due share of her confidence.

"It is she, who presides daily at the preparation of their food; in their sickness she attends them with maternal care; on the days of rest she excites them to rural sports.

"In short, surrounded by her labourers, by her husband, by her children, who form her principal riches; she enjoys that felicity which springs from benevolence; she is happy in the happiness she confers on others; and that large family, free from fear, from cupidity, from ambition, leads a happy and peaceful life."

We have seen not long ago the original of this romantic picture, *actually harnessed to the plough, with an ass, and driven by her husband!*—after that sight, which we shall never forget, we can venture to study men and manners from French communications,—although the narrator may be a M. de Cubières?

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION

AMONG THE INDIANS IN AMERICA.

We have on several occasions expressed our sympathy with our red brethren in America, and our hearty desire of the amelioration of their condition and polity. We particularly recall the attention of our readers to a paper in our fourth volume, p. 320, in which the progress of husbandry, and of civilization consequent upon it, among the Oneida Indians is detailed in a striking manner. The following communication describes a similar progress among the Indians, South of the Ohio. It is evident that patience and perseverance overcome obstacles at first thought insurmountable; and that the introduction of benefits and advantages however important, among uncultured men, is a work of time, though success may be hoped for in the end. The order of necessaries, comforts and conveniences procured, deserves particular notice, as well in this letter as in that referred to.

The following extract of a letter, discovers the progress made in the civilization of the Indians in the southern parts of the United States. It is dated Creek Oconnee, January 22, 1809:—

Your favour of the 22d of October was received on the last of December; and my not acknowledging the receipt of it sooner, has been owing to a painful indisposition, which rendered writing difficult. This letter is the first fruit of my recovery. Just after the period of our first acquaintance, (about thirteen years ago,) I was appointed by the President of the United States, an agent for Indian affairs south of Ohio, and especially charged with the plan of civilization. I have ever since been occupied in this important concern.

I began with the pastoral life, my charge being hunters. I recommended attention to raising stock, particularly cattle and hogs. Our climate suits both; and we abound, winter and summer, in grass, reed, or cane. It is not so favourable to the propagation of horses, though we have great numbers of them. I next recommended agriculture, and raising of fruit-trees, particularly the peach; then domestic manufactures; then figures; and lastly, letters. I set examples in all things myself, and teach the objects of my care also by precept: I teach them morality;

to be true to themselves; to respect their own rights, and those of their neighbours; and to be useful members of the planet they inhabit.

On all fit occasions, I inculcate, above all things, an aversion to war, as the greatest curse which can afflict a nation; to be just; to be generous; and particularly, to protect the stranger and traveller in their land. I leave the affairs of another world to be introduced by the Father of all Worlds, or such of his benevolent agents as to his wisdom may seem meet.

Thus acting, I have prevailed on a fourth part of my charge to leave their clustered situation in the old towns, and move out, for the greater conveniency of raising stock, and employing good land in cultivation; to make fences; to plant fruit trees; to raise and spin cotton, and, in several instances, to weave it; to depend on their farms for food; and, aided by the wheel and the loom, for clothing; to seek, in their improvements, for the necessaries of life; and in hunting, for amusement only.

For the first three or four years, I experienced a continued rudeness of opposition. In the succeeding three or four, success was slowly progressive; but even during this period, I reaped scarcely any other than a harvest of ingratitude. At length, however, by persevering in the course I had adopted, I have brought the Indian mind to yield, though slowly and reluctantly, to the evidence of facts; and the plan is now no longer problematical.

Several of the Indians have sowed wheat, planted fruit-trees; and used the plough. Several of them have made spinning-wheels and looms; and some weave cloth. Among the Lower Creeks, we have more than twenty looms in use; and, of these, eight were made, as well as are wrought, by the hands of Indians. Of blankets made by an Indian, superior to the Yorkshire duffell, a sample has been sent to government; and the whole process, from the sheep to the blanket, was the work of Indians, the irons for the loom excepted. We have homespun cotton cloth, of five or six hundred, equal to that of our neighbours, and the dyes and stripes, in some instances, good: and I believe we have now nearly three hundred spinning-wheels, occasionally in use by Indian women. Although the last year was uncommonly unfavourable to raising cotton, the demand for wheels, cards, looms, ploughs, and other implements of husbandry, is greater than I can supply. Some few of the Indians have tanned leather, and made saddles. Several have made ornaments for themselves; and some butter and cheese.

When I first came here, there were not ten women in the Oconnee who wore petticoats lower than the knees; and now the long petticoat is in general use. The women were the only labourers; but now the men partake in the labours of the field, as well as in spinning and weaving.

At the Oconnee, I have a large farm, where we raise corn, peas, wheat, barley, rye, rice, oats, flax, cotton, potatoes, (sweet and Irish) melons, pumpkins, turnips, &c. I have peaches in great variety, and of excellent quality; and all the varieties of garden-roots and vegetables. I have a grist and a saw mill, a tan-yard, a shoe and boot-maker, a tinman, a cooper, two wheelwrights, a cabinet maker, an instructor in spinning and weaving, a loom and weaver, a set of blacksmiths, and a school-master. We have sadlers, and shall soon have a hatter. One family of eighty persons are clothed in our homespun. Our wool, flax, and cotton, are of our own raising; as are our dyestuffs. Our wheels and looms are also of our own manufacture; and we have introduced the flying shuttle into general use among the Indians. From this state of improvement, you will readily believe it is become the common topic of conversation among them.

The Moravian Brethren have twice sent the Rev. Mr. ——— on a visit to me, with the offer of a minister of the gospel; but my opinion being that the proper time was not yet come, on my intimating that I would accept of mechanics from them in aid of my plan, they, after consulting their brethren in Europe, sent me two; one a tin-man and cooper; the other a house-joiner and wheelwright. The first finds sale for his manufactures, either with me or the Indians; and hitherto I have found a market for all the other can make. Both are exemplary in their lives, and very useful. One is a native of Holstein, in Denmark; and the other, of Prussia.

I make figures precede letters. Every figure presents a distinct idea to the eye and mind. With figures, a knowledge of weights, measure, and money, and their relative connexions, is acquired. We have, in a few solitary instances, some half-breeds, and Indians, taught to read and write.

With sincere wishes for your happiness, I am, my venerable friend,

Your obedient servant, &c.

COLUMBUS'S HOUSE AT ST. DOMINGO.

We lately * mentioned the still existing, though neglected, House of Columbus, in St. Domingo; not without a censure on Spanish indifference, and ingratitude. We add a few particulars of that much talked of, but little known, Spanish Settlement. It is

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 782.

likely that events between the French and Spanish powers, may give it yet greater celebrity.

St. Domingo was founded by Bartholomew Columbus, 1498, and named, after a saint of great renown in those days, St. Dominick.

There is preserved in Oviedo, a Spanish historian, who resided here about thirty years after its first establishment, an account of its state and population at that period, equally authentic and curious: this we present to the reader—From a translation by Richard *Eden*, printed, London 1555, in black letter.

"But nowe (says the historian) to speake "sumwhat of the principall and chiefe place "of the islande, whiche is the citie of *San* "*Domenico*: I saye, that as touchynge the "buildynges, there is no citie in Spaine, so "much for so-muche (no not *Barsalona*, "whiche I have oftentymes seene) that is to "bee preferred before this generallye. For "the houses of San Domenico are for the "moste parte of stone, as are they of Barsalona. The situation is muche better than "that of *Barsalona*, by reason that the "streates are muche larger and playner, and "without comparyson more directe and "strayght furth. For beinge buylded nowe "in our tyme, besyde the commoditie of "the place of the foundation, the streates "were also directed with corde, compase and "measure; werein it excelleth al the cities "that I have seene. It hath the sea so nere, "that of one syde there is no more space "betwen the sea and the citie, then the "waules. On the other parte, hard by the "syde and at the foote of the houses, passeth "the ryver *Ozama*, whiche is a marveylous "porte; wherein laden shyppes ryse very "nere to the lande, and in manner under "the house wyndowes. In the myddest of "the citie is the fortresse and castle; the "port or haven also, is so fayre and commodious to defraight or unlade shyppes, as the lyke is founde but in fewe places of the "worlde. The chymineis that are in this "citie are about syxe hundredth in number, "and such houses as I have spoken of before; of the which sum are so fayre and "large that they maye well receave and lodge "any lorde or noble manne of Spayne, with "his trayne and familie; and especially that "which Don *Diego Colon*, viceroy under "your majestie, hath in this citie, is suche "that I knowe no man in Spayne that hath "the lyke, by a quarter, in goodnesse, consideryage all the commodities of the same. "Lykewyse the situation thereof as beinge "above the sayde porte, and altogyther of "stone, and havynge many faire and large "roomes, with as goodly a prospect of the "lande and sea as may be devysed, seemeth "unto me so magnifical and princelyke, that "your majestie may bee as well lodged there "in as in any of the moste exquisite buylded "houses of Spayne. There is also a cathedrall churche buylded of late, where, as "well the byshop accordyng to his dygnitie, "as also the canones, are wel indued. This "churche is well buylded of stone and lyme, "and of good workemanshyppe.* There "are further-more three monasteries bearyng "the names of Saynt Dominike, Saynt "Frances, and Saynt Mary of Mercedes; "the whiche are well buylded, although "not so curiously as they of Spayne. There "is also a very good hospitall for the ayde "and succour of pore people, whiche was "founded by Michaell Passamont, threasurer "to your majestie. To conclude, this citie "from day to day increaseth in welth and good "order, as wel for that the sayde admyrall "and viceroy, with the lorde chaunceloure "and counsayle appoynted there by your "majestie, have theyr continuall abydynge "here, as also that the rychest men of the "ilande resort hyther, for thyre meete commodious habitation and trade of such merchaundies as are eyther brought owt of "Spayne, or sent thyther from this ilande, "whiche nowe so abundeth in many thynges, "that it serveth Spayne with many commodities, as it were with usury requityng such "benefites as it fyrst receaved from thence."

THE GATHERER.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—Wotton.

No. XVII.

Thomas Oken's Will: Donations and Commemoration: pro bono publico.

The following testamentary disposition of property is curious, not only as to the donations it contains, but as to the mode taken to secure due attention in future, to the full execution of the testator's intentions.—The goodwill of Thomas Oken to the town of Warwick, his institution of a *cheerful remembrance* of his bounty, his including of the *wives* of the seniors of the town, and his permission of their selecting *others* of the towns people to augment the festivity, manifests a liberal mind. His loan to young tradesmen; his benevolence not confined to Warwick; his gifts to young men and maidens;

* To this cathedral were conveyed, from the Carthusian Monastery in Seville, the remains of Christopher Columbus, who expired at Valladolid on the 20th of May 1506. It was his dying request, that his body should be interred in St. Domingo.—For the true birth place of Columbus, vide Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 276.

his care of his silver plate; and his numerous smaller donations, furnish a view of the value of money, &c. in his day: at present they would be thought little of. The rate of interest he has appointed, is greatly under the then current price; but this no doubt is on the principle of charity. Besides these *public* benevolences, Thomas Oken bestowed a great value though in small portions, to many individuals, whom he names in his will; if we add the whole together, we shall find that he died very rich; and especially with reference to the general wealth of his time. May we venture to recommend his example to those rich men of our own day, who have no heirs nor family?—we even include in this recommendation the institution of a festive board, at which the grave senators of a civic community may *once a year*, certainly, mingle mirth with their wisdom.

"In the name of God, Amen, this Nov. 24, 1570. I, Thomas Oken, of the town of Warwick, mercer, being in good mind and memory, thanks be to Almighty God, made this my last will and testament, &c. My body to be buried in the church of St. Mary's, in Warwick, against St. Ann's altar, head to the wall: and I will to have a little tomb of stone, and over the said tomb, in the stone wall, I will to have an epitaph of brass, with two pictures, one of myself, and another of my wife, with these words undergraven:—"*Jesu have mercy upon me.*" And I give and bequeath to the communion-table, for my tithes negligently forgotten, *five shillings*. And I will my body to be brought to the church, and there to have such service as is appointed by the church, as may be to the glory of God, and to the comfort of my soul: and the vicar, if he will fetch my body to the church, to have *two shillings* for his pains; and every minister that is there that day, to have *twelvepence* a-piece; and every child that singeth in the choir, *fourpence* a-piece. And I will to have six poor men and six poor women to bring my body to the church, and they to have every one of them six yards of black rugg or black cotton, and they to be made ready for their back. Also, I will to have a communion that day if time will serve; and that the twelve poor people do receive that day, if they be able. I will when the communion is done, that the twelve poor people shall have *fourpence a-piece to pay for their dinners*, and they to dine altogether in some honest house; and, at the end of their dinner, they shall give thanks to God, and say the Lord's prayer. And I will the vicar, or some learned man, do declare God's word to the people that day, and he to have for his pains *six shillings and eightpence*; and other *six shillings and eightpence* to Mr. Griven, if he will take pains to declare God's word to the people some other day; and in the end of their sermons, to give thanks to God for the souls that be departed in the faith of Christ: and after service is done, I will my executors to make preparation in some honest place, when they think necessary, and there to have the Baily and his brethren, and their wives, and the four-and-twenty and their wives, with others, at the discretion of my executors, to make them good cheer, as the time will serve for; and at the end of their dinner, to give God thanks, and to say the Lord's prayer. Item, I will that within three or four days after my burial, be dealt fifteen pounds; that is to say, to fifteen score of the poorest householders in Warwick, that is to say, *twelvepence a house*: and the same time twelve months I will there be other fifteen pounds, so to be dealt, after the same rate; that is, *twelvepence* a house: and I will that my executors, or overseers, do see the bestowing of it with their own hands: and I give to the body of the church of St. Mary's *twenty shillings*: and I give to thirty-four maids, to their marriage, ten pounds; that is to say, *six shillings and eightpence a-piece*: and I give to the four men that shall bear my body to the church, *twelvepence a-piece*: and I give to Thomas Cross a leathern doublet, and a pair of hose; and to his wife *two shillings* in money. Also, I will and ordain that if any act of parliament, or other law hereafter to be made or ordained against this my last will and testament, that then I will my said feoffees, with Baily, and twelve principal burgesses for that time being, they shall employ and bestow all my said lands and tenements to any good use and profit, to the glory of God, and for the commonwealth of the town, as shall be thought needful. And I give and bequeath all my other leases to the town of Warwick, to be bestowed after the same use as all the rest of my land is. And I will the poor man's chest stand just by where I shall be buried, to put in all my books and writings, with all such other jewels as shall come to their hands. Also, I will that the Baily and three of his brethren have four locks, and four keys; and also eight honest men of the eight wards, that is, in every ward one other, eight locks and eight keys: and I will that my executors shall appoint some other chest to stand in that place. And I give and bequeath to the town of Warwick a hundred pounds, to purchase or buy some piece of ground to lay to the commons, if they can buy it; and if they cannot, then I will that the money shall remain to the town of Warwick, for their interest and purpose; that is to say, to ten honest commoners, and they to have *ten*

pounds a-piece; or else to five honest commoners, and they to have *twenty pounds* a-piece, for three or four years, at the discretion of the Baily and his brethren, and such as shall be put in trust; and they to put in two or three sufficient securities for it, and freely to pay out of the same *eightpence the pound*; that is to say, fourpence to every pound to the poor, and the other fourpence to every pound to the Baily and his brethren, for their pains taking, to make merry once in the year, calling to them such as they shall think good. Also, I will that he that maketh my grave shall have *twelvepence* for his labour: and also I will that the eight ringers shall have for their pains eight shillings; that is to say, *twelvepence* a-piece. Also, I will that there be prepared twelve leather buckets in some place, always in readiness if there be any casualty of fire. Also, I give to the Baily of Warwick and to his successors of the corporation, from year, to year, every one for his year putting sureties every one successively to them that I have put in trust, one gilt goblet weighing seventeen ounces; and also one other goblet of parcel gilt weighing sixteen ounces; also, one other goblet weighing ten ounces; also, one salt of parcel-gilt weighing nine ounces; also, a dozen of silver spoons with gilt tips, weighing fourteen ounces three quarters; also, twelve other spoons plain, weighing twelve ounces. Also, I will and bequeath that if there be no Baily of the corporation of the town of Warwick, that then these goblets, salt, and spoons, shall remain to the twelve principal burgesses and to their successors for ever. Also, I will that if there be any act of parliament that shall touch or pluck away any of their order as fellowship and brotherhood, then I will that it remain to the great bridge at Warwick, and to the maintenance of it. Also, I give to the Baily of Stratford and the aldermen, and to their successors bailies and aldermen, fifty pounds, for the intent and purpose; that is to say, to ten honest occupiers within the town, and they to have five pounds a man, for three or four years together, at the discretion of the baily and his brethren; and they to pay freely out of the same to the poor people four pence for every pound, and to the Baily and his brethren other fourpence for every pound, and that to be given at two times in the year to the poor, that is, six days before Christmas, and six days before Easter; and the other fourpence for every pound to the Baily and his brethren, for this intent and purpose, that the Baily and his brethren shall once in the year have a learned man, and he to declare God's word, and he to have for his pains taking *three shillings and four pence* when the same is due; the Baily and his brethren to make merry with others, at his discretion, and then to have ten shillings, and in the end of their mirth to give thanks to God,* and to say the Lord's prayer; and that the baily and his brethren shall put to their town seal with good warantage, for the employing of the money to that use that it is given, or else to remain again to the use of the town of Warwick. And also, that every man in Stratford that shall have any of the same money, shall to the Baily and his brethren put in two or three sufficient securities for payment thereof, after the order of Mr. Wiltinton's Book. And also, that the baily and his brethren shall every three or four years when the money is delivered up, then to send a certificate to the Baily of Warwick and his brethren, who they be that have, and their names, whereby it may be known that the money is employed to that use it is given for. Also, I give to the town of Banbury forty pounds, to be delivered to eight honest occupiers; that is to say, five pounds a man, in such order and in such condition as is aforesaid unto Stratford, at the discretion of my executors, Mr. Baily and his brethren, and such others as I shall put in trust. To the paving of the market-place, if Mr. Fisher will bring thither stone and sand according to his promise, five pounds and ten shillings yearly, to the repairing thereof, which ten shillings given yearly out of my free-land; and if the town will make a market-house, I give to the building of that, other five pounds; if they do not, I will that the same five pounds do remain to the paving of the market-place; and if they will do neither, that then I will the whole ten pounds to remain to the repairing and mending of the great bridge of Warwick, and the other ten shillings also to the same use."

The goodly custom of making merry is still continued;—and the day when all the housekeepers of Warwick dine together is generally the first Wednesday in September—We have dined with the inhabitants frequently; and with them have drank *to the pious memory of Thomas Oken and Joan his wife*, which is the first toast given, after the grace of *the Lord's Prayer*, after dinner,—the Rector of St. Mary's having previously preached a sermon in that church in honour of the day.

The various tenants and occupiers of the houses and land which Thomas Oken left for charitable purposes, are all obliged to contribute something to this annual display of good fellowship—a kind of *pic-nic* entertainment—one sends a capon—another [illegible] pudding and chine—another (Lord Warwick) a haunch of venison, &c. &c.

.....

Negro Affection, and Enjoyments; at St. Vincent's.

There is a stroke of nature in Sir William Young's account of his reception on his estate in the island of St. Vincent's, which merits distinction:—we mean, the sentiments of the negress "*Granny* Sarah."—But, why should we refrain from mentioning the behaviour of Sir William's other negroes?—they too, are of the same race; and their conduct *shall* be recorded.

[Extract from Sir W. Young's Journal of his Voyage to the West-Indies.]

Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M. the ship came to an anchor off Calliaqua. Horses were ready to carry us up to the villa, or mansion-house of my estate, distant about half a mile: a number of my negroes met me on the road, and stopped my horse, *and I had to shake hands with every individual of them.* Their joy was expressed in the most lively manner, and there was an ease and familiarity in their address, which implied no habits of apprehension or restraint: the circumstance does the highest honour to my brother-in-law, Mr. H. who has the management of them. On arriving at my house, I had a succession of visitors. The old negro nurse brought the grass gang, of twenty or thirty children, from five to ten years old, looking as well and lively as possible. The old people came one by one to have some chat with *Massa* (Master), and among the rest "*Granny* * Sarah," who is a curiosity. She was born in Africa, and had a child before she was carried from thence to Antigua. Whilst in Antigua she remembers perfectly well the rejoicing on the *Bacra's* (white men) being let out of gaol, who had killed Governor Park. Now this happened on the death of Queen Anne, in 1713-14; which gives, to Christmas 1791-2, years 78

Add two years in Antigua, for passage, &c.....	2
Suppose her to have had a child at fourteen, and to have been sold the year after.....	15
The least probable age of Granny Sarah is.....	95

and she is the heartiest old woman I ever saw. *She danced at a Negro-ball last Christmas; and I am to be her partner, and dance with her, next Christmas.*—She has a garden, or provision-ground, to herself, in which, with a great-grand child, about six years old, she works some hours every day, and is thereby rich. She hath been exempted from all labour, except on her own account, for many years.

Thursday. This day again I had repeated visits from my black friends: Granny Sarah was with me at least half a dozen times, telling me, "*Me see you, Massa; now me go die!*"

December 25. About ten in the forenoon the negroes of my estate, both men and women, exceedingly well dressed, came to wish us a merry Christmas: soon after came two negro-fidlers and a tamborine, when we had an hour's dancing, and carpenter Jack, with Phillis, danced an excellent minuet, and then four of them began a dance not unlike a Scotch reel. After distributing among them different Christmas boxes, to the number of about fifty, we attended prayers in a large room; myself read select parts of the service, and Mr. H—— closed our church attendance with a chapter from our Saviour's sermon on the mount, and a dialogue of practical christianity on the heads of resignation towards God, and peace towards men.

December 26. This was a day of Christmas gambols. In the morning we rode out, and in the town of Calliaqua saw many negroes attending high mass at the popish chapel. The town was like a very gay fair, with booths, furnished with every thing good to eat and fine to wear. The negroes (with a very few exceptions) were all dressed in pattern cottons and muslins, and the young girls with petticoat on petticoat; and all had handkerchiefs, put on with fancy and taste, about their heads. Returning to the villa, we were greeted by a party which frightened the boys. It was the *Moco Jumbo* and his suite.* The *Jumbo* was on stilts, with a head, mounted on the actor's head, which was concealed: the music was from two baskets, like strawberry baskets, with little bells within, shook in time. The swordsman danced with an air of menace, the musician was comical, and Jumbo assumed the "antic terrible," and was very active on his stilts. We had a large company to dinner; and in the evening I opened the ball in the great court, with a minuet with black Phillis, Granny Sarah being indisposed: our music consisted of two excellent fiddles, *Johnny* and *Fisher*, from my Pembroke estate, and *Grandison*, tamborine of the villa: there stood up about eighteen couple; the men negroes were dressed in the highest beauism, with muslin frills, high capes, and white hats; and one beau had a large fan. The negro girls were all dressed gay and fine, with handkerchiefs folded tastefully about their heads, and gold ear-rings and necklaces: the girls were nearly all field negroes; there are but four female slaves as domestics in the villa. In England, no idea of "jolly Christmas" can be imagined, in comparison with the three days of Christmas

* Grandmother.

* Without doubt the *Mumbo Jumbo* of the Mandingoes. Vide Park's Travels, c. 2. p. 39.

in St. Vincent's. In every place is seen a gaiety of colours and dress, and a corresponding gaiety of mind and spirits; fun and finery are general. This moment a new party of musicians are arrived with an African *Balafo*, an instrument composed of pieces of hard wood of different diameters, laid on a row over a sort of box: they beat on one or the other so as to strike out a good musical tune. They played two or three African tunes; and about a dozen girls, hearing the sound, came from the huts to the great court, and began a curious and most lascivious dance, with much grace as well as action; of the last, plenty in truth.

Mr. L—— and myself both impartially allowed the negroes, young men and girls, to dance better in step, in grace, and correctness of figure, than our fashionable, or indeed any couples at any ball in England; taking that ball generally, there is no one negro dances ill. I danced a country dance with old Hannah, and a minuet with long Nanny.

CHARACTER AND ANECDOTES OF PAUL, THE FAMOUS TYGER-HUNTER IN INDIA.

By Capt. Williamson.

Tyger hunting is a sport replete with danger, and of real interest, even to such as do not partake of the active diversions of the chase. Of such importance has the search for tygers, and their consequent destruction proved in some parts of Bengal, that large tracts of country in a manner depopulated by their ravages or by the apprehensions to which the proximity of such a scourge naturally must give birth, have, by persevering exertion been freed from their devastations; and in lieu of being over-run with long grass and brambles, have become remarkable for the state of cultivation into which they have been brought.

This happy revolution may be (at Cozzimbazar island) justly attributed to a German named Paul, who was for many years employed as superintendant of the elephants stationed at *Daudpore*, generally from fifty to a hundred in number. This remarkable man was about *six feet two inches in height*; his make was more than proportionably stout, and his disposition was completely indicative of the country which gave him birth. Nothing could ever rouse him to a state of merriment, even amidst the uproar of midnight festivity, of which he partook freely, but without being affected in the least by copious libations even of spirits, while others confined themselves to wine, Paul would sit nearly silent, with an unvarying countenance, twirling his thumbs, and occasionally volunteering with a German song, delivered with closed eyes, the thumbs still twirling, and with obvious tokens of delight at the sound of his own voice; which, though not offensive, was by no means equal to his own opinion of its merits. Paul never took offence; he was bent on making money, and his exertions were in the end amply successful. He was possessed of a coolness and presence of mind, which gave him a wonderful superiority in all matters relating to tyger-hunting. He rarely rode but on a bare pad, and ordinarily by himself, armed with an old musquet, and furnished with a small pouch containing his powder and ball. He was, however remarkably nice in the selection of elephants for this purpose; and as he was for many years in charge of such numbers, in which changes were perpetually made, from requisitions for service, and from new arrivals, we may justly conclude that he did not fail to keep himself well provided, by the reservation of such as were, in his opinion, best qualified for his views; and, indeed, the instances which occurred within my own knowledge, fully satisfied me of the superiority of his discrimination. The consciousness of his own corporeal powers as well as of the steadiness of the animal that bore him, and the continual practice in which he lived, could not fail to render Paul successful; even had his disposition been somewhat less phlegmatic, and his mind less steady. Accordingly, all were governed by him, when after game; for which he would search to a great distance, and would perhaps set off thirty or forty miles, with as many elephants, on hearing of a tyger having committed depredations. As to hog-hunting, Paul thought it beneath his notice; and, as he used to express himself, "left that to the boys." Indeed, it was very rare to see him on a horse. His weight and disinclination no doubt were partly the cause of his rarely taking to the saddle; but, as he was a great dealer in elephants, and always had several in training for the *howdah*, we may fairly conjecture that the display of such as were ready for the market, was the motive which operated principally towards his riding elephants on all occasions.

Paul's aims were at the head or the heart, and in general his shots were well placed; rarely deviating many inches from the parts at which he levelled his musquet. He charged very amply, and never missed of effect for want of powder. I once fired his piece, but the recoil hurt me severely, and exhibited the difference between his feelings and mine.

Paul, who, I doubt not, has killed as many tygers as any hundred persons in India, used often to remark, that he could instantly, at the sight of a tyger, decide whether or not it had been in the habit of attacking the human race; or whether its devastations had been confined to cattle, &c. He observed, that such as had once killed a man, ever after cared but little for any other prey; and that they

could be distinguished by the remarkable darkness of their skins, and by a redness in the cornea, or whites, of the eyes. Paul was assuredly a competent judge, but, I apprehend, this assertion partook more of hypothesis than of reason. At all events, it may be considered as a very nice distinction. Many circumstances seemed to corroborate his opinion as to their predilection for human flesh; it having been observed in various instances that such tygers as had been in the habit of attacking travellers, rarely did much mischief among the neighbouring herds.

Paul once killed five tygers in the same day: four of them were shot in less than an hour, in a patch of grass not exceeding three or four acres, where only one was supposed to be concealed.

Some tygers receive a score of wounds before they fall: and I have seen a skin so perforated as to resemble a perfect sieve. Paul used to boast, and with reason, that he expended less powder and ball than any other person: indeed, his first shot was in general, the *coup de grace*. He was remarkable for killing such tygers as charged; on such occasions he always aimed at the *thorax* or chest, and never within my recollection had an elephant injured under him. He used a musquet somewhat shortened in the barrel.

Paul, however, was not entirely free from accidents; he once got a scrape from a tyger's claw through the toe of his boot, and another time was, if we may use the expression, unhorsed, by his elephant coming suddenly upon a tyger when he was in pursuit of a buffalo. He very honestly confessed that all his presence of mind forsook him, and that, when he came to himself, and saw the tyger sitting on its haunches at the edge of a clump of *surput*, or tassel grass, about a dozen yards before him, he was near fainting: luckily its attention was attracted by the elephant, which, with her trunk and tail erect, ran screaming over the plain.

Paul was also famous for the immense nets he made use of in the taking of game. I have seen him employ nets a thousand yards long, and entangle every species of game, from a buffalo to a hog-deer.

In Britain we are unable to appreciate the merit of such a man of might and skill. But in a country where tygers have been known to watch for the man forwarding the post letters, and to carry off a courier daily for a week together,—where also, no part is free from their incursions, and where many children are from time to time destroyed, such prowess is of importance to the country, and even to the state.

EARTHQUAKE.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE EARTHQUAKES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

[For the following letter we are obliged to the Correspondent who favoured us with the account of the travels, by an expedition into the interior of Africa. [Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 113.] The recital of the particulars, with the circumstances previous to the submersion of Bossen or Penguin island, will doubtless prove as gratifying to our readers, as they are to ourselves.]

Cape Town, Dec. 6, 1809.

Sir, I have now to inform you as accurately as my circumscribed observations will admit, of an event extremely uncommon and awful, which has just occurred.

On the 30th of November the weather was unusually warm, for so early a period of the season. The thermometer varying in the shade from 86° to 92°, with a sky perfectly clear, and but little wind. Thus it continued till the evening of the 3d instant; when a cool breeze, westerly, attended with a slight fog, came in from the sea.—On Monday at nine A. M. the fog still continued: thermometer 74°, barometer 29' 80'. In the middle of the day (4th Dec.) the mountains of Hottentot Holland in the S.E., were covered with fleecy electric clouds, which are often observed at this time of the year. Several violent gusts of wind, which raised the dust to a considerable height in the air, were experienced in Cape Town, the intervals between them being perfectly calm. The sky for the whole day, after 12 at noon, except at Hottentot Holland, a distance of 30 miles from Cape Town, was perfectly clear. At 5 P. M. a strong S.E. wind came on *(unattended with the usual cloud over Table mountain)* which lasted three or four hours. At ten minutes past ten P. M. a very violent shock of an earthquake was felt through the whole Town, which was succeeded by two others, equally tremendous: they continued about twelve or fourteen seconds, and followed each other at intervals of about half a minute, attended with a noise very different from thunder, but much louder. The shocks proceeded in the direction from S.E. to N.W.

Between the hours of ten on Monday night, and six in the morning of the 5th instant, about fourteen shocks were experienced; and two or three more in the course of the day. Excepting the three first felt, they were slight; producing no perceptible motion of the earth, but resembling distant thunder. The last shock was at 6 A. M. this

day, but not stronger than the others. When the first shock was felt, the thermometer was at 77° in the house; (probably at 74° out of doors). At 2 A. M. of the 5th instant, thermometer 68° in the open air: barometer at 5 P. M. on the same day 29° 8′, wind W. with rain; the night was very dark. On the next morning there was a very strong wind from the westward, and some rain. Several meteors, or falling stars, were observed during the night of the 4th instant, with a very luminous aurora australis. The ships in the bay, although the water was *not* apparently agitated, were so strongly affected by the shocks, that several men on board them were thrown out of their hammocks! I apprehend nearly one fourth part of the houses in Cape Town are more or less damaged. Several pillars, urns, and other ornaments, have been destroyed. As yet I have heard of only one house that was entirely thrown down, but a great many have lost portions of their walls, and are cracked from top to bottom. The house which was entirely demolished, was at some little distance from the town.

The inhabitants in general forsook their houses during the whole night of the 4th instant, and so great was their consternation, that implicit credit was given to a very absurd and terrifying prognostication—that similar shocks would be felt the next night. Of the Dutch inhabitants I do not believe there was one who went to bed before day light! Tents were pitched in the parade, in the market, and in all the open places, and those persons who could not procure tents, had their waggons fitted out, and sat up in them.—As yet we have received no particular accounts from the country, but innumerable vague reports are in circulation; and the inhabitants of the town, who are extremely susceptible of alarm, give credit to them all. One child of eight years dropped down in the street, and instantly expired through terror. Two or three persons have been deprived of speech; and several others are suffering severely in various ways from the effect of extreme fear. Some are so much intimidated by this unexpected and awful visitation, as seriously to talk of selling their houses and property here, and removing to Batavia!—This powerful operation of terror on their minds, may probably appear astonishing to Europeans; but it is to be considered, that the inhabitants of this climate have been hitherto totally exempted from the tremendous convulsions of nature, which are frequently experienced in other quarters of the globe.*

* Hurricanes are unknown, and even thunder is very seldom heard at the Cape of Good Hope; though sudden and violent gusts of wind are not uncommon, they rather incommode than terrify, by the clouds of sand and dust which they raise. This recent and awful alarm is the only one of its kind that has been experienced for upwards of forty years; and consequently almost beyond the memory of most persons in the Cape Town, where the period of life seldom is lengthened beyond 60 years.

Dec. 7.—We now find that the shocks, violent as they were here, have not been felt at the hot baths, about 80 miles to the eastward; nor at sea, as we learn by the Camel, which ship arrived yesterday. It has been generally remarked that a great many watches stopped, and several lost from 2 to 10, and even 12, and 15 hours. Within the last half hour we have had another slight shock. The inhabitants still continue in a considerable degree of alarm, and every unusual noise is dreaded as the forerunner of an earthquake. This is not to be wondered at.

I have little to communicate in addition to the above hurried detail, which want of time and various avocations prevent me from even revising.—The following has been the state of the weather since the above-mentioned shocks occurred.

	h.	*m.*		*Bar.*	*Ther.*	*Wind.*
7th *Dec.*	10	45	P.M.	30° 20′	70°	S. W.
8th ——	2	—	A.M.	— —	—	——
——	5	30	A.M.	— —	—	——
——	3	10	P.M.	30° 15′	73°	S. E.
9th ——	6	—	P.M.	30° —	73°	——
10th ——				29° 75′	76°	——

No shock since the slight one of the 7th. Weather clear, except occasionally a fleecy cloud about the Table mountain, aurora australis very strong at night, and many falling stars. It was remarked that animals, particularly horses, were in general much frightened at the shocks. Several moles are reported to have left their holes, and fled into the soldiers' tents at Wynberg, a place about 7 miles from hence.

I have no further particulars to relate respecting the earthquakes; but an extraordinary circumstance occurred last week to a grenadier of the 24th regiment in camp. He was bitten by a tarantula, and died a very few hours after, in consequence of the bite; although such an accident was not before apprehended to be mortal or venomous to so great a degree.

I remain, &c. ——

* * * * *

I would wish particularly to call the attention of your readers to that most extraordinary and apparently inexplicable phenomenon, attending this earthquake at the Cape of Good Hope, which I apprehend distinguishes it from every other similar event, hitherto known or recorded.

The fact to which I allude is, that though the sea was *calm* at the time of the violent

shocks, and exhibited not the slightest appearance of agitation, yet the ships which could only receive the impulse through the medium of this *unruffled* water, were so strongly affected by it, as to throw many men out of their hammocks! This apparent anomaly in the laws of nature, will not fail to attract the attention of those eminent natural philosophers, who study geological phenomena.

Even the *smoothness* of the sea in the harbour, while the concussions in the town were so violent, would have been accounted a singular occurrence in the history of earthquakes, if the ships had remained totally unaffected.

The memorable and destructive earthquakes of Guatimala, Port Royal, Lisbon, and (very recently) of Catania, were (if my memory does not greatly deceive me) attended with very violent agitations of the sea.

At Lisbon, in the fatal earthquake on the 1st of November 1755, the sea was (I believe) reported suddenly to have risen 60 *feet* above its ordinary level; and at Catania a tremendous and almost instantaneous surge is stated to have swept from the mole nearly two thousand of the ill-fated inhabitants who had fled to it, from the falling houses, as to a place of comparative security!

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

BRITANNICUS.

We apprehend that earthquakes may, in some of their kinds, be rather of local than of very extensive effects. If Britannicus will turn to Panorama, Vol. V. p. 731, he will find Mr. Harriott describing the effects of an earthquake felt at sea, without any apparent disturbance of the water. It is probable, that in narrow channels, or where the water is pent for room, whether sideways or downwards, the sea may *recoil* with an impetuous motion; yet where there is an open sea; or great depths; or counteracting currents; or, as the Cape of Good Hope, two immense oceans not confined or checked by resisting obstacles, the water (a yielding fluid) may really be affected in no perceptible degree, while ships floating on it, not yielding so readily, may be shaken with great violence, and even be in danger of being overturned. But, much, no doubt, must depend on the seat of the earthquake, its distance, or proximity, direction, opposition by capes, its headlands, &c. &c.

From the Times Newspaper.

One of the most remarkable facts in the history of geography is communicated by letters conveyed in the last ships from the Cape of Good Hope.

Jan. 14, The island of Bosson or Penguin, sometimes called Seal Island, at the western extremity of Table Bay, has entirely disappeared beneath the water. In December, an earthquake was felt at Cape Town, only two leagues distant, by which some damage was occasioned to the houses, but we do not find that any lives were lost at that place; and it is supposed that the convulsion extended to Bosson. The island was about two miles in length and one in breadth, and was, although flat, somewhat more elevated above the surface of the sea than the contiguous Island of Elizabeth. The Dutch, when in possession of the Cape, kept a guard of 24 men on Bosson, and it was employed as a place of banishment for criminals, to the number of from 70 to 100, who dug *limestone* to supply materials for the buildings on the adjacent continent. No women were then permitted to reside there, not even the wife of the port-master. It was not allowed that strangers should visit it, since a Danish ship which had lost great part of her crew, and refused assistance at the Cape, sent a boat on shore, dispersed the guard, and received on board as many malefactors as were necessary to navigate her to Europe. At the southern extremity of the island, a flag was hoisted on the approach of any vessel.—How many lives have been lost by this awful visitation is not ascertained.

NEW FREE SCHOOL.

GOWER'S WALK FREE SCHOOL, WHITECHAPEL.

We have to notice a new institution, called "Gower's Walk Free-School;" of which, although it has now existed two years, the report never reached us till within these few days; and that by accident,—a boy brought up in the school having been bound apprentice to our printers. This establishment is situated in Gower's Walk, Church Lane, Whitechapel. It was founded, built, and endowed, almost at the sole cost of ONE liberal Individual. Such are rare in these days. In whatever degree our country may be benefited by *testamentary* benefactors, we are ever prepared to honour the *living* founders of charitable institutions. We trust we shall not hurt his feelings while we demand a place on the roll of true patriots, for the name of William Davis, Esq. of Layton-Stone, and Goodman's Fields. He is one of those who

"Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

We hope he will pardon the liberty we take; for we are persuaded that we shall serve our country by calling its attention to the example he has set.

Convinced of the excellence of the mud-

of teaching introduced by the Rev. Dr. Bell, at Madras, now master of Sherburn-Hospital; and desirous of providing instruction for the multitudes of poor children, in and about the streets in the neighbourhood of his sugar-manufactory, (several of whom he had before placed, at his own expense, under the care of a school-mistress not far from his house;) Mr. Davis resolved to erect a school-house, on an ample scale, where Dr. Bell's admirable system might be acted on without controul. He accordingly purchased a plot of ground, and built a substantial house, of which the centre and one wing are now completed, containing school-rooms, apartments for a master and mistress, &c., and when the whole shall be finished, 300 children may be accommodated in it with ease. Over the door, we simply read that the school was founded and endowed—"FOR TRAINING UP CHILDREN IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, AND IN HABITS OF USEFUL INDUSTRY."

It was opened, without parade, on Jan. 4, 1808; the founder, and his lady, (who takes an active part in the superintendance of the establishment,) a single friend, and the then curate of the parish, were the only persons present; exclusive of the school-master and mistress, the children first received into the school, and their parents. The curate formally dedicated the place to its intended uses, and addressed Almighty God, in a short prayer composed for the occasion.

Complete success has attended Mr. Davis's experiment. The children, at this present time, are 110 boys, and 50 girls. The boys are taught all that ought to be taught in charity-schools—reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic; the girls are taught sewing, knitting, and marking; they spell, read, &c. with the greatest precision and facility.

Many ladies and gentlemen who have visited the school, have expressed their surprize at the perfection to which the children have arrived in reading and spelling. Educated in this mode they learn all that a charity-school purports to teach, in half the time, and with tenfold greater correctness than by the old methods, and this allows opportunity for the acquirement of industrious habits. There is a printing-press of the latest (Lord Stanhope's) improvement, in a workshop, which gives employment to the boys; and the girls are busied in all sorts of useful needle-work and knitting. But the privilege of working the press (which gives the hand of a boy the power of fifteen horses, by a curious combination of levers,) and of taking up the needle, must be obtained as an indulgence, by previously performing their tasks in school in a perfect manner. The children receive a share of what they earn, and have some rewards beside. At how small an expense, a school of this sort may be supported is inconceivable. The "Gower's Walk School," exclusive of the dividend on £2000 3 per cents, supports itself. We have been favoured with an account of payments and receipts for the last year, from the second Report of the school just published; — and we feel great pleasure in this opportunity of making it public.

Statement of Accounts from January 1, 1809, to December 31, 1809.

Payments.	£.	s.	d.
Rewards to children	17	10	0
Books	11	17	11
Clothing Rewards. 98 pair of shoes	28	3	9
Clothing Rewards. 35 shifts, 63 shirts	18	1	8
Coals and incidents	26	11	7
Lime-whiting the schools	5	0	9
Mr. Lovell, 1 year's salary	60	0	0
Mrs. Lovell Ditto	40	0	0
Allowance to Ditto for maid servant, 3 qrs.	15	0	0
20 per cent. to Mr. Lovell on the boys' work	31	15	
Ditto to Mrs. Lovell on the girls' work	8	13	6
Balance carried to account	1	1	3
	£.263	15	4

Receipts.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last year	1	11	6
Dividend on £2,000 3 per cent. consols	54	0	0
Return Property tax	6	0	0
Amount of the boys' work in printing, expences deducted.	158	16	10
Amount of girls' work, deducting thread, &c.	43	7	0
	£.263	15	4

We understand that the school doors are always open to the visits of any respectable persons.—But the examination of the children's proficiency takes place on Thursdays at two o'clock; at which time the nature of the establishment may be studied, with the least possible interruption to the business of the place. We are satisfied that vast improvements may be derived to ordinary charity-schools, by adopting the plans pursued in the "Gower's Walk Free-School;" to the management of which we respectfully solicit the attention of the trustees and governors of our parochial schools.

We have to add that the children of this school are educated in such a way, as bids fairest to make them loyal subjects to the state, and faithful members of the established church.

BUONAPARTE'S CRUELTIES IN ARABIA, CONFIRMED.

DEATH OF ROGÉ THE MEDICAL MAN EMPLOYED BY BONAPARTE TO POISON HIS TROOPS AT JAFFA—WITH FARTHER CONFIRMATION OF THAT EVENT, AND OF THE MASSACRE AT THAT PLACE.

"Among other articles of news lately arrived from Arabia is that of the death of Rogé, the man who is said to have rendered himself infamously celebrated by administering poison to 500 of Bonaparte's sick and wounded soldiers. On his death-bed, he was asked by a person of the name of Batho, what he would say to the Angel Gabriel, in justification of that inhuman act? Rogé is said to have answered with the utmost *sang froid*, "that he would tell the Angel, that he (Batho) would not have dared to affront him in the gross manner he did, if he had been in good health and strength."—*Times Newspaper*.

The latter part of this paragraph is given on the authority from which we quote it. But as to the fact of the *poisoning*, of which some have affected to entertain doubts, it rests on unquestionable authority. Indeed BONAPARTE HAS NEVER DENIED IT, though he complained of its being brought to light and exposed to the world. We believe that Mr. Morier in his "Campaign with the Ottoman army," 1801, was the first who mentioned it. In a note to p. 67, of that pamphlet, he says,

The French have very carefully concealed every detail on their campaign in Syria; indeed, it is not very surprising that they should have been silent on an expedition that added so much lustre to the British arms, while its consequences proved no less fatal to their army than inglorious to their general. But there is one circumstance connected with that period of the campaign which has just been alluded to, that could not be concealed; and it must be recorded, because it tends to disclose a feature in the most conspicuous character of the present age—Bonaparte.

After reducing El-Arish, the French advanced into Syria, took Gaza without resistance, and then proceeded to Jaffa. The garrison was summoned, but refusing to surrender, the town was carried by storm, and given over to pillage and murder for twelve hours; yet the cruelties committed on this occasion were surpassed by what followed: four thousand five hundred of the garrison were made prisoners of war; in this number were included one thousand of those who had capitulated at El-Arish. They were reminded of having broken their engagements by being taken in arms: the other three thousand five hundred were implicated with the guilty. They were all marched to some sand hills near Jaffa, where they were drawn up in a line; an equal line of French soldiers, with their bayonets fixed, were drawn up before them: the order was given to charge, and in an instant four thousand five hundred men were murdered. To this day their skeletons, and the sands steeped with gore, attest the barbarous act.

It is a fact as well established in Syria, that when the siege of Acre was raised, and the French army began its march for Egypt, all their wounded and sick were poisoned by order of their general.

So far Mr. Morier.

But, the account of this horrid transaction which most violently raised Bonaparte's spleen, and of which he made a public complaint, was that given by Sir Robert Wilson in his "History of the Campaign in Egypt." We quote from his *earliest* edition, 1802, Pp. 72 to 76.

General Hutchinson was very angry with the Turks for still continuing the practice of mangling and cutting off the heads of the prisoners: and the Captain Pacha, at his remonstrance, issued *again* very severe orders against it; but *the Turks justified themselves for the massacre of the French by the massacre at Jaffa*. As this act, and the poisoning of the sick, have never been credited, because of such enormities being so incredibly atrocious, a digression to authenticate them may not be deemed intrusively tedious; and *had not the influence of power interfered*, the act of accusation would have been preferred in a more solemn manner, and the *damning proofs produced by penitent agents of these murders*; but neither menaces, recompence, nor promises, can altogether stifle the cries of outraged humanity, and the day for retribution of justice is only delayed.

Bonaparte having carried the town of Jaffa by assault, many of the garrison were put to the sword; but the greater part flying into the mosques, and imploring mercy from their pursuers, were granted their lives; and let it be well remembered, that an exasperated army in the moment of revenge, when the laws of war justified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impression, and proudly refused to be any longer the executioners of an unresisting enemy. Soldiers of the Italian army, this is a laurel wreath worthy of your fame, a trophy of which the subsequent treason of an individual shall not deprive you!

Three days afterwards, Bonaparte, who had expressed much resentment at the compassion manifested by his troops, and determined to relieve himself from the maintenance and care of three thousand eight hundred prisoners,* ordered them to be marched to a rising ground near Jaffa; where a division of French infantry formed against them. When the Turks had entered into their fatal alignment, and the mournful preparations were completed, the signal gun fired. Vollies of musquetry and grape instantly played against them; and Bonaparte, who had been regarding the scene through a telescope, when he saw the smoke ascending, could not restrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval; indeed, he had just reason to dread the refusal of his troops thus to dishonour themselves. Kleber had remonstrated in the most strenuous manner, and the officer of the Etat Major who commanded (for the general who commanded the brigade was absent) even refused to execute the order without a written instruction; but Bonaparte was too cautious, and sent Berthier to enforce obedience.

When the Turks had all fallen, the French troops humanely endeavoured to put a period to the sufferings of the wounded, but some time elapsed before the bayonet could finish what the fire had not destroyed, and probably many languished days in agony. Several French officers, by whom partly these details are furnished, declared, that this was a scene, the retrospect of which tormented their recollection, and that they could not reflect on it without horror, accustomed as they had been to sights of cruelty.

These were the prisoners whom Assalini, in his very able work on the plague, alludes to, when he says that for three days the Turks shewed no symptoms of that disease, and *it was their putrifying remains which produced the pestilential malady*, which he describes as afterwards making such *ravages in the French army*.

Their bones still lie in heaps, and are shewn to every traveller who arrives; nor can they be confounded with those who perished in the assault, since this field of butchery lies a mile from the town.

It was Bonn's division which fired; and thus every one is afforded the opportunity of satisfying themselves respecting the truth, by enquiring of officers serving in the different brigades composing this division.

The next circumstance is of a nature which requires indeed the most particular details to establish, since the idea can scarcely be entertained, that the commander of an army should order his own countrymen (or if not immediately such, those among whom he had been naturalized,) to be deprived of existence, when in a state which required the kindest consideration. But the annals of France record the frightful crimes of a Robespierre, a Carrière, and historical truth must now recite one equal to any which has blackened its page.

Bonaparte finding that his hospitals at Jaffa were crouded with sick, sent for a physician, whose name should be inscribed in letters of gold*, but which from weighty reasons cannot be here inserted: on his arrival he entered into a long conversation with him respecting the danger of contagion, concluding at last with the remark, that *something must be done to remedy the evil, and the destruction of the sick at present in the hospital was the only measure which could be adopted*. The physician, alarmed at the proposal, bold in the confidence of virtue and the cause of humanity, remonstrated vehemently, representing the cruelty as well as the atrocity of such a murder; but finding that Bonaparte persevered and menaced, he indignantly left the tent, with this memorable observation: "*Neither my principles, nor the character of my profession, will allow me to become a human butcher; and, General, if such qualities as you insinuate are necessary to form a* GREAT MAN, *I thank my God that I do not possess them.*"

Bonaparte was not to be diverted from his object by moral considerations; he persevered, and found an apothecary, who (dreading the weight of power, but who has since made an atonement to his mind by unequivocally confessing the fact) consented to become his agent, and to administer poison to the sick. Opium at night was distributed in gratifying food, the wretched unsuspecting victims banqueted, and in a few hours *five hundred and eighty soldiers*, who had suffered so much for

* Bonaparte had in person inspected previously the whole body, amounting to near five thousand men, with the object of saving those who belonged to the towns he was preparing to attack. The age and noble physiognomy of a veteran Janizary attracted his observation and he asked him sharply, "Old man, what did you do here?" The Janizary, undaunted, replied, "I must answer that question by asking you the same, your answer will be, that you came to serve your Sultan; so did I mine." The intrepid frankness of the reply excited universal interest in his favour. Bonaparte even smiled. "He is saved," whispered some of the aids de camp. "*You know not Buonaparte*," observed one who had served with him in Italy, "*that smile, I speak from experience, does not proceed from benevolence: remember what I say.*" The opinion was too true. The Janissary was left in the ranks, doomed to death, and suffered.

* It was, we believe, Des GENETTES.

their country, perished thus miserably by the order of its idol.

Is there a Frenchman whose blood does not chill with horror at the recital of such a fact? Surely the manes of these murdered unoffending people must be now hovering round the seat of government, and .....

If a doubt should still exist as to the veracity of this statement, let the members of the Institute at Cairo be asked what passed in their sitting after the return of Buonaparte from Syria: they will relate that the same virtuous physician, who refused to become the destroyer of those committed to his protection, accused Bonaparte of high treason in the full assembly, against the honour of France, her children, and humanity; that he entered into the full details of the poisoning of the sick, and the massacre of the garrison, aggravating these crimes by charging Bonaparte with strangling, previously, at Rosetta, a number of French and Copts, who were ill of the plague; thus proving that this disposal of his sick was a premeditated plan, which he wished to introduce into general practice. In vain Bonaparte attempted to justify himself; the members sat petrified with terror, and almost doubted whether the scene passing before their eyes was not illusion. He was at last obliged to rest his defence on the positions of Machiavel. When he afterwards left Egypt, the Savans were so angry at being left behind, contrary to promise, that they elected this physician President of the Institute; an act which spoke for itself fully.

To these testimonies we add that of a private letter addressed to Mr. Taylor, our publisher, by (the then Major, afterwards) Lieut.-Col. Hope, one of the British officers, who with Gen. Köehler accompanied the camp of the Grand Vizier, through Syria to Egypt; and who, on his arrival in England, was completely astonished *that any should think of* DOUBTING *a fact, so notorious to the whole population of Syria!* On these testimonies our readers may safely be left to form their own judgment:

"*Tower, February* 28, 1804.

"Dear Sir,

"Having observed yesterday that you "stated to me, that several of your friends "and acquaintances doubted the massacre "at Jaffa, I wish to inform you that my "servant who was with me in Syria, has "actually been on the spot, *when he not "only saw the mutilated bodies of some of "the unfortunate victims, but part of their "clothing*; and as a further corroboration "of that diabolical act, the brother-in-law "of our Arabic interpreter, Mr. White, "some months afterwards confirmed it at "Cairo, *he having been with the French "army*, AT THE TIME IT TOOK PLACE!

"With respect to the poisoning the sick,—a "few days after the surrender of Cairo, Mr. "Hamilton, Lord Elgin's secretary, introduced to Sir Charles Holloway and myself, the French surgeon, who was, he observed, actually and *bonâ fide*, in possession of Buonaparte's Order for that purpose. This man declined returning to France with Gen. Belliard's army, well aware what his fate would be; and that was the reason he assigned to us, for preferring to remain in Egypt.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"R. HOPE."

"P. S. The French surgeon was introduced to us, I find by my journal, on the evening of July 26, 1801."

Mr. Taylor.

Lieut.-Col. Hope observed, in the conversation referred to in his letter, that the French surgeon's name was ROGÉ [perhaps ROGER].

The "clothing" is alluded to, for the purpose of proving that they were *not* Turks; as appeared from their dresses; therefore they could be no part of the Grand Vizier's army, which long remained stationed at Jaffa; but whose dead were buried far off in the environs.

The poor wretches were led out from Jaffa, *under the pretence of being sent home each to his own country*; and they were marched in bands accordingly, compatriots together.

It might be added, that two, if not three, of the generals commanding divisions, were sounded on this massacre; and honourably refused to countenance it, much less to consent to it. And, in fact, Buonaparte was so very uncertain of the compliance of the troops sent to execute it, notwithstanding he had sent Berthier to enforce his orders, that, he repaired to a rising ground, and from thence watched the course of the corps, with the utmost anxiety; and when he saw the smoke of the firing, his expressions of joy were noticed by all his officers as being even *extravagant*.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peru Insurrection.—La Paz, July 16, 1809. The inhabitants of this place, suspecting the Governor, Archbishop, and other persons in authority, of a design to transfer the Sovereignty of these countries to the Princess of the Brazils, rose in a mass at half past six o'clock, and the bells of the cathedral being rung, the whole were speedily assembled in the grand square. Parties were detached to secure the military guards and centinels, the jail, the palace, and the magazines. All these operations were effected amidst general acclamations of "Long live King Ferdinand, our Religion, and our Country!" and without any other casualty than the wounding of a serjeant who offered some resistance, and the killing of a peasant who was mistaken by the populace for a soldier. The portrait of Ferdinand VII. was stuck up at the entrance of the town-hall. The Archbishop endeavoured to pacify the tumult; but the people ordered him to retire to his palace, to save himself from insult. The Cabildo, in consequence of the repeated demands of the people, assembled at one in the morning; and Don Gregoria Lanza, and Juan Bautista Catucora, being elected Deputies to intimate the wishes of their fellow-citizens, proposed, in their name, that the Archbishop and Governor-Intendant should resign their functions; that the Officers of the Haciendu should put into the hands of the Cabildo one of the keys of the Casa Real; that the Post-master Francisco Pazos should be succeeded by Pedro Cosco; and that Don Pedro Murilla should provisionally be appointed Military Commandant, in the place of Colonel Diego Fernandez Davila. All these propositions being acceded to, and guards being stationed at the most important points, the people quietly dispersed at three in the morning.

July 17.—All the European and American inhabitants were assembled by proclamation, at three o'clock, and in the presence of the Cabildo and the bust of Ferdinand VII. took an oath to maintain the rights of their Sovereign, their Religion, and their Country.

July 18.—This day the Cabildo, at the instance of the Deputies of the People, prohsbited any person from leaving the city without a passport from the Commandant, and ordered the Governor to be separated from the Archbishop, at whose palace they had hitherto remained under guards. Two battalions of cavalry, of 500 men each, were enrolled. They consist of the most respectable Europeans and Americans.

July 18.—This day the Cabildo, at the instance of the Deputies, ordered the officers of the Haciendu to produce all the vouchers in their possession of revenue debts, for the purpose of their being cancelled and committed to the flames. Orders were issued for raising a battalion of stout negroes; for increasing the total of our military establishment to the number of 10,300 men; for fortifying the heights of the city with 100 pieces of cannon, and for casting a quantity of flying artillery.

July 25.—All the vouchers of revenue debts were this day delivered up and burnt. A number of Caciques and Indian Chiefs waited upon the Cabildo, and assured them, that they are ready to defend us with 200,000 warriors of their respective tribes.

July 30.—Every thing goes on well. A solemn mass and procession took place this day, in honour of our Lady Del Carmin, who has been adopted as our patroness. By the evening's post, we have the agreeable intelligence that Chugelena has espoused the sentiments of this city.

The Spanish Viceroy's Conditions of Commerce, at Buenos Ayres. Nov. 4.—A committee of merchants and others has been called by the Viceroy. The result of their deliberations is, that this port is to be opened to neutral commerce, under certain regulations, many of which are still unknown to the public. It is known, however, that free entry is offered to all neutral vessels, on the payment of 25l. per cent. duty on the valuation of the goods here, conformably to the market-price of the article. Free exportation of money, on payment of 8l. per cent. duty. No Englishman or foreigner of any description, is permitted to have stores, nor to purchase houses or lands in the country. All ships and cargoes must have a Spanish consignee for the sales, to whom a commission is to be paid. The duties on exports are unknown. This will produce a general stagnation for the sales of English manufactures, something like that which has already taken place at Rio de Janeiro.

The measures above alluded to are to be observed until His Majesty determines otherwise; and as there are more goods than can be consumed for three years already in the country, you may judge of the losses and ruin that may ensue.

November 7.—The following regulations respecting neutral trade, have been just published:—All vessels must consign themselves to Spanish merchants. The consignee must present a manifest of cargo in Spanish to the Administration of the Custom-house, 24 hours after arrival. All goods are admitted, except those prohibited, and shall pay the circular duty agreeable to the tarif; and such goods as may not be in the tarif, shall be valued at the prices of Europe. Goods similar to those manufactured in the country shall pay a duty of 12½ per cent. over and above the circular

duties. Ox and cow hides shall pay the war tax, on clearance, of 12½ per cent. As far as respects the patriotic duty, it shall be extinguished. Vicugna wool, bark, sheep's wool, tallow, cocoa, and hair, at certain specified prices, to pay a duty of 20 per cent. The exportation of either gold or silver is not allowed. All returns must be made in produce of the country, and taken away in the same. Vessels may come in ballast, and may bring such goods as are permitted for the negro trade. The Spanish consignee must become bound for the duties, and to pay a fourth in fifteen days after having made the dispatch, and the remaining three-fourths in the three following months, that is, one-fourth in each month. All vessels, friends and neutrals, shall be admitted, and must receive a custom-house officer on board, as is customary with other vessels, and shall deposit their papers in the Secretary of the Governor's office, until a visit is past for sailing. The Spanish consignee shall not sell by retail on account of any foreigner.

The introduction of wine, oil, and vinegar, and aquadente, except carra (rum) is prohibited.

BAVARIA.

Organization of Public Instruction in Bavaria.

The plan of this organization has lately appeared; it occupies two sheets and a half: Instruction is divided into 1. Preparatory Schools, termed *Gymnasia*: 2. Schools of practical Instruction.

The Gymnasia are divided into, 1. *Two Elementary Classes*, in which are taught, the Latin language, the principles of religion, arithmetic, the mother tongue, German, writing, and the general principles of morals: 2. *Two primary Classes*, in which are taught translation from the Latin, Latin style, the dogmas of the church, writing, arithmetic, German grammar, reading and declamation, morals, singing, the French language, geography and history: 3. *Progymnasia*, explanation of the Latin classics, morals and religion, German, Latin, Greek, writing, arithmetic, geography, French, Latin composition, drawing: 4. *Three Gymnasial Classes*, the mathematics, the Latin classic authors, German style, in composition, Latin grammar, Greek, geography, French, Latin style, philosophy, German language, archaiology, cosmography, and history.

The Institution of the Schools is divided into, 1. *Preparatory Classes*, wherein are taught, the French and German languages, geography, writing, singing, cosmography, arithmetic, the mathematics, religion and morals, general history, the history of Bavaria, and physiography: 2. The *practical School*, arithmetic, natural philosophy, geography, history, French, drawing, religion, morals, mathematics, singing, writing: 3. The *Physico-technical Institution*, the Italian language, the mathematics, natural history, philosophy, French, cosmography, German, drawing, geography, chemistry, natural philosophy, archaiology, and history.

The hours of instruction are from 8 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock at noon; and, in the afternoon, from 2 o'clock to 4, except Thursday and Saturday.

FRANCE.

Wild Beasts. — A game-keeper, named Boileau, lately killed a monstrous wolf, which spread terror in the neighbourhood of Vitemagne and Flagairole, Upper-Garonne. This animal had already devoured twelve or fifteen sheep, and would, undoubtedly, have committed considerable havoc in a country abounding with cattle, but for the intrepidity of Boileau, who, while a general chase was preparing against the monster, went alone, and lay in ambush, in a wood, known to be frequented by the animal.

Female Intrepidity.—The following is an interesting instance of intrepidity, in an age and sex from which we should not naturally have expected it.—Genolhac, (in Languedoc) Nov. 18, 1809.—Sir; I have again to announce a fresh disaster occasioned by the wolf, vulgarly called, "*la bête du Gard.*" Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 978. Yesterday, at nine o'clock in the morning Claude Reboul, eight years of age, and his sister, between eleven and twelve, were tending four cows in a meadow. These two children wishing to light a fire, the little boy strayed a little to gather some wood. Soon after Rose Reboul heard her young brother cry; she flew to his assistance, and saw him in the jaws of a wolf, which had seized him by the waist. She naturally roared for help, with all her might, and gathering stones began to pelt the animal, by whose teeth her brother was already lacerated in several places. With a courage much above her sex and her age, she continued that mode of attack; and, at last, luckily hit the wolf on the leg, and thus compelled it to abandon its prey and to retreat some distance. The wolf, however, soon sprang forward again to seize the boy, but was again prevented by the shrieks and continued attacks from the little girl. In this contest she unfortunately made a slip and came to the ground; the infuriated wolf was on the point of seizing her, but she sprung up nimbly and, with a large stone, hit the animal on the upper jaw. On this last the wolf retreated and soon disappeared in the woods. The contest had lasted a quarter of an hour. On their return to their parents, who are poor cottagers of the commune of Concoule, the boy's wounds, twelve in number, were examined and found to be not dangerous; the courageous little girl, from her over-exertion

in roaring for help, got an extinction of voice: a subscription has been set on foot for these children, thus miraculously preserved.

Finances. — The *Moniteur* contains two long articles on this subject. The first is a Report by the Minister of Finance to the Emperor, in which are the following passages:—

"It is, probable, that the war expenditure of the last year cannot be under 640 millions, of which sum, only 350 millions are chargeable upon the public treasury.

"The amount of this expenditure will excite no surprise; when it is considered that, besides an immense staff, your Majesty has, during 1809, maintained an establishment of 900,000 infantry, 100,000 horses for the cavalry service, and 50,000 for the waggon and artillery train."

The second is a long and laboured speech of the Chairman of the Committee of Finance of the Legislative Body, in support of the new project of revenue regulations. He says,

"A political measure, which drove back to our enemy's ports every thing that their commerce and industry tried to export to the Continent, occasioned a *considerable diminution in the revenue accruing from the Customs during the year* 1808. The expenditure for that year was also augmented by the army being stationed within the French territory, and by the preparations made for a new war."

"The proceeds of the Customs were estimated, in the budget for 1809, at 12,000,000, that is to say, *at less than two-thirds of the sum, to which they were reduced in* 1808. This reduction cannot occasion any embarrassing deficit in our revenue system; whilst it implies an annual diminution of more than 460 millions of francs in the exportations of England; so that the measure which diminishes the proceeds of our Customs, must prove fatal only to that Power which has rendered its adoption necessary.

"Our contributions remain stationary, whilst England, *already sinking* under the enormous weight of her public debt, is every year adding to it by fresh loans."

"The debt is at present 20,769,000,000 f. and the annual interest 736,000,000; which must be defrayed by permanent taxes.

"In France, the first item of the budget is 111,000,000 as the interest of the public debt of the richest empire in the universe.

"During these three years (1807-8-9), if we compare the budgets of the respective countries, the expenditure of England will be found to have surpassed that of France by the sum of 1,304,421,000 f.

"To institute a just comparison between the budgets of the two Powers, we should subtract from that of France all that is not comprised in that of England. But one may, without much calculation, perceive the inequality of the struggle between the two countries; and it is easy to foresee the issue. In the one, the science of finance consists only in throwing into the shade an immense debt, and finding ways and means to augment the load of taxes borne by 15,000,000 of inhabitants. Such is the situation of her finances, that she is compelled, in order to perpetuate her taxes, to reject peace, and regards as a calamity the greatest blessing Providence can bestow upon mankind."

GERMANY.

Earthquake.—On the 14th January, at 53 minutes after five in the evening, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt throughout Vienna and its suburbs: in most of the houses, objects that did not stand firm were thrown down, the bells rang, and all the effects usual on such occasions were observable; the duration of the shock was about a minute.

Fortifications destroyed.—The fortifications of Clagenfurth have been demolished by the French. On the 23d December, in the evening, 20 mines were sprung under the great north curtain; the shock was extremely violent, and a part of that immense mass of stone-work was carried to the distance of a quarter of a mile. Three of the inhabitants, some French soldiers, and several horses, were killed by the stones that struck them; and a number of persons were hurt. All the houses, to the distance of 120 toises, were much damaged. The demolition of the other parts of the works was productive of less mischief.

New Literary Institution.—At Frankfort, has lately been established under the protection of the prince primate, a literary institution, denominated the *Museum*. It is divided into four classes; of which three are occupied by the sciences, literature, and objects of art; the fourth is composed of gentlemen who have already acquired a knowledge of those subjects. The present president is M. N. Voight.

HOLLAND.

State of Public Instruction in Holland, 1808.

The direction of this department of national establishments, is committed the minister of the interior.

The UNIVERSITIES are: 1. Leyden; 2. Groeninguen; 3. Franeker; 4. Harderwyck; 5. Utrecht:—to these may be added, as of the highest rank, 1. the Atheneum, and 2. the Schools of Amsterdam.

Secondary Schools; these are divided according to the districts in the departments; Groeninguen has 4; Friesland 7; Drenthe 3; Overyssel 6; Gueldres 8; Utrecht 4; North Holland 9; South Holland 7; Zealand 3; Brabant 6.

Schools for particular Establishments, at the Expence of Government, are: 1. the School of Artillery and Engineering, at Amsterdam: 2. The Royal Military School, at Hondsholredyk: 3. The Riding-School, at Leyden: 4. The Marine Institution, at the Island of Tyenoord.

Schools for particular Establishments, at the Expence of Individuals, are: 1. The Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, at Groeninguen: 2. The Academy of Design, Architecture, and Navigation, at Groeninguen: 3. The Institution of Mad. de Renswoude in Favour of the Orphans of Utrecht, Delft, and the Hague: the scholars are instructed in farriery, surgery, navigation, geometry, hydraulic architecture, drawing, and engraving: 4. The School of Navigation, at Amsterdam.

The Literary Societies and Academies of Arts, are: 1. The Royal Institution of Sciences and Arts at Amsterdam: 2. The Royal Society of Sciences, at Harlem. The other Societies are divided according to the departments, as

For *Groeninguen*, at Groeninguen: the Society *pro excolendo jure*: 2. Society of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry: 3. Society of Natural History: 4. Academy of Design, Architecture and Navigation.

For *Gueldres*, at Arnheim: 1. Society of Design and Architecture: 2. Society of Natural Philosophy and Literature: 3. College of Music: 4. Academy for Improvement in Singing.

For *Utrecht*, at Utrecht: 1. Society of Arts and Sciences: 2. Academy of Painting.

For *Amstelland*, at Amsterdam: 1. Society *Concordia et Libertate*: 2. Academy of Design: 3. Society of Design: 4. Society for recovering Persons apparently drowned: 5. Society of rural Economy: 6. Society *Felix Meritis*: 7. Society for the Public Good *(Maatschappy tot nut van't Algemeen)*: 8. The Institution of Surgery of Monrikhof: 9. The Society of Surgery: 10. The Society of Natural Philosophy, *Doctrina et Amicitia* 11. Society for promoting Vaccination: 12. Society of Arts and Sciences: 13. Society of Perseverance, which takes for its motto, *Eene onvermeide Arbeid komt alles te boven:* [labour continued, surmounts all obstacles]: 14. Society of Public Usefulness: 15. The Mathematical Society.

For *Haslem*: 1. Teyler's Society, founded in 1771: 2. The Society of rural and domestic Economy.

For *Maeseland*, at Rotterdam: 1. The Society of Difference and Agreement [*Verscheidenhei en Opereen stemming*]: 2. Society of Experimental Philosophy: 3. Society of Design: 4. Society for Vaccination.—*At the Hague*: 1. Academy of Design: 2. Society of Lovers of Poesy: 3. Society for Defence of the Christian Religion: 4. Society of Natural History and Literature.—At *Dordrecht*: The Society of Painting, with the motto *Pictura*.—At *Leyden*: 1. The Institution of Stolpe, for encouraging the Study of Natural Knowledge, of Religion, and of Morals: 2. Society of Batavian Literature: 3. Academy of Design, of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving: 4. Society of Geometry, theoretical and practical, of Architecture, Arithmetic, and Drawing.

For *Zealand*, at Middleburgh: 1. The Zealand Society of Sciences: 2. Society of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.—At *Zierikzee*: The College of Natural Philosophy.

For *Brabant*, at Breda: The Academy of Design.

*** In the colonies, there are—at Batavia, the Society of Arts and Sciences; and, at Paramaribo, also, at the Cape of Good Hope, Societies for the Public Good.

Collections intended to promote Arts and Sciences, are: 1. The *Great Library Royal*, at Amsterdam; comprising books, manuscripts, maps, engravings, and medals. This establishment is open to the public, five days in every week, from the hours of 10 in the morning to 2 in the afternoon: 2. The *Royal Museum* of Amsterdam, includes collections of pictures, sculptures, engraved gems and precious stones, antiquities, objects of art, &c. This is open three days in the week, from 10 o'clock to 2.

Proportion of Religious Sects.—According to the Royal Almanack for 1809, there is, in the kingdom of Holland, 140 religious communities of Anabaptists; 28 of Remonstrants, with a professor and 30 priests. The Jansenists have 22 presbyters, 3 bishops, and 33 ecclesiastics: the Lutherans have 69 priests: the Catholics have 623 churches, and 641 ecclesiastics: the Reformed have 1260 congregations, and 1541 priests.

HUNGARY.

Students at Pest.—At the university of Pest, in Hungary, during the course of the year 1808, were reckoned 759 students; of which were, in theology, 62: in jurisprudence 209: in medicine 53: in surgery 95: in pharmacy 7: in philosophy and mathematics 318: and in midwifery 20 female students.

National Museum and Theatre.—Count Samuel Belesnay has given 2000 florins for the establishment of a National Hungarian Museum; and, also, 2000 florins for the construction of a National Theatre, at Pesth.

The city of Kaesmark has given to the National Museum, the sum of 1000 florins and M. Ant. de Kis has given the sum of 6,680 florins for the support of a Secretary to

that Museum. The Governor of Fiume, M. Joseph de Klobusiezky has given his cabinet of mineralogy: and other men of rank have given subjects of natural history, arts, &c.

EAST-INDIES.

Amnesty.—Lord Minto, on an examination into the origin and progress of the late alarming insubordination in the Indian army, has found himself warranted in extending pardon to all the officers and others implicated in that affair, with the exception only of four, who have been dismissed the service, and are to be sent home for further trial, should government think proper to institute any against them.

ITALY.

Ancient Roman Eagle.—The antiquary, Piranesi, lately presented to the king of Italy, an eagle, anciently belonging to some Roman legion; it was dug up, some time ago, at Rome.

Coining Machine.—The mechanist, Morosi, at Milan, has invented an hydraulic machine, by means of which the workmen, employed in coining, to give motion to the striking engine, are dispensed with, and this labour, which formerly required eight men, is now executed by a boy.

We believe that much more than this is performed by the striking engine of Mr. Boulton of Soho; for that receives, places, strikes, and discharges, a number of coins, by its own machinery, only.

PRUSSIA.

Pozen Ghost.—To the history of that affair, given in our last, p. 946, the following particulars should be added. The name of the family is MORAWSKI; that of the ground in which the mansion stood, is Huerowana. The credulity concerning the apparition of the daughter, having spread in the family, and the family quitting the mansion, at length every one was frightened out of the place. This desertion gave weight and credit to the story, and the panic quickly spread from the mansion to the town, and thence to the adjoining hamlet of *Goslina*; all was terror and confusion, and the inhabitants were found flying in every direction; when the Governor of Warsaw found it necessary to send a commission to inquire into the circumstances, and to tranquillize the minds of the people, which he was barely able to effect, so as to prevent the depopulation of the two villages.

New Organization of Royal Academy.

The Royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin, has received a new organization, from a committee of nine members, who have been employed in this service, by order of the king. This constitution has been communicated, in manuscript, to every member, with a request, that each would transmit his observations; after which the whole will be revised and submitted to his majesty's approbation.

Native Platina.—Mr. Humboldt has lately presented, to the king of Prussia's cabinet of minerals, the only lump of native platina that is known. He found it in 1800, in the soap manufactories of the city of Taddo, in the province of Choco, in South America. This ingot is of the size of a pigeon's egg; its absolute weight is 10,886 grains; and its specific weight is 16,037 grains.

SPAIN.

Female Heroism.—The famous Spanish heroine, Augustina Saragossa, had arrived at Gibraltar some days before the last letters came away, dressed in her uniform as an Officer of the Spanish army. This Lady had her husband and son killed by her side at the siege of Saragossa, and herself received three wounds, in the different actions she was engaged in during the siege, where she shewed the most heroic bravery. The French sent her a prisoner towards France, but she made her escape at Pampeluna. She has a commission and a pension from the Spanish Government, and is now gone to join her regiment in Arragon. She is a modest good-looking woman, 30 years of age, and her manners and her appearance are highly pleasing. Compare Panorama, Vol VI. Page 180.

Deputies to the Cortes—The mode of election seems to be founded on the principles laid down in the first French constitution. The parishes are to elect the members who shall represent them in the district of Assemblies; these, the representatives to the provincial Meetings; and the latter, the deputy to the Cortes.—The number of deputies are to be in the proportion of 1 to every 50,000 souls, amounting, on the census of 1797, to 208; to which are to be added 68 supplemental members, to supply vacancies.

SWITZERLAND.

Rural Economics.—The public course of instruction of the Institution for promoting rural economy, by M. Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, begins May 1, and lasts to the end of September. The objects of this course are, the mathematics, natural philosophy, natural history, cultivation of the ground, the management of woods and forests, and technology, or the explanation of terms used in these sciences. Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 761.

SYRIA.

Ancient City discovered.—The celebrated traveller M. Sectzen, has discovered, in the neighbourhood of the Red Sea, the ruins of the ancient city of *Dscherrasch* [probably the *Gerasa* of antiquity]. He found remains of several public edifices, two amphitheatres, several palaces, a temple, &c.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Cotton Wool imported into Great Britain, 1809.

Month.	London.	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Lancaster.	Bristol.	Total.
January.....	6825	6860	3817	214	88	17,754
February..... ..	4522	17,671	2785	51	.....	25,029
March.....	3991	18,424	3684	924	.....	27,073
April.....	11,893	14,904	4438	.....	361	31,596
May	16,161	28,741	3521	.....	204	48,627
June.....	14,068	32,108	5639	.....	211	72,026
July	11,350	45,327	6676	559	238	64,150
August	16,351	39,904	4941	72	367	61,635
September.....	4906	23,299	1332	283	470	30,290
October.....	7025	4794	661	.....	72	12,552
November.....	5568	7531	1810	36	20	14,966
December.....	24,067	10,403	1151	.....	21	35,642
Total.....1809	126,727	269,966	40,455	2139	2002	441,289
Total.....1808	53,631	66,215	20,558	1606	1157	143,167
Increase.....1809	73,096	203,751	19,897	533	845	298,122

The proportion from N. America is, 153,445—Brazils, 142,246—E. Indies, 32,664—Other parts, 112,934—Total, 441,289 Bags and Packages.

National Debt.—An account of the reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st August, 1786, to the 1st February, 1810:—

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund	£156,042,936
Transferred by L. Tax redeemed	23,421,468
Do. by Life Ann. purchased	1,024,512
On Account of G. Britain	£180,488,916
Ditto of Ireland	6,593,966
Ditto of Imperial Loan	1,020,525
Ditto of Loan to Portugal	21,662
Total	£188,125,069

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,693,686l. 19s. 1¼d.

Bank Notes, &c.—Amount of notes of the Bank of England, in circulation on the 7th and 12th days of January, 1809 and 1810:—

1809.	Bank Notes of 5l. and upwards.	Bank Post Bills.	Bank Notes under 5l.
Jan. 7	£11,718,010	£796,250	£4,141,420
12	14,077,780	825,580	4,305,920
1810.			
Jan. 7	13,013,790	851,160	5,663,080
12	14,668,640	884,120	5,854,170

An account of all the dollars issued by the Bank of England, to the 8th day of February 1810, inclusive:

Dollars stamped, 1797, and issued	2,325,099
Ditto, 1804, and issued	1,419,484
Ditto, 1809 and 1810, and issued	1,073,051
Dollars	4,817,634

Produce of Taxes.—An account laid before the House of Commons, of the total net produce of the permanent annual and war taxes, in the years ended the 5th Jan. 1809, and the 5th Jan. 1810: states it as follows:—

In the former, Per. Taxes.	£32,158,450	15	10¼
Annual do	4,929,790	1	9
War do.	20,291,797	10	9¼
Total	57,330,038	8	5
In the latter, Per. Taxes.	33,544,348	19	6¼
Annual do.	4,920,760	18	6¼
War do.	20,798,145	10	7¼
Total	£59,263,255	8	8

making an excess of nearly two millions in favour of the latter year.

New Wet Docks.—The Board of Admiralty have resolved on the plan of erecting wet docks at Northfleet, and determined that they shall be immediately commenced, for which they have granted a sum of £300,000. It is supposed, from the present estimate, that they will cost two millions sterling.

Midshipmen new Regulation.—The judicious regulation lately made to examine midshipmen, who have served their time, and pass them for promotion to lieutenants, at the ports where their ships may lie (instead of putting them to the expence of going before the Admiralty Board in London) was lately commenced at Portsmouth, when 18 young gentlemen were immediately passed by Captains Bedford, Irwin, and Hall, on board the Gladiator in the harbour.

English Prisoners released.—In consequence of a petition lately presented to the French Minister of Marine, at Paris, all the fishermen belonging to Hastings, who were lately captured by the enemy, have been released by order of the French Government, and have returned in safety to their native country, excepting one, who is daily expected.

St. Nicholas's Church, Liverpool.—An accident of a most melancholy and distressing kind occurred here on Sunday morning, Feb. 11. While the second peal was ringing at St. Nicholas's Church, and the congregation were assembling for divine worship, the spire, with the north and east sides of the upper part of the tower suddenly gave way, and the whole was precipitated through the roof, along the centre aisle, burying beneath the immense ruins the greater part of those who had unhappily entered the church. Providentially this number owing to the accident taking place near ten minutes before the usual time of opening the service, was comparatively small, but awfully large in the contemplation of humanity. Not more perhaps than from 15 to 20 grown persons were in the church at the time, and of these the greater part escaped; but the children of the Moorfields charity school, who are regularly marched in procession from the school to the church, somewhat earlier than the time of service, had partly entered. The boys, following last, escaped; but of the girls, who were either entering the porch or proceeding up the aisle, a great number were instantly overwhelmed. The number of bodies taken out is twenty-seven. Of these twenty-two were either dead, or died almost immediately after their removal; five were taken to the infirmary, and one of these is since dead. The hideous crash of the steeple and the piercing shrieks which immediately issued from those who had escaped in the church, or witnessed the catastrophe in the church-yard, immediately brought a large concourse of people to the spot; prompt exertions were immediately made for rescuing the unfortunate victims by removing the fallen masonry. These were continued with unabated attention until the whole of the bodies were extricated, notwithstanding the menacing appearance of the remaining part of the tower and the roof of the church, which threatened a second fall. The scene was throughout the whole of the forenoon deeply affecting. The parents of the children in the school, and a number of others, hurrying from place to place, inquiring the fate of their children or relatives in the utmost agitation, heightened in many cases by a long and awful suspence, and terminating in the extremes of joy or sorrow as they found the objects of their search in safety or among the sufferers.

We have collected the following authentic information:—

The ringers, though apparently exposed to the greatest danger, were all fortunate enough to escape, except one, who was caught in the ruins with a boy of 14 years of age, who was in the steeple at the same time. They were, however, both immediately extricated by the exertions of the other ringers. The man was slightly wounded; the boy is since dead. The alarm, it appears, was given to the ringers by the falling of a stone upon the fifth bell, which prevented its swing, upon which they immediately ran out. In a moment the bells, beams, and upper floors fell to the bottom of the tower, and their escape would have been impossible had not the belfry been upon the ground floor.

The Rev. E. Pughe, the officiating minister for the day, entered the church-yard at nineteen minutes past ten, having himself noticed the clock, on his entrance. He proceeded immediately to the great south door, and was in the act of entering it when he was stopped for a few seconds by the children of the Moorfields school, who were pressing into the church at the same time. On his appearence a young woman, a teacher in the school, and one of the unfortunate sufferers, began to separate the children on each side to afford him a passage, when he heard a person exclaim, "for God's sake, Mr. Pughe, "turn back." He stepped back, and looking up, perceived the spire sinking down towards the east. Immediately the whole fell in.

The Rev. R. Roughsedge, the rector, was at the time turning the north west corner of the tower, and proceeded to the vestry, which is also at the west end of the church. His lady was already in the vestry, as were also Mr. Coventry the clerk, and the sexton. The worthy rector appears to have owed his safety to the circumstance of his taking the way on the outside of the church to the vestry, in preference to the more direct one through the south door and the west aisle.

Mr. Knowles, one of the Church-wardens, was passing from the vestry to the south door, and was within a few paces of being buried under the ruins.

A person of the name of Martin experienced an escape almost miraculous. The pews around him were broken to atoms, and heaped with stones, but that in which he sat sustained but little injury, and he himself got out of the church unhurt. He returned public thanks to Almighty God for his astonishing deliverance, at St. Peter's Church, in the afternoon of the same day; very properly acknowledging a superintending providence, equally conspicuous in the most apparently contingent events, as in directing the current of human affairs.

John Brandreth, one of the singers, was the only person in the organ gallery, which is in the south west corner of the church, joining the inside of the tower. The organ, and front of the gallery were brought down and dashed to pieces, and Brandreth was buried in the wreck. The incumbent weight was, however, sustained by the timber which surrounded him in cross directions, and he was dug out with no other hurt than a slight cut in his forehead.

The tower of St. Nicholas's Church is the oldest erection in town, but the spire and upper part of the tower were modern. The old tower, on which these were injudiciously erected, is supposed to have been built, at least, as early as 1360, 450 years ago. The new erection was projected in 1745. The spire was completed in 1750, by Messrs. Sephton and Smith, it cost £310, in addition they were to be paid £22. 1s. for chipping the old tower.

Bristol auxiliary Bible Society.—Guildhall, Bristol, February 1st, 1810. At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Clergy and Inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood, convened pursuant to public advertisement, for the purpose of considering the best mode of promoting the great objects of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the right worshipful the Mayor in the chair; it was resolved, that a Society be formed in this city for the purpose of aiding and co-operating with the British and Foreign Bible Society in the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, both at home and abroad, to be denominated the Bristol auxiliary Bible Society; the only copies in the Language of the United Kingdom to be circulated by this Society shall be the authorised Version, without note or comment; Annual Subscribers of One Guinea; Life Subscribers of Ten Guineas, or more. The Committee, consisting of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and 24 Laymen; any five competent to act, to be elected annually at a General Meeting; such of the Clergy and Dissenting Ministers as may be members of the Society, to be considered as members of the Committee; the Committee shall procure from the British and Foreign Bible Society, a sufficient stock of the Bibles and Testaments for the supply of such of the members of this Society, as may desire to become purchasers on the terms fixed for sale by the British and Foreign Bible Society. A General Meeting of this Society shall be held, by permission of the Mayor for the time being, in the Guildhall, on the earliest day in the month of February, in every year, on which the Hall can be had. Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bristol, President; Right Worshipful the Mayor for the time being, very Rev. Dean of Bristol, and the Members of Parliament for this City, Vice-Presidents. —Inasmuch as many persons who may not become Annual or Life Subscribers, may be disposed to aid this Society by their contributions, it is earnestly recommended to the Parochial Clergy, and Dissenting Ministers, in this city and its vicinity, and also to the Churchwardens and Vestrymen of the several Parishes, and to the Deacons, Stewards, and Managers of Dissenting places of Worship, to make once in every year Public Collections, at the church, chapel, and meeting doors after divine service. It is earnestly recommended to the Churchwardens and Vestrymen, of the several parishes in this city and its vicinity, with one or more of the Committee, to make personal application to the inhabitants, for Donations and Annual or Life Subscriptions to this Society, as soon as conveniently may be. The thanks of this meeting was given to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bristol, for his Lordship's kind communication by letter, recommending an Auxiliary Society to be formed in this City, to co-operate with the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, also to the Rev. Dr. Small, to Rev. Mr. Owen, Rev. Mr. Hughes, and Rev. Mr. Stienkopff, to Joseph Smith, Esq., and to the Mayor. Nearly £1000, was immediately subscribed: and about £200 annual subscriptions.

Ancient Roman Road revived.—A bill, introduced by Mr. T. Shelly, is now passing through the House of Commons, for reviving the ancient Roman road leading to Arundel, Bognor, and Chichester, from near Dorking. This great public improvement, effected by the spirit and exertions of some gentlemen in Surry and Sussex, will shorten the distance to Bognor and Arundel seven miles, and to Chichester two miles, besides passing through a level and fine part of the country.

Portsmouth Beach.—Lately, as some boys were walking along the beach, opposite the slaughter-house jetty, at Portsmouth, one of them discovered an old leather glove washed up on the beach, which he opened, and found it to contain 158 guineas, and a few half-guineas: so firm an union had taken place between some of the guineas that they could not easily be separated.

More Barracks building.—In consequence of representation to the war-office from various towns, of the inconvenience and burden occasioned by the quartering of troops, Government have, determined greatly to increase the number of barracks in those districts where it has been customary to station single regiments, and have employed Surveyors to choose and purchase eligible situations for that purpose. These barracks are not to exceed the extent necessary for the accommodation of 700 men.

Resolutions of the Livery.—Letter from the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to Mr. Secretary Ryder.—"London, Jan. 11, 1810. "Sir—Having certain Resolutions of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, to present to the hand of his Majesty. it is our intention to do ourselves the honour of attending at his Majesty's next Private Levee to present the same, unless it should be his Majesty's pleasure to receive us at some other time and place for that purpose. We are, Sir, &c. *M. Wood, John Atkins,* Sheriffs."

Answer from Mr. Secretary Ryder to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.—"Whitehall, Jan. 13, 1810.—Gentlemen—In answer to your letter of the 11th instant, acquainting me, that having certain Resolutions of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, to present to the hand of his Majesty, it is your intention to do yourselves the honour of attending at his Majesty's next Private Levee, to present the same, unless it should be his Majesty's pleasure to receive you at some other time and place for that purpose: I have to inform you, that no person being admitted to the Private Levees without his Majesty's permission, it became necessary for me to lay your letter before the King, and to receive his Majesty's pleasure upon the subject of it. I have accordingly done so, and I have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty having already signified his pleasure, that the Addresses and Petitions of the Livery of London, like the Addresses and Petitions of all his Majesty's subjects, with the exception only of those of the Body Corporate of London, and the two Universities, should be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to be by him laid before the King; his Majesty does not think fit to depart from the same course, in respect of the Resolutions of the Livery.—I have it further in command from his Majesty to state to you, that had you proposed to attend his Majesty, deputed from the Body Corporate of London, his Majesty would have received you as he has been in the habit of doing, and has recently done. But his Majesty cannot receive the Sheriffs at the Levee, or elsewhere, for the purpose of presenting to his Majesty proceedings not adopted at any Meeting of the Corporation as such, without admitting communications to be made to his Majesty, in like manner, from other classes of his Majesty's subjects, and thereby, in a considerable degree, exposing his Majesty to that personal inconvenience (in the present state of his sight) which the discontinuance of public Levees was intended to prevent.—I have only to add to this notification of his Majesty's pleasure, that I shall be ready to receive the Resolutions of the Livery whenever it may suit your convenience to transmit or deliver them to me for the purpose of laying them before his Majesty; and that I shall lose no time in submitting them to his Majesty in discharge of my official duty, and in obedience to his Majesty's express commands.—I have the honour to be, &c. R. Ryder."

The New Theatre.—The petition that was presented by Lord Camden a few weeks since, to his Majesty, at the Levee, for a Charter to erect a New Theatre, was referred back by his Majesty, as is customary on such occasions, to a Committee of the Privy Council, and they referred it to the Crown Law Officers. The latter have returned for answer that they could not advise his Majesty to grant a Charter, as it would be putting the intended new Theatre upon a better ground than the Theatres already established, which had only patents or licences. On this answer being made known to the Petitioners, they sent in another Petition to the Lords of the Council, praying to be heard by Counsel. They have also presented a Petition to Parliament, in order that they might not be excluded from that mode of application, should the Crown deem it proper to refer them to it. The following are the principal Petitioners: The Right Hon. T. Smith, Lord Mayor; the Hon. Montgomerie Stewart, M. P.; Richard Ramsbottom, Esq. M. P.; Lyndon Evelyn, Esq. M. P.; Anthony Browne, Esq. M. P.; Evan Foulkes, Esq. M. P.; Joshua Jonathan Smith, Esq. Alderman; Charles Hutton, LL. D.; W. Marsh, Esq.; Charles Brooke, Esq.; John Newman, Esq.; J. Wyatt, Esq.; James Tildy, Esq.; John Curwood, Esq.; and Richard Cumberland, Esq. The Petitioners state, that they have subscribed £00,000l. to carry the plan into execution. Mr. Sheridan has presented a petition to his Majesty, in his own name, against the erection of a third Theatre. Mrs. Richardson, the other proprietor of the Drury-Lane patent, has presented another petition, in conjunction with the trustees and the great body of renters.

*** According to hints thrown out some time ago, in the public prints, it appeared that one of the plans intended for this new theatre, was *to bring up Young People for the Stage*, by means of an Academy attached to it.—But when we perceive the name of the father of the present race of dramatic writers (Mr. Cumberland) among the petitioners, we cannot readily give credit to it; however, if it be true, we shall consider it ourselves to offer some remarks, on the score of morality, decency, and public virtue.

The Arts.—In the Panorama of May last, Vol. VI. p. 278, we had an occasion to mention a series of Portraits of illustrious Characters, then engraving upon Gems, by Mr. Brown: and we now have to acquaint our readers, that a set of eight Portraits are completed: consisting of Francis Duke of Bedford; Lord Nelson; Marquis Cornwallis; Lord Wellington; Earl Moira; Mr. Pitt; Mr. Fox; and Mr. Whitbread. This being a speculation, we believe, never made before by any artist in this line, we sincerely wish Mr. B. success.

IRELAND.

Catholic Claims.—The general committee of the Catholics of Ireland assembled at their committee-rooms in Crow-street, on Jan. 23d, Sir Thomas Edmonde, bart. in the chair. The secretary, Mr. Hay, read the circular letter, calling them together, in order that the petition might be ready on the first day of the session. Several signatures had been transmitted from different parts of Ireland for the general petition. Some counties and cities had adopted the measure of *separate petitions*; but that did not in any degree militate against the unanimity of the Catholics of Ireland, as they held communication with the general committee. Mr. Hay mentioned the satisfaction it must afford to learn, that however it might have been reported as to the decision of the English Catholics, on the subject of the *Veto*, a letter was then received from Mr. Jerningham, secretary to the board of English Catholics, to Mr. Hay, stating, that a meeting of the Catholics of England was to take place in London on the 1st of February, the conduct of the English Catholics, in their petitions and proceedings, were to be considered auxiliary only to the more effectual exertions of the Catholics of Ireland. The Catholics of England could not act so inconsistently as to adopt any measure disapproved by the Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. Hay also stated, that he had received from Dr. Troy a copy of the proposed printed sketch of regulations, concurrent with the establishment of a state provision for the Roman Clergy of Ireland. He added, that the gentlemen selected on a more recent occasion by their Catholic fellow-citizens in Dublin had, on perceiving the alarm that had been excited at the intelligence of the measure of the *Veto* being revived, thought it necessary to meet, and invited him to attend their discussions.

Letters had been forwarded to Lord Grenville and Mr. Grattan. Copies of those letters were read by the secretary; they contained inquiries whether any plan of the *Veto* had been intended by the friends of the Catholics? and whether it was their intention to propose any measure of the kind?

Roman Catholic Veto.—The propriety of the proposed *veto* is so strongly felt by several of the Catholic Bishops in Ireland, notwithstanding the determination of the Dublin Committee, as to have drawn from *seven* of them an explicit declaration of their acquiescence in the measure. They are supported in this opinion by some of the most respectable Roman Catholics, particularly in the southern parts, and by a great number of the middling classes. This difference of sentiment will it is understood, necessarily give rise to a general assembly, representing, as far as possible, the whole of the population.

The Catholics, of the county of Wexford, have agreed upon a petition to parliament against the proposed *veto*.

New Theatre.—Mr. Jones, as patentee of the Crow-street Theatre, in Dublin, has petitioned for, and, it is said, obtained the Lord Lieutenant's permission to erect a new Summer Theatre, near the scite of Nelson's Column, in Sackville-street.

POETRY.

Epilogue to Riches, or the Wife and Brother; written by Mr. Arnold, and spoken by Mrs. Edwin. For the Prologue, see Page 1120.

Cur'd of my folly as a scolding wife,
Sir John at last shall lead a quiet life.
Ye henpeck'd husbands,—ah, I greatly fear,
That many of that gentle class are here—
Attend a while. A wife reform'd shall school ye,
And shew why wives rebel—how women rule ye.
When first in awful blandishments array'd
You court with smiles and pray'rs th' unguarded maid;
How full of wit each word, of charms and feature,
She's angel, goddess, then—celestial creature,
While she, poor silly maid, takes all for sooth;
What female heart can doubt such charming truth?
The wedding o'er, how soon these high notes fall,
This angel proves mere woman after all!
The great discovery made, how chang'd the tone,
The husband cold, the wife indifferent grown;
'Stead of "my dear, my love, my treasur'd prize,"
"Damme, my dear," and "Zounds, my love,"
he cries.
While she, soon grown by disappointment cold,
Replies, resents, and ends a downright scold.
Now comes her triumph, for you'll all allow,
When women chose to rule, they well know how;
For where's the man who dares, or old or young,
To take the field against a woman's tongue?
Yonder I see a Lady, by the bye;
—She with sharp nose and little scolding eye;—
And—or his looks have very much belied her,
Her *Caro Sposo* there sits close beside her;

—That round fat Gentleman, who looks so blue—
You needn't hide *your face*, I don't mean you!—
Now, as I take it, this harmonious pair
Can prove what man and wife in quarrel are.
Married for love in youth's impetuous hour,
They dream of endless love in Hymen's bower;
But long before the honey moon was o'er,
A quarrel rose, which lasted—evermore.
" My love," said he, one evening, " I don't
" choose,
" That you should wear, my dearest, so much
" rouge."
" Not rouge!" cried she in agony, " I vow
" My love, that's quite provoking now."
Tears 'gan to fall, and with rouge to mingle,
" You ne'er found fault with *rouge* when *I was*
" *single*,"
" Zounds, Ma'am, you prate, wou'd I had longer
" tarried.
" 'Sdeath, Ma'am, you never roug'd before we
" married!"
In short, ye men, before ye wed, beware
Of everlasting truth to vow and swear;
But married, fan with care the nuptial flame,
Nor think that *bear* and *husband* are the same;
Win us by love—if that won't do alone,
Die like Sir JOHN, and then the day's your own.
Ladies, a word with you, and then I've done,
A word to tell you what you ought to shun:
Shun contradiction—worst of all disasters;
You should be mistresses, but not be masters.
Woman by love and gentleness bewitches,
She never sure was meant to wear the breeches.
Win by affection, by persuasion rule,
Thus gain your end; and so I shut up school.

Occasional Address, spoken by T. Hill, Jun. Esq. on the opening of the Odechorologeum, at the Argyle Rooms, on Monday Dec. 8, 1809. Written by T. Leyburn, Esq.

When arts and learning flourish'd in that age
Where Greece and Rome stand first in hist'ry's page;
Amongst those piles high-rais'd throughout the land,
To nurture Genius, and the heart expand,
The ODEUM's well-turn'd columns met the eye,
As its proud roof exalted cleft the sky:
But chief in *Athens* stood a building fam'd,
Which in pre-eminence that title claim'd;
There Music's strains seraphic oft would flow,
And Poetry in varied numbers glow;
As, train'd in each, the rival artist tries
T' exert his powers, and gain the envied prize;
And skilful Judges, with decision true,
Bestow'd rewards t'aspiring merit due.

So when the Drama first in early age,
Brought Life's great picture on the mimic stage,
To extend the scene th' embellish'd ODE thence came,
By turns a Hero, or a God the theme!
And as the actors with the verse advance,
Th' illusion's heighten'd by the sprightly *dance*,
To *sound* uniting *action*—thus the throng
Was CHORUS call'd—compound of *Dance* and *Song*.

But oft as dialogue concise and clear,
Of grave discourse alternate claimed the ear;
Or when in Recitation skill'd, the sage
With rapture scann'd the mind-enlight'ning page,
In the LOGEUM rang'd each took his stand,
And Wisdom all-approving wav'd her hand.

From these learn'd sources we our Title drew,
Turning to *times of old* for *something new*.
And by these combinations have contriv'd
To shew " ODECHOROLOGEUM" how deriv'd;
Then if our efforts should these scenes revive,
Assist th' attempt, and see our fabric thrive.
Nor let this deep research the critics vex,
Nor our *hard* name offend the *softer* sex,
Whose smiles to us more valued are and dear,
" *Than the rich jewel in the Ethiop's ear.*"
Which as it shines we view the glitt'ring prize
Reflected in the lustre of their eyes!
That like the Sun a Heav'n-born warmth imparts,
With rays deep-piercing through our willing hearts.

Perhaps this night will soon be recognis'd
Some few whose past attempts were not despis'd,
And tho' another form we boldly take,
We hope you'll spare,—for *old acquaintance sake!*
STILL *bent to please a chosen few*, we aim,
Then don't condemn us—merely for a name!

" Can none remember?" why yes, sure some must,
What time they all so crowded were, and throng,
But two years since, when with a " chosen band,"
We ask'd your sanction, and approving hand,
At the " Great Room" hard by the *rugged Bears*,*
Where beaux met belles—and—jostled on the stairs.
Or, still more recent, recollect when all
Their carriages blocked up *Freemason's Hall!*
Where carts and coaches in confusion hurl'd,
Dismay'd the natives of the *eastern world!*
'Twas there we traded last, on a joint stock,
'Till in some luckless hour a *trifling shock*
The *Firm dissolv'd*—and so we thought it best
To turn our horses' heads towards the *West*,
Where with *fresh goods*, and *plans entirely new*
We sure must thrive, if countenanc'd by you.

---

* In Piccadilly, near the Bear Inn.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Warwickshire.—Wheat looks well in the field, and is a sinking article at market; as are also all other species of grain. Wool is on the advance. Sheep are generally rotten; 3000 carcases were brought into Birmingham in one day; the sale of them was cried down by the High Bailiff. Pigs were never known so dear. The turnips have suffered much by the last frost (being unaccompanied with snow). The compost in general, has been carried on the meadows and mowing grounds. Stock, both fat and lean, on the advance, particularly the former.

Suffolk.—The wheats appear not injured by the severity of the season, but I am sorry to say, the turnips and the coleworts are more injured than has been known for many years. Those who have large grazing stocks are obliged to grind oats and beans to feed them with; hay is greatly in demand and dearer; there has been a deal of muck and manure, carried on our lands during the frosty weather. Some few began setting beans before the last frost set in. We have not had so little snow for many years.

Essex.—The wheat plants, the principal part to be spoken of at this season, we have every reason to think are doing well. Before the last frost a few pieces of early peas had been planted, but there is no appearance of them above ground, at present. Since my last, little business has been done in the fields on account of the weather being so unfavourable, except that of carting on manure, about which the farmers have been very busy. The barns begin to look hollow, as must be expected, so little straw having been grown last year. The turnips of late have suffered much, and many pieces gone quite off, particularly in the inland country. Graziers are having sheep-troughs made, to feed their fat mutton on bean-meal, &c. The plants of tares look but indifferent just now, but most likely will recover. Plenty of fat meat here, but advancing in price. Flour has been a little cheaper. The potatoes hold out well.

Certainly the changeableness of our climate has important effects on our husbandry, yet, from the variety of articles cultivated in this island, we may generally congratulate ourselves, that if one kind of crop is damaged, another kind suffers little; or, perhaps, is highly improved. For instance, among the turnips, stated, in this Report, to have been much injured; the yellow Scotch, and the swedish turnip, have stood the weather well. Notwithstanding the prospect that recourse must be had *early* to artificial food for cattle, yet lean stock continues very scarce and dear, especially if of prime quality.

The wools of British sheep have obtained a preference over *picked* samples of Spanish merino, and Saxon; this was evident at a late meeting of the Bath and West of England society, by which a premium was adjudged to the British, though its competitors were capital specimens. *Fine* wools, therefore, are advancing in reputation, and in price.

It is reported that the foreign wheats lately brought into this country, do not stand the competition with those produced on our native soil: what comes from France, especially, is somewhat decried, as being very light, and not *plump*; nor weighing more than from 52 to 55 lbs. per bushel. This is necessary to be known; in order that those who otherwise might be disposed to employ the French article as *seed wheat*, may not be disappointed: which we conceive they will be if they confide in this article. We do not wonder at this, the soil of France, or rather of Flanders, is excellent; there can be no better: but the want of a *sufficient* supply of manure from cattle, must be felt in time. When the land has been exhausted by crops, it must be replenished by some means or other; for if the plants have not an ample supply of food, they must be starved; as well as animals which have only an insufficient quantity, or barely enough to support life. In Scotland rewards have been paid for discoveries of the means of preventing the *smut* in wheat: in a little time we hope to see these discoveries rendered generally useful.

Barley has been thought under the fair par of that article in merit: good samples have fetched great prices; while there has been an evident reluctance to take off inferior qualities, and some were rejected, with very little ceremony. Horses are very dear; those fit for military purposes are highly valuable, indeed beyond whatever has been known. This cannot be wondered at, when we consider the numbers that have been drawn off from this country, and that served abroad without returning, together with the many that are now in employ, throughout the whole of the United Kingdom, and the mortality that must be constantly occurring in this particular description of animals.

The woods of our country have diminished but little in value, by reason of the fall in price of timber, on account of the quantities lately imported; that has lowered the price of the foreign article, greatly; but British timber has not fallen in proportion sufficient to have had any great effect on the market at large.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, Feb. 26, 1810.

Lucretius was censured for inhumanity, on account of the verses which open his second book; of which Creech's translation is,

"Tis pleasant when the seas are rough, to stand
And view another's danger, safe at land:
Not 'cause he's troubled; but 'tis sweet to see
Those cares and fears from which ourselves are free.
"Tis also pleasant to behold from far,
How troops engage, ourselves secure from war.

These sentiments of the poet may, at the present time, be adopted by Britons in general; not from apathy, or insensibility to the sufferings of others, but from a sense of their own security. Happily our sea-girt isle is free from the insults of our infuriated foe, whose efforts on the waters are become the contempt of our seamen, who compare them to irritating flea-bites, worthy only of the energies of the Great Nation! It is remarkable enough that the French minister in his late Report on the state of "the richest nation in the universe," has wholly omitted the marine; yet the marine, said a former reporter, must be judged of "by what it shall hereafter perform." It is a standing answer to the question jocosely put in the dock-yards of France—"for whom are you building these vessels?"—*Pour les Anglais.* And never was vexation greater than that of Buonaparte when he replied (Feb. 4th) to the address of the Electoral College of Dordogne—"Messieurs the Deputies of the Electoral College of the Department of Dordogne; myself and my ally, the Emperor of Russia, have made every effort to give peace to the world, but without success. The King of England, grown old in his hatred against France, wishes for war. *His situation prevents him from feeling the calamities which it brings upon the world at large,* or from calculating its results with regard to his own family. Nevertheless, the war must come to an end, and *we shall then be greater and more powerful than we have ever been.* The French Empire is in the vigour of youth; it cannot but grow and consolidate itself. That of my enemies is in the last stage of life; every thing presages its decay. Every year that they retard the peace of the world, will only augment my power."

We may address our worthy friend, whose "empire is in the vigour of youth," in the language of one of our poets,—he has no armada to oppose to these sentiments.

... Look on ENGLAND,
The Empress of the European Isles,
Unto whom alone you yield Precedence:
When did she flourish so, as when she was
The Mistress of the Ocean, her Navies
Putting a Girdle round about the World?
MASSINGER.

It is true, that the insular situation of His Majesty's Empire "prevents him from feeling the calamities" which Gallic perfidy "brings on the world at large." Happy Britons, whose malignant enemy is forced to publish a truth so mortifying! It is also, *possibly true,* that when the war shall end, France may receive greater advantage than is justice she ought: for Buonaparte congratulated his nation (as may be seen in our last, p. 964) that they should receive Martinique and Cayenne "*at a peace, restored in a* STATE MORE FLOURISHING *than when they were wrested from us.*" Against this we remonstrate: we warn our countrymen not to employ British capital in cultivating French islands; not to give our enemies such occasion of rejoicing; impolitic in the highest degree, on our parts. Let the injury done to many of our merchants by their ill-advised improvements of the Dutch colonies in Surinam, &c. serve as a beacon to warn them off from Martinique and Cayenne.* But if they *will* rush on their own ruin, let them thank their own obstinacy, in refusing to listen to the voice of loyalty, reason, and the PANORAMA. As to the "decay" of the British Empire, that is an old story: it has been "decaying" to our certain knowledge more than fifty years, and according to the information we have obtained from very authentic documents, for more than ten times that space. The fact is undeniable: the world itself "decays:" and —— but dear Mr. Buonaparte, we most submissively intreat permission to hint, that you and your family, and a dozen such upstart "dynasties," will have "decayed" in putrefaction and rotteness long before the British Empire, by means of *external* enemies such as you, shall reach its "last stage of life;" notwithstanding "every thing *presages* its decay." If we have any fear on this subject it is (pardon a witicism, gentle reader) from *sages* not from *presages.*

Alas, we have reasons for such fear, which circumstances call on us to explain. It is now some months since in conversation with a foreign diplomatist, from whom we have received most authentic and interesting information, we had occasion to learn that French bribes possessed too many attractions in the eyes of some of the Spanish Junta. When we hinted at our dread of *treachery,* not of *arms,*

* Compare Bolingbroke's voyage to the Demerary, Panorama, Vol. V. p. 808.

against that nation, we had too much cause for our apprehensions; as late events have shewn. It may have been noticed, too, that we have been silent on the subject of assembling the Spanish *Cortes*. It is not easy to persuade Britons that privileges they enjoy, are not adapted for other nations: but the fact is, that other nations must have their learning time, before they know how to improve such advantages, or even to value them. Our friend dreaded nothing so much *at this juncture*: observing, that if in *thirty* or *forty* members some are open to bribery and corruption, in an assembly of *three* or *four hundred* members, the greater part *in their new situation*, will be accessible to motives presented to them under delusive aspects, recommended by a few leading men, and tending, unawares, to the honest and upright, to the bondage of their country. Knaves and villains are always more cunning than men of integrity.

The French have over-run the south of Spain: but are not advanced beyond what were their real advantages when their army under Dupont surrendered. They have even missed their primary object (the seizure of Cadiz by a sudden attack) by one of those cross purposes against which they had taken great precautions. They have penetrated, by the very passes our friend pointed out to us on the map; but a Spanish army had crossed their line of march *a few hours before*, contrary, it is said, to orders received from the Junta. In what this interposition of Providence may issue we presume not to anticipate. This, however, we assert boldly, that when France has subdued the whole peninsula (a thing not effected yet) she has not added the value of a *maravedi* to her wealth, nor the power of a rush *esparto*, to her strength. She had more real service from Spain while the traitor Godoy was triumphant in his treason, than she will have after "the peace of the world" shall cease to be "retarded," by any consideration of the fate of the peninsula.

We have stated repeatedly, that the object of Buonaparte was the SILVER MINES, &c. of the new world: they have escaped him: they will escape him: he is completely foiled: not a dollar will find its way into his coffers, as tribute from thence. He has almost even given up the game. The independence of Spanish America is an event to be looked for: the advantages will accrue to that nation which has "ships, colonies and commerce." To that nation whose operations are confined to a distant continent—the advantages will be null.

The following paragraph is thought to be supported by good authority.

According to letters from South America, it appears, that the late insurrection in Peru had other objects in view, than those of getting rid of some obnoxious members of the government, and of proving the attachment of the people to the mother country. The southern part of Peru has expressed a resolution, to throw off its dependence upon Spain, and to erect itself into an independent state. An animated proclamation to this effect has been issued, in which it is said, "Decide! are you so lost to reason as to subject yourselves to a crown which does not exist, and which did it exist, would have as much right over you as Pope Alexander VI. had to make grants of what belonged not to him? Do your duty—embrace independence, and make known to the inhabitants of North America, that you will be as happy and independent as they. That you are neither ignorant nor forgetful of the advantages possessed by free and enlightened nations."

This spirit may be expected to spread; for it is well known that the Spanish colonies have long meditated a separation from their mother country. If fame say true, the expedition under General Wellesley was intended to support that intention, rather than to act in the service of Spain, by relieving her European territories from French malevolence and invasion. It is certain, that the English would have met with no resistance at Buenos Ayres, had they inclined to support the standard of revolt; and the attempt of Miranda plainly shews that such ideas were expected to be received with no dislike by his countrymen. As to the increased *happiness* of the people, that is well enough in an address to the population; but a true philanthropist will desire something different from such professions, 'ere he allows them credit.

North America may well enough succeed the former subjects. This government has had bribes offered to it: and whenever the scramble for the mines of Mexico takes place, this fact, it is probable, may come to light; though it is equally probable that some adventurous Spaniard may cruelly annihilate the projects of the emperor and king, in the western world; and with them the air-blown bubble of —— greatness! greatness! greatness!

The following letters, referring to the state of politics between the United States of America and Britain, will be read with interest. We believe that nothing decisive is at this moment adopted (openly) by either party.

Correspondence between Mr. Sec. Canning and the Hon. D. Erskine, laid before Parliament, Feb. 14, 1810.

Dispatch from Mr. Sec. Canning to the Hon. David Erskine, dated Foreign Office, Jan. 23, 1809.

SIR,—Your Dispatches, from No. 46 to 49, both inclusive, have been received, and laid before the King. The most serious attention

of his Majesty's government has been directed to the important matter treated of, in those dispatches; and especially to those confidential communications which you represent yourself to have received from different individuals of weight and influence in the American government, respecting the political relations of Great Britain and the United States.

It must be confessed, that the conciliatory disposition which these individuals describe to you as existing on the part of the American administration, does not appear either in the acts of the government, or in the debates of Congress. But the intimations which have been given to you of the difference between the personal sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, and those of his probable successor in the Presidency, with respect to this country, and the hopes which you have been led to entertain, that the beginning of the new Presidency may be favourable to a change of policy in America, if opportunity and encouragement for such a change shall be afforded by this country, have induced his Majesty's government to review and consider the most important points of disagreement between the two governments; and I have received his Majesty's commands to send you such instructions on those subjects, as must, if the government of the United States be seriously disposed to accommodation, lead to their immediate and satisfactory adjustment.

The first of these points is the affair of the Chesapeake. Nothing prevented an amicable conclusion of this discussion by Mr. Rose, except the refusal of the American government to withdraw the proclamation issued on the 2d July 1807, by which the ships of war of Great Britain were interdicted from the harbours of the United States, while those of France continued to be allowed a free resort to them.

The construction given by Mr. Madison to the resolution of the committee, to whom the consideration of the foreign relations of the United States were referred at the opening of the present session of Congress, undoubtedly goes a considerable way to remove the objection to which the proclamation was liable.

Of the exclusion of the ships of war of both belligerents from the ports of a neutral state, neither belligerent has a right to complain. The impartiality of that regulation, alone gave to it a character of hospitality.

If, therefore, the ships of war of France shall in point of fact have been excluded from the ports of the United States, and such ships of that description as were in those ports at the time of passing the resolution shall have been warned to depart, his Majesty would no longer insist upon the formal recal of the proclamation as a preliminary to the adjustment of the difference arising from the affair of the Chesapeake. It is still necessary, however, that either the proclamation should be withdrawn, or its operation formally declared to be at an end; but it will be sufficient if that withdrawal or declaration is recorded (according to the arrangement which Mr. Madison professed himself ready to adopt) in the same instrument, or at the same time, with the terms of reparation, which his Majesty is now willing to offer.

The terms of reparation which Mr. Rose was authorised to propose, were in substance;

1st. A formal disavowal by his Majesty of the act of Admiral Berkeley:

2dly. The restoration of the men forcibly taken from on board the Chesapeake, reserving to his Majesty the right of claiming in a regular way from the American government, the discharge of such of them as might prove, upon investigation, to be either natural-born subjects of his Majesty, or deserters from his Majesty's service;

3dly. A pecuniary provision suitable to their respective situations in life, for the widows or orphans of such men (not being natural born subjects of his Majesty, nor deserters from his Majesty's service) as may have been unfortunately killed on board the Chesapeake.

In return for these concessions, his Majesty required:—1st. A disavowal on the part of the American government of the protection by Commodore Barron of deserters from his Majesty's service. Of his denial of his having such persons on board of the ship under his command, and his refusal to deliver them upon demand:—2dly. A like disavowal of the outrages committed on the persons or property of his Majesty's subjects at Norfolk, or elsewhere, in consequence of this affair; an engagement was also to be required, that the American government should not in future countenance any of its agents, civil or military, in encouraging desertion from his Majesty's service.

This last point being according to the statement in your No. 47, to be provided for by a special Act of Congress, it is not necessary to obtain any specific engagement or declaration respecting it; and as it is above all things desirable to simplify as much as possible the conclusion of an arrangement which has been so long pending; as a recurrence to the details of the affair of the Chesapeake, of the causes which led to it, and of the discussions immediately arising out of it, might lead to complicated and fruitless controversy, his Majesty, on his part, would be contented at present to waive any demand for retrospective disavowals on the part of the government of the United States, that government being, on the other hand, contented to receive back the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, as the single and sufficient act of reparation.

To which, however, his Majesty would still be willing to add the provision for the widows and orphans of the men killed in the action, but as an act of his Majesty's spontaneous generosity. This arrangement, I have every reason to believe, both from what Mr. Pinkney has stated to me, and what Mr. Rose reports of Mr. Madison's unofficial conversations, would be satisfactory to the American government upon this subject. Whether this arrangement shall be settled by a formal convention, or by the exchange of ministerial notes, dated the same day, and reciprocally delivered at the same time, is left to the decision of yourself and of the American minister.

I have only to add (though I see no ground to apprehend that such a demand is likely to be

brought forward), that you are steadily and peremptorily to refuse any demand for any mark of his Majesty's displeasure to Admiral Berkeley, than that which was in the first instance manifested, by that officer's immediate recal.

You are to open the subject of the Chesapeake separately and distinctly. The manner in which the proposal for the adjustment of that difference may be received will be the best test of the general disposition of the American government, and will naturally indicate the course to be pursued in respect to the further instructions which I shall proceed to communicate to you in another dispatch. I am, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

Dispatch from Mr. Sec. Canning to the Hon. David Erskine, dated Foreign Office, Jan. 23, 1809.

SIR,—If there really exists in those individuals who are to have a leading share in the new administration of the United States, that disposition to come to a complete and cordial understanding with Great Britain, of which you have received from them such positive assurances; in meeting that disposition it would be useless and unprofitable to recur to a recapitulation of the causes from which the differences between the two governments have arisen, or of the agreements already so often repeated in support of that system of retaliation to which his Majesty has unwillingly had recourse.

That system his Majesty must unquestionably continue to maintain, unless the object of it can be otherwise accomplished.

But after a profession on the part of so many leading members of the government of the United States, of a sincere desire to contribute to that object in a manner which should render the continuance of the system adopted by the British government unnecessary, it is thought right that a fair opportunity should be afforded to the American government to explain its meaning, and to give proof of its sincerity.

The extension of the interdiction of the American harbours to the ships of war of France as well as of Great Britain, is, as stated in my other dispatch, an acceptable symptom of impartiality towards the belligerents. The first that has been publicly manifested by the American government. The like extension of the non-importation act to the other belligerents, is equally proper in this view. These measures remove those preliminary objections which must otherwise have precluded any useful or amicable discussion. In this state of things, it is possible for Great Britain to entertain propositions which, while such manifest partiality was shewn to her enemies, were not consistent either with her dignity or her interests.

From the report of your conversations with Mr. Madison, Mr. Galatin, and Mr. Smith, it appears,

1st. That the American government is prepared in the event of his Majesty's consenting to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November 1807, to withdraw contemporaneously on its part the interdiction of its harbours to ships of war, and all non-intercourse and non-importation acts, so far as respects Great Britain, leaving them in force with respect to France, and the powers which adopt or act under her decrees:

2dly. What is of the utmost importance, as precluding a new source of misunderstanding which might arise after the adjustment of the other questions, that America is willing to renounce, during the present war, the pretension of carrying on, in time of war, all trade with the enemies' colonies, from which she was excluded during peace:

3dly. Great Britain, for the purpose of securing the operation of the embargo, and of the *bonâ fide* intention of America, to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the powers adopting and acting under the French decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of those powers; without which security for the observance of the embargo, the raising it nominally with respect to Great Britain alone, would, in fact, raise it with respect to all the world.

On these conditions his Majesty would consent to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November 1807, so far as respects America.

As the first and second of these conditions are the suggestions of the persons in authority in America, to you, and as Mr. Pinckney has recently (but for the first time) expressed to me his opinion, that there will be no indisposition on the part of his government to the enforcement by the naval power of Great Britain, of the regulations of America with respect to France, and the countries to which those regulations continue to apply; but that his government was itself aware that, without such enforcement, those regulations must be altogether nugatory, I flatter myself that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a distinct and official recognition of these conditions from the American government.

For this purpose you are at liberty to communicate this dispatch, *in extenso*, to the American secretary of state.

Upon receiving through you, on the part of the American government, a distinct and official recognition of the three above mentioned conditions, his Majesty will lose no time in sending to America a minister fully empowered to consign them to a formal and regular treaty.

As, however, it is possible that the delay which must intervene before the actual conclusion of a treaty, may appear to the American government to deprive this arrangement of part of its benefits, I am to authorise you, if the American government should be desirous of acting upon the agreement before it is reduced to a regular form, either by the immediate repeal of the embargo, and the other acts in question, or by engaging to repeal them on a particular day, to assure the American government of his Majesty's readiness to meet such a disposition in a manner best calculated to give it immediate effect.

Upon the receipt here of an official note, containing an engagement for the adoption, by the American government, of the three conditions above specified, his Majesty will be prepared on the faith of such engagement, either immediately (if the repeal shall have been immediate in America) or on any day specified by the American government for that repeal, reciprocally to

recal the Orders in Council, without waiting for the conclusion of a treaty.

And you are authorised in the circumstances herein described, to take such reciprocal engagement on his Majesty's behalf. I am, &c.

(Signed) GEO. CANNING.

Dispatch from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Honourable David Erskine, dated Foreign Office, May 22, 1809.

Sir—Your dispatches, No. 19 and 20, of the 19th and 20th of April, have been received here this day, and laid before the King.

I have lost no time in receiving his Majesty's commands to signify to you his Majesty's sentiments, on the manner in which you have executed the instructions conveyed to you in my dispatches by Mr. Oakley.

It is much to be regretted, that in the execution of instructions upon points of so much delicacy and importance, you should have thought yourself authorized to depart so widely not only from their letter but from their spirit.

With respect to the instructions relating to the Chesapeake, which form the subject of my dispatch, No. 1. I have to remark, first, the total omission by you of a preliminary of the most material importance, 2dly, a departure from the terms of your instructions in the manner of conducting the negociation; and 3dly, the admission by you, and so far as appears, without remonstrance or observation, of a note containing expressions offensive to his Majesty's dignity, such as no minister of his Majesty ought to have submitted to receive, and to transmit to his government.

1st, It is distinctly stated by me, as the condition of his Majesty's "no longer insisting upon the recal of the proclamation of July 1807, as a preliminary to the adjustment of the difference arising from the affair of the Chesapeake," "that the ships of war of France shall, in point of fact, have been excluded from the ports of the United States, and such ships of that description as were in those ports, shall have been warned to depart."

Of this condition you appear to have taken no notice whatever. The Non-Intercourse Bill operated only to the prospective exclusion: but as to the warning to be given to any ships of war of France (if any such there were) in the ports of the United States, it no where appears that even a question was put by you on this subject, much less that you received any satisfactory assurance upon it.

2dly, But if this preliminary condition had been fulfilled, your instructions proceeded to state, that even then, "it would still be necessary that either the proclamation should be withdrawn or its operation formally declared to be at an end," "though it would be sufficient that such withdrawal or declaration should be recorded in the same instrument, or at the same time with the terms of reparation."

So far from this indispensable condition having been obtained by you, Mr. Smith, in the answer returned by him to your note, studiously avoids any thing like a recognition of the principle on which alone the demand of the formal recal of the proclamation was to be waved; neither is the proclamation itself withdrawn, nor its operation declared to be at an end.

The obvious consequence of this omission is, that if the Non-Intercourse Act, which is a temporary act, were to be suffered to expire, the proclamation might revive, and the inequality between the two Belligerents be thereby restored.

It was obviously your duty, before you committed his Majesty's name by a written offer of reparation, to ascertain in what manner that offer would be received, and answered; and if you found that the express condition either of the withdrawing the proclamation, or declaring its operation to be at an end, would not be complied with, to abstain from proceeding one single step in the negociation until you had referred home for further instructions.

That part of your instructions which directed that this arrangement, if not made the subject of consideration, should be settled by the exchange of ministerial notes dated on the same day, and reciprocally delivered at the same time, was expressly intended to guard against the possibility of your committing yourself by a written proposal, in the uncertainty of what might be the nature of the answer to be returned to it.

His Majesty will not suppose that Mr. Smith's intended answer can have been communicated to you previously, and have obtained your approbation.

In the proposal for restoring the men taken from on board the Chesapeake, it was not intended that the condition of his Majesty's right to reclaim them in a regular way from the American Government, if either natural-born subjects of his Majesty, or deserters from his Majesty's service, should have been omitted. I dwell, however, the less on this point, as his Majesty's right, in this respect, is founded on public law, and does not require to be fortified by the recognition of any other Government.

But I cannot forbear observing with regret that the bounty of his Majesty, in the intended provision for the relations of the men killed on board of the Chesapeake, is not only stated by you without a similar restriction, but is brought forward at once as a part of the reparation originally offered; and thus converted by you from an act of spontaneous generosity, into one of positive obligation.

3dly, In addition to the substance of Mr. Smith's note, which I have already mentioned, it remains for me to notice the expressions so full of disrespect to his Majesty, with which that note concludes. And I am to signify to you the displeasure which his Majesty feels, that any minister of his Majesty should have shewn himself so far insensible of what is due to the dignity of his sovereign, as to have consented to receive and transmit, to be laid before his Majesty a note in which such expressions were contained.* I am, &c. GEO. CANNING.

* The following is the offensive passage in Mr. Smith's letter to which Mr. Canning alludes:—"I have it in express charge from the President to state, that while he forbears to insist on a further punishment of the offending officer (Admiral Berkeley), he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor the

Dispatch from the Hon. David Erskine to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Washington, August 3, 1809.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, of the 22d, 23d, and 30th of May, original and duplicates, the former brought in his Majesty's packet Windsor Castle, which arrived at New York on the 25th ult. and the latter, which were delivered to me yesterday by Lieutenant Gregory, commanding his Majesty's gun-brig Contest, which arrived in Hampton Roads, in the Bay of Chesapeake, on the 29th ult.

I lost no time in complying with your instructions contained in your No. 13, to deliver a copy of his Majesty's Order in Council, of the 24th of May last, to the Secretary of State of this government, which I accordingly sent to Mr. Robert Smith in a written note of which the inclosed is a copy. In obedience to your commands I also used all the means in my power to make the above-mentioned Order publicly known throughout the United States.

It is with the deepest regret that I find from your dispatches, Nos. 10 and 11, of the 22d and 23d May, that his Majesty has disapproved of the manner in which I have executed the instructions which you sent me by Mr. Oakley, and has been compelled to disavow the provisional agreement which I had lately entered into with this government, under the persuasion that it would have met with his Majesty's approbation.

The duty and high respect which I owe to his Majesty, would restrain me from making any reply to the animadversions upon my conduct, which you have conveyed to me by his Majesty's commands, but I consider that it is incumbent upon me to offer some observations upon certain points of my negociation, which appear to have been misunderstood, in consequence I suppose of my having given them an insufficient or imperfect explanation. It is stated by you in your No. 10, of the 22d of May, that with respect to the instructions relating to the Chesapeake, which formed the subject of your dispatch No. 1, of the 23d of January last, I had omitted a preliminary of the most material importance, as the condition of "his Majesty's no longer insisting upon the recal of the proclamation of 1807, as a preliminary to the adjustment of the difference arising from the affair of the Chesapeake, and that the ships of war of France shall in point of fact have been excluded from the ports of the United States, and such ships of that description as were in those ports shall have been warned to depart."

Of this condition you observe, that I appear to have taken no notice whatever; you add also, that the Non-Intercourse Bill operated only to the prospective exclusion.

I beg leave to refer you to the first section of the Non-Intercourse Law, which you will find excludes the ships of war, from the passing of that Act on the first of March; the prohibition therefore, was not prospective but immediate, and in fact had been in operation six weeks before I commenced the Negociation.

Upon the subject of the warning which should be given to any French ships in the ports of the United States, the Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Smith, informed me that there were no French ships at present within the waters of the United States, and it was to be *presumed*, that the Government would cause their laws to be executed; in the propriety and justice of which sentiment, I fully acquiesced.

The preliminary condition above-mentioned was, therefore, I conceive, fulfilled.

Your next objection states, that the Proclamation of the President of July 1807, is neither withdrawn, nor its operation declared to be at an end.

On explanation of this point, I beg leave to remark, that the Non-Intercourse Law abrogated even the Act upon which the President's Proclamation was founded, by the words at the end of the 3d section of that Act, inserted by the Congress for that express purpose, which circumstance I communicated to you in my No. 16, of the 17th of March, and again in my No. 19, of the 18th of April, in which I mentioned that the Secretary of State declared to me that the Proclamation was merged in the Non-intercourse. I believe I omitted in my No. 19, to inform you, that Mr. Smith added, that it was impossible to issue a Proclamation to recal an Edict, which was already revoked and could not be revived.

The third objection taken by you, is upon a point of so delicate a nature, that I proceed to an explanation of it with the greatest caution and deference.

Permit me, Sir, to request that you will lay before his Majesty my most earnest assurances, that I would not have allowed any expressions which I thought disrespectful towards his Majesty to have remained unanswered in any note I may have received.

It would be an inexcusable presumption in me to attempt to put a different construction on the expressions contained in the latter part of Mr. Smith's first letter to me, or to view the meaning of the words in a different light from that which you have been pleased to inform me his Majesty has done; but I think it my duty to declare, that I do not believe any intention whatever existed in the mind of the President of the United States, to convey a disrespectful meaning towards his Majesty by those expressions.

Upon my being informed by the Secretary of State, that the President would agree to wave any demand for further punishment of the British Officer who had caused an attack to be made on the United States' frigate Chesapeake, but that it would be impossible to refrain from expressing an opinion that he deserved it; I used all my efforts to persuade this Government to give up such an insinuation, not from any idea that I entertained of its being disrespectful to his Majesty, but as it might seem less conciliatory than the disposition of the President had been represented to me and of the sincerity of which I was fully persuaded.

After I had received Mr. Smith's note, I deliberated upon the propriety of making any observations in answer to those expressions, but I was

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less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannic Majesty to his own honour. I have, &c.

(Signed) R. SMITH.[1]

induced to forbear from sending any reply, by consideration of the policy and propriety of not blending irritating discussion with amicable adjustments.

It appeared to me that if any indecorum could justly be attributed to the expressions in the Official Notes of this Government, the censure due would fall upon them, and that the public opinion would condemn their bad taste or want of propriety, in coldly and ungraciously giving up what they considered as a right, but which they were not in a condition to enforce.

The feelings of his Majesty upon that point are a sufficient proof that I have formed an erroneous judgment respecting it, and I have to lament not only that any act or omission on my part should have incurred his Majesty's displeasure, but that it should have been the cause (though unintentionally) of conveying any expression personally disagreeable, or even apparently disrespectful to the Sovereign of my country.

I have omitted to mention one circumstance, which is, that the reason why I did not put in a claim on the part of his Majesty to recover from the American Government deserters from his Majesty's service was, that they had always declared themselves willing to be guided by the Laws of Nations upon that subject.

My motives for deviating from the precise line of my instructions relative to the bounty intended by his Majesty for the relations of the killed and wounded on board the Chesapeake, will I hope, upon explanation, be found to be satisfactory.

When I mentioned His Majesty's liberal views upon that point, the Secretary of State informed me, that it would be highly satisfactory if the offer was expressed in general terms, although the Government never meant to accept the provision tendered, but would acknowledge the liberality of his Majesty, when they might hereafter decline to avail themselves of it, but that if it was put upon the footing of spontaneous generosity, it would not be at all acceptable to the United States. With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

D. M. Erskine.

The island of Jamaica has not forgiven the abolition of the Slave-Trade: *that* we suspect lies at the bottom of its present conduct.

The advice of the board of trade, prohibiting the passing of laws by the island legislature, *on the subject of religion*, without first transmitting a draft to the secretary of state, was given to his majesty, in consequence of some intolerant laws passed by the Assembly, against the Methodists; who, with an industry almost incredible, and a disinterestedness almost beyond example, had for some time been employed, in imbuing, with the precepts of Christianity, the minds of the poor heathen slaves of all the sugar colonies.

The House of Assembly has considered this prohibition as affecting its rights: they proceeded to acts which the governor thought it to be his duty to oppose; he therefore dissolved the house.

The dissolution produced a deep sensation; and resolutions have been passed in different parts, approving the conduct of the Assembly.

At a meeting of the commissioners of public accounts, on the 16th December at Spanish Town, it was resolved to inform his grace the governor, that in consequence of the dissolution of the house of assembly *before the money-bills were passed, the board had no means of furnishing the subsistence, &c. to his majesty's white troops after the 31st of December*. Another resolution directs the agents-general to dispose of such stores and provisions as remain unissued after that day, and to pay over the proceeds to the receiver-general, for the use of the public. It was also resolved, that no money ought to be borrowed for any public purpose until the next meeting of the general-assembly. The receiver-general was likewise directed to pay off £80,000 of the public debt. In the new elections, the old members it is said, are in general returned.

An unpleasant discussion has also taken place in the island of Bermuda. The Committee appointed to inspect the state and condition of the public offices, reported that the Provost Master General (the patentee is Lord Braybrook, who acts by delegate) had made undue emoluments by his office. Sometimes by holding back several thousands of pounds, the produce of property sold and placed under his official authority: and sometimes by the rightful owner being totally ignorant of his right. The sum has been so high as £20,000 or more. The securities of some late marshals have proved insolvent: other marshals have quitted the island taking with them their balances. The House of Assembly has therefore, called for extra securities: to which the governor has demurred, not finding any enacted statute to guide him.

Our affairs in India, are we hope, once more peaceable. Our colony of the Cape of Good Hope has suffered more by the earthquake which has taken place there, than is supposed: we understand that the Barracks are sunk three feet into the earth. We hope for further particulars of this remarkable event.

At home, Parliament is busily engaged in discussing the affair of the Scheldt and Walcheren, from which we deem it our duty to abstain till the *whole* is before us.—The petitions of the Catholics have been presented: whether they will be or not, fully discussed this session, the magnitude of the subject we hope will ensure it an unbiassed, and were it possible, a final consideration.

France will experience the same disappointment from her incorporation of Holland, as she has done from her incorporation of Spain. She will never have *real* gains superior to

those she might have had under the authority of King Louis. It is understood that King Louis is imprisoned at Paris, by his brother Nap., but for decency's sake, he is shut up in his mother's house. Also, that the Pope is confined in the Castle of Savona, under a strong guard. Such is the lot of men possessing *some* honesty! The King of Spain (Charles) it is said, wanders about the South of France, in poverty and ignominy. We do not think it worth while to speculate on the intended consort of the Emperor and King. We should pity even a British prostitute forced to his arms; as to a princess with one grain of virtue,—words are inadequate to express our commisseration: we can only remit her to the general prayer, "Mercy on her!"

By a gentleman who left Paris but a week ago, we learn, that NO POLITICS are suffered to be the subject of conversation in that gay metropolis. Whether, therefore, their country be depopulated by the conscription, or their sons fall by thousands in Spain; Paris maintains its usual insensibility: feeling, sympathy, virtue, it has none. Such is the inevitable consequence of systematic vice and philosophical corruptions.

As to the chief mover and source of misery, he appears, we understand, to suffer; the glooms that cloud his brow, and *increase* on their settlement, admit no doubt of it. Beside the natural sallowness of his Corsican complexion, there is a kind of blackness of hue apparent in his countenance, with a kind of scowl, from which no favourable indication can be drawn, as to the peace of mankind. It is visible that he suffers: but whether the cause be his unhealed affliction in parting with his other self, the *virtuous* Empress Josephine, or whether he had then recently received information of the loss of his frigates sent to Guadaloupe, or whether he meditated some further shedding of royal blood, or whether his recollection was visited (awful visitation!) by the resurrection of ideas long ago thought to be extinct, was not even conjectured. But, certainly, he maintained the same malignant brow, black pallid hue, and morbid nothing-enjoying countenance, equally at the play-house and at the chapel in the Thuilleries; in both which places our informant closely contemplated him.

To mention the other powers of Europe is to give importance to cyphers. It is incredible that Austria can be so deeply fallen as to mingle the blood of its house with that of the Corsican,—who, though he could make himself an emperor, can never make himself a *gentleman*. The world looks to Russia for this degradation;—that semi-barbarous court may furnish a victim, says public opinion: how low must this court be sunk, ere such an opinion of it, could become general! —— But, if the selected victim be firm in her resistance (as some expect she will prove) there is no saying what turn affairs may take in that half Asiatic half European Sovereign's councils.

We have lately noticed the flight of many Dutchmen from their native country: the unhappy lot of those who could not accomplish their inclinations, may be sufficiently inferred from the following paragraphs.

"Amsterdam is full of Dutch troops, sent thither, to prepare the inhabitants for the entrance of the French troops intended to occupy it, who were proceeding by forced marches. This precaution, it seems, was not unnecessary, as the populace talked of fortifying and defending that city. The dread of the expected change produced a great depreciation in the Dutch funds; the stock which was previously at 100 having fallen to 70, and that at 80 to 50."

"Buonaparte it is said, has ordered the inhabitants of chief note in Dutch Brabant to send their children to Paris for instruction: a measure of barbarous policy that has been sometimes practised by the pagan conquerors of antiquity, or by Christians, more savage than pagans, in the dark ages. But never till now, we believe, have people of competent circumstances, in a civilized Christian country, been so outraged in their natural feelings, as to have their children, of tender age, torn from them by a remorseless tyrant, to be educated for his own purposes, in a foreign land. What must the poor parents, the mothers especially, feel on the enforcement of this Herodian edict? It is not with a view to education merely, as all the world must see, that these infants are to be withdrawn from their homes: they are hostages in the hands of him, who is now sinking their country into the lowest abyss of slavery."

Though we refrain from considering the proceedings of Parliament as to our external relations, with minuteness, at this moment, yet we cannot equally refrain from congratulating our country on the continuance of those progressive steps of improvement which are perpetually suggested, by British ingenuity, in some part or other of the empire.

We understand, that our most laudable patrons of agricultural exertions, our numerous societies, and institutions for the encouragement of this art, are not only in high reputation; but they have the satisfaction of seeing almost every month, and certainly at every annual meeting, something or other produced which contributes to the purpose they have in view.

The state of our Manufactures is diversified: in some places it is flourishing; in others, only moderate. Some complain of slackness;

others have more than they can execute. This has always been in some degree the case; and it is possible, that local circumstances may contribute essentially to this difference.

We must say the same respecting some branches of Commerce: and even some houses of trade: but this may be owing to incidents of which we have no accurate information; and we merely notice it to account for those contradictions on some points, with which our daily habits of acquiring information have made us familiar.

As to our external resources, we have had repeated occasion to press on the conviction of this nation and its government the importance of the principle, that we should do OUR UTMOST, to become INDEPENDENT of those nations, which sometimes announce themselves in highly flattering terms, as our most strongly attached friends; and soon after, figure away as our inexorable enemies. We have the satisfaction of knowing that these sentiments have directed the endeavours of Government: for instance,—government has sent out surveyors, and others, commissioned to enquire into the actual state of the forests of Canada, and the supplies of timber which they are competent to furnish. This is important: by means of encouragement given to our colonies, we shall accomplish sundry desirable purposes: 1. We shall confirm, strengthen, and establish them in their allegiance, by the most powerful of motives, those of self interest: 2. We shall encrease their absolute strength; and comfort: and 3. We shall convince those nations on whom we have *seemed to depend* for articles of this description, that we can do without them. Can they in like manner do without us? Or, when the British market is closed against them, can they find other markets for sale, so easily as Britain can find other channels of supply? It is considered as certain, that Britain cannot furnish the quantity of timber equal to her wants; what then does common sense pronounce to be the next best means of supply?

The money paid to Russia, principally for hemp, flax, their seeds, &c. has been about £4,000,000 *annually*, for many years. The supply brought by the fleets from the Baltic, during the last year, has been so ample, that we are now independent of that power, and all others, for two or three years to come. During this interval, we have every reason to hope, that the cultivation of hemp in Canada, but more especially in Ireland, will be brought to such maturity of management and *orderly conduct*, as to afford the most effectual assistance. The quantity of land necessary for this purpose is not more than about 200,000 acres: an area that may well be spared in England alone, in which are about 22,000,000 of acres of waste land. The quantity of hemp employed in preparing a ship of the line for sea, is about 80 tons: the market therefore is certain.

It is understood that the importation of iron decreases annually: so that for this article we actually are becoming daily more and more independent. This then has taken the lead among those articles which foreign nations were accustomed to say, with positiveness Britain could not do without. Previous to 1803, we paid to foreigners about £700,000 per annum for iron. At present, we are told by the ironmongery trade that British iron supplies almost every demand; and that its quality, though greatly improved, already, still further improves daily.

We cannot here enter at large into the "state of the nation." But, we hope soon to report that tar and pitch brought from our enemies, is scarcely to be found among us. In London, indeed *some* of this may be necessary: and so may *some* supply of tallow, considering the immense demand of the metropolis, all combined in one place, and on one spot, comprising a mass of consumers, to whose wants no ordinary supply is competent. Yet, in diminution of this demand, oil happily yields us a partial assistance; while it also affords the means of employment to our shipping. And when the demand of light shall be so great, that all the oil-yielding fish in the ocean shall be inadequate to the supply necessary to banish darkness from the city of London, the Gas Light and Heat Company stand ready with offers of service, and will undertake to render the Metropolis resplendent from Kensington and Hyde Park Corner to Whitechapel and Bow: from Highgate Hill to Camberwell Grove, for a mere trifle.

It is true, that in 1806 we imported from Petersburgh no less than *eighty-six millions of pounds weight of tallow*: but shortly, the Russians shall be desired to keep their commodity at home; or to export to Siberia or Kamt Schatka, *ad libitum*. By the same rule we shall keep our guineas: Bank notes shall be at a premium: and enquiries shall be instituted to ascertain for what season gold shall have suffered any depreciation!

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Affairs are said to be very uncertain between our Court and that of Constantinople; which, as is well known, is swayed by councils, not at all correspondent to the constancy of the stream that flows by the Seraglio. Our occupation of Ceuta will tend to keep other of the Mahometan powers in due deference. Gibraltar now proves to be a place of much greater consequence to our nation, than ever could have been supposed since its capture.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

AN HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

As it is currently reported that our government is fitting out an expedition for the purpose of reducing this island, we deem the insertion of the following account appropriate at the present moment; and we trust that it will prove neither useless nor uninteresting to a considerable portion of our readers. This paper, together with a similar account of the ISLAND OF BOURBON which appeared in our last number, (Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 977), comprises a correct view of the French colonies, on the eastern side of Africa.

The Isle of France, or Mauritius, is situated in the Indian Ocean, 400 miles east of Madagascar. Lat. 20° 9′ S Lon. 57° 28′ E. At present it appertains to France. The island was discovered in the 15th century by the Portuguese, who named it the Island of Acerno. The Dutch took possession of it in 1598, giving it the name of Mauritius, in honour of Prince Maurice their Statholder; but they did not form any establishment here till 1640. In 1712 they abandoned it, partly on account of the inconsiderable progress made by the colonists in the amelioration of the soil, and partly on account of the settlement which they had made at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1715 the French landed here, under the command of Dufresnes, a Captain in the service of their East-India Company, and named it the Isle of France. Shortly after, (about 1721) the inhabitants of the Island of Bourbon, under the conduct of a person called Durongay, made a new establishment in the Isle of France: during the fifteen succeeding years the number of the inhabitants was so inconsiderable, that the Company began to deliberate whether it were most proper to retain or abandon the island; but in 1735 M. Bourdenmay was sent out with instructions to improve the soil to profit. In 1764 the French East-India Company ceded the Isle of France to the Government, and it has since been under the immediate jurisdiction of a governor, for the military, and an intendant or magistrate for the civil department. According to the calculation of Lacaille, the Isle of France is 90,688 toises (each toise six feet, English measure), in circumference; and about 31,890 toises in breadth, where it is broadest. The expences incurred by the Company, and the still heavier expences to which the colonisation of the island has put the French government, have not to this day been indemnified by the Colony. Scarcely one third of the land is in a state of cultivation, and even such part as has been laboured on is very remote from any thing like perfection, in point of tillage or produce. It is computed that there are 6000 whites in the island; but when from this number we deduct that of the garrison, there do not remain more than 2000 colonists of both sexes and every age. The number of the free negroes amounts to about 4000; and there are besides from 34 to 36,000 slaves. The island is susceptible of triple this amount of population. Almost every species of cultivation has been attempted here; the culture of grain is, as i ought every where to be, the principal branch of agriculture among the inhabitants; but the rearing of cattle has been culpably neglected. The coffee of the island is good; but it is not equal to the produce of Bourbon. At Villebagne there is a fine sugar-house, and five or six others of less consequence are to be met with in different parts of the island. The culture of indigo has been attempted, but hitherto, with little success. A small quantity of cotton is raised here, which grows well, and proves very marketable; by the aid of industry this article might be rendered highly important, and give rise to an advantageous export-trade. The plants of spice-trees brought hither from the Moluccas, have thriven so well as to afford encouragement towards their further cultivation. The too temperate climate of the island, seemed by no means favourable to this species of cultivation; but the samples of the produce lately sent to France have been considered as remarkably fair. The shrub which yields pepper is not cultivated here; although the plants might readily be procured from the coast of Malabar. It is possible that unsuccessful attempts may have been made to raise it, and that the colonists, therefore abandoned the pursuit in despair. It is however, most certain that every novel branch of agriculture will ever be neglected for the culture of grain, so soon as war, or a likelihood of that calamity, leads the cultivator to conclude that he will find it to his advantage to furnish the government-stores with corn.

M. Ceré, the superintendant of the Botanical Garden in the Isle of France, published a statement of the spice-trees existing in that colony, in the year 1785. From this account it appears that the island then contained 3000 cinnamon-trees of Ceylon; 10,416 clove-trees, 361 of which were so large as to require the joint efforts of two negroes to remove any one of them; 204, each of which might be removed by one negroe; 484 of which one negroe might remove two; and 9,000 of which one negroe

was capable of removing four at a time. These last were of the growth of from 4 to 6 months.

The island likewise possessed 90 aromatic nutmeg-trees; besides these the Botanical Garden, contained 18 female nutmeg-trees, 10 of which yielded, between the years 1779 and 1785, no less than 1088 nuts, including those which had attained to maturity, and such as were blown, in an unripe state, from the trees. This fruit subsequently produced 60 nutmeg-trees in the Botanical Garden, 20 in Bourbon, Guinea, and Cayenne, and 124 slips now rearing in the government nursery. At the commencement of June 1785, a single tree displayed 300 nuts, and 9 others 500 among them, in an advanced state. Of these nuts 24 were sent to Bourbon, 260 were sown in the government nursery, and the remainder, not being sufficiently ripe, were suffered to remain upon the branches. Those fructiferous trees enjoy the most beautiful and vigorous vegetation, their foliage being perfectly green and brilliant, and fruits and blossoms of every age appearing upon a single tree. In short from their flourishing state, there is every reason to expect that the uni-sex-nutmeg-tree will become proportionable in produce to the hermaphrodite clove-tree.

It is believed that the French government has for many years past annually lost about four millions of livres (£166,660) by its colonies situated eastward of Africa

The mountains of the Isle of France are oftentimes so high that their tops are covered with snow; they produce the best ebony in the known world. The town and harbour called Port Louis are strongly fortified; but in hurricane months, the harbour cannot contain more than eight vessels. In this Port there are large stone houses and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets.

The value of the Mauritius to the French government, arises from those political reasons which induce it to wish to preserve an establishment in the Indian seas. Had not this island been possessed by the French, they would have lost every check whatever on the prosperity of the commerce of British India: for no country power would have given them protection in its ports, or at least, would have made that protection available to them. The expence of a force necessary to capture the Mauritius is great, very great, and the returns from the island are totally inadequate to the cost: yet vessels fitted out, or rather repaired and furnished at this island as ships of war, have done great damage among our Indian shipping. The numbers at present sailing under the British flag form an irresistable temptation to French cupidity; while the extent of the Indian ocean, gives privateers and small vessels the choice of innumerable points from whence to pursue their predatory courses. The vessels taken they send to the Mauritius for security, and for sale. That island hereby becomes a nest of pirates, and the fate which belongs to such a station we trust awaits it.

IMPROVEMENT IN CASTING OF TYPES BY A MACHINE.

At the present moment when labour at the press is extremely high in price, and paper is dearer than ever, the literary world is materially interested in whatever tends to add facilities to the art of printing.

We have to record an invention by M. Didot, for casting types by a machine.

These types are more correct in point of form; they are also cheaper, and they are lighter, than those in common use, being cast hollow in the body. It was feared that this would produce a weakness; but that evil has not been felt, as appears by the following letter from an eminent printer.

Sir,—As you will naturally expect some report of the two founts cast by your patent machine, of which you have requested us to make trial, for the purpose of ascertaining their durability compared with founts cast in the usual way, I here state, for your information, that the Pica weighed 460lbs.; the Long Primer 468 lbs.—each cast, as I understand, from a bill of 500 lbs. weight or thereabouts. And it appears that 156 of our Pica m's weigh just as much as 194 of yours—that is, 1lb. The Long Primer in proportion.

With the Pica, exclusive of part of a work in folio, we are considerably advanced in printing another of two volumes octavo, both 1500 number. And I have the pleasure to inform you, from the report of the Compositors, that not more than half a pound weight of types appear to have been broken during its progress thus far, and that casualties of that sort do not now occur more frequently than is usual with other founts.

With the Long Primer we have nearly completed a work of two volumes, small octavo, 2000 number, during the progress of which the number of broken types have somewhat exceeded those in the other fount, in consequence perhaps of the metal being more brittle than that of the Pica.

If these observations will enable you to ascertain the probable advantages that are likely to be derived from the adoption of your ingenious invention, I have only to wish you all due success, while I remain, Sir,

Obediently yours,

Bolt-Court Printing Office, T. Bensley.
Nov. 19, 1809.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF JANUARY TO THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY, 1810.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.—The wife of Thos. Jackson, a labouring man of Andover, Hants, of her 33d child! She has seven times had twins.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Alex. Lang, Esq. Advocate.—At Terregles-house, the lady of M. C. Maxwell, Esq. of Nirthsdale.—The lady of Jas. Hadden, Esq. Lord Provost of Aberdeen.—Mrs. Ruddach, of Keppel-street, Russell square.

Of Daughters—The lady of Capt. Matthew Buckle, R. N.—At Waddon, Surrey, the lady of John Hillersdon, Esq.—At Eastwell Park, Kent, the lady of Major-gen. the Hon. Chas. Hope.

MARRIAGES.

At St. James's church, H. Koppler's, Esq. of Demarara, to Miss C. Buse.—At Malta, Lord Rendlesham, to Miss M. A. Diekons.—At Dumfries, the Rev. Wm. Dunbar, Minister of Applegarth, to Miss A. Burnside, of Dumfries.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wm. Gordon, Esq. M. P. for Worcester, to Miss C. Cornewall, of Mocas court, Hereford-hire.—Rev. H. Wright, Vicar of Wrangle, in Lincolnshire, to Mis Pennington, of Lamb's Conduit-street—T. Wythe, Esq. of Eye, in Suffolk, to Miss Case, of Middleton, in Norfolk.—Geo. Sadler, Esq. of Southwark, to Miss Firth, of Tooting, Surrey.—At St. Andrew's, Sam. Caw, Esq. Glasgow, to Miss Eliz. Playfair, daughter of P. Playfair, Esq. St. Andrew's.—In George's-square, Edinburgh, D. S. Buchanan, Esq. of Blantyre-park, to Anne, only daughter of the deceased Col. Chas. William on, of Westwater-cottage, Devonshire.—Rev. Dr. John Hodgson, of Blantyre, to Ann, third daughter of the late Val. White, E q. Bracklach.—At Milton-house, Robt. Anderson, Esq. merchant, Edinburgh, to Miss J. H Steuart, daughter of D Steuart, Esq.—At Edinburgh, A. Brodie. Esq. merchant of Leith, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late R. Sommer, Esq. surgeon, of Haddington.—Hen. Capel, Esq M. A and late of Wadham-college, Oxford, and of Feltham-hill, Middlesex, to Amelia, second daughter of R. Hunt, Esq. of Basing-house.—At Mary le-bone church, John Blenkarne, Esq. of Cheshunt, Herts, to Miss Colclough, of Beaconfield-house, Notts, and niece to Gen. Wynyard.—At St George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Wm. Warrington, to Miss Mainwaring, only daughter of Wm. Mainwaring, Esq. of Hanover-square.—At St Mary-le bone church, the Rev. B. Burgess, of Salisbury-place, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Rev M. Rutton, of Selling, Kent.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Long, Esq. of Prewhaw, Hants, to Lady M. Carnegie, daughter of the Earl of Northeth.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, H. Hall, Esq. of Bartholomew-lane, to Miss Southan, of Leigh, in Kent.—At Sidmouth, S P. Paul, Esq. of the North Gloucester militia, to Miss M. Jenkins.—At Stanme, Sussex. J. Leacock, Esq. of Madeira, to Mis C Gledstanes.—At Hampton, W. Moreton, Esq. 18th light dragoons, to Miss Griffinhoofe.—At Weston, near Bath, W. Tyndale, Esq. of Reading, to Miss M Bayly, of Belle Vue.—At St. George's church, Hanover-square, J. M. Weldon, Esq. of Kentish Town, to Miss Oliphant, only daughter of L. Oliphant, Esq. late of Itonfield lodge, Cumberland.—At Lewisham, the Rev. John James, of Oundle, Northamptonshire, to Miss Bell, of Blackheath.

DEATHS.

Mr. Wm. Morris, banker, of Carmarthen, worth £50,000. A few minutes before his death, he ordered his daughter to play a dying hymn on the piano, to which he sung.—In the 100th year of his age, Mr. J. Dobbs, of Huntley, Gloucestershire.—Mr. Tattersall, at his house at Hyde Park Corner, an eminent dealer in horses—J. Barwis, E q. of Walbrook-house.—Col. John Douglas, of Mains.—Mr. W. Howell, of Garraway's coffee-house, Cornhill.—At Woodford-bridge, Mrs. M. Maller, aged 82.—In London-street, Fitzroy-square, Mis. Boetefeur—Aged 83 years, Ant. Leslie, mother to the Right Hon. Lord Lindores.—At his house in Tenterden-street. the Hon. C. L. Dundas, second son of Lord Dundas.—In Little Queen-street, Westminster, after a lingering illness. Mr. P. F. M'Callum, author of "Travels in Trinidad."—At Wallingford, Wm. Mayne, Esq seven times mayor, and father of the corporation of that borough.—At her apartments in the Edgeware-road, Mrs. E. Kent, wife of Capt. Wm. Kent, of the R. N.—At his house in Bedford place, Mr. Maling, father of Lady Mulgrave, and many years one of the Commissioners of Excise.—In James street, Covent-garden, Mr. Adams, the father of the Misses Adams, of Covent-garden theatre.—In Queen-street, Drury-lane, Mr. Richardson, late bookseller, of Cornhill, aged 76.—After a short illness, John Lynch, Esq. barrister, of the Middle Temple, aged 33.—At Sheerness, Capt. E. Bass, of his Majesty's ship Gluckstadt.—At Bath, Sir Chas. Turner, Bart.—The Hon. Mrs. Eliot, wife of the Hon. Wm. Eliot, M. P. for Liskeard.—In Camden Town, Mrs. Byam, the lady of Edw. Byam, Esq. President of his Majesty's Council, Antigua.—The lady of Sir G. Temple, Bart. at Rome, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel.—At Port-Glasgow, James Crawford, Esq.—In his 76th year, Mr. John Mitchell, of New Houghton, in Norfolk. His favourite mule (now 34 years of age), at the request of the deceased, went in procession to the grave, and was to have been shot immediately after his return, but through the human intercession of his granddaughter, Miss Young, the life of this excellent animal was saved, with a promise never to suffer it to be again used.—At his house, in John-street, Bedford-row, John Roberts, Esq. aged 71, many years in the East-India direction—Mr. W Justins, printer of the County Chronicle.—Madras, Aug. 6, 1809, at his Garden-house, Dr. Jas. Anderson, Physician-general, and President of the Medical Board, aged 72.—Suddenly, Sir Thos. Wiseman, Bart. aged 81, succeeded in his title by Lieut. Wm. S. Wiseman, R. N.—C. Whitehoord, Esq. at his house in Argyle street. He was well known in the first polite and literary circles, and possessed great talents and information. He was famous as the reader of newspaper lines to cross purposes, under the name of *Papyrius Cursor*. He was the intimate friend of Goldsmith, who

winds up his character in *Retaliation* with the following appropriate lines:

Merry Whitefoord, farewell! for thy sake I admit,
That a Scot may have humour, I had almost said wit:
This debt to thy mem'ry I cannot refuse,
"Thou best natur'd man, with the worst humour'd Muse."

—At Gunton, in Norfolk, in the 77th year of his age, the Right Hon. Lord Suffield.—At Lympston, Devonshire, Lady C. Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.—At his house, near Ferrybridge, Sir T. Gascoign, Bart.—At Bradborn, Kent, Sir J. P. Twisden, Bart.—A woman named Bowhart, lately died in the workhouse of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, aged 103, having till within three days of her death, retained all her faculties.—At Kensington, aged 89, Mrs. E. Middleton, widow of D. Middleton, Esq. This lady was the last descendant of the brother of the celebrated Gen. Fairfax.—At Wallingwells, Nottinghamshire, Sarah, Frances, and Lydia, three of the daughters of Sir T. W. White, Bart.—At Dundee, the venerable Scottish Episcopal Bishop Strachan.—T. Ward, Esq. of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.—Suddenly, in Ely-place, J. C. Saunders, Esq. aged 87, late Demonstrator of Anatomy at the London Hospital.—In Frith-street, Sir J. Fitzpatrick, Knt. M.D. many years Inspector of Health to the British Army.—Mrs. Catherine Penton, relict of the late G. Penton, Esq. of Hornsey-lane, Highgate, aged 71.—Aged 64, Wm. Douglas, Esq. of the Old Hall, near Manchester.—At Margate, aged 58, Ann, wife of J. Sawkins, Esq. and daughter and sole heiress of Capt. D. Turner, formerly of Nash-court, in the Isle of Thanet.—At Weston-house, near Sidmouth, Devon, J. Stuckey, Esq. aged 95.—At Huntley, W. Forsyth, Esq. in the 80th year of his age.—At Fort Amsterdam, Surinam, Lieut. and Adj. Robt. M'Cheyne, of the 64th regiment.—In Charles-street, St. James's-square, J. Hoppner, Esq. R. A. aged 51.—At Vizagapatam, of a severe and painful illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, Benjamin Roebuck, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service. A more faithful and zealous servant the Company did not possess: his active, well-informed, and enterprising mind, amply stored with antient and modern literature, was ever exerted for their and the public good. The mint of Madras, and the public docks at Corings, are monuments not less of his ingenuity, than of his indefatigable and unceasing labours. Public and private charity ever met a most liberal support from his hands. In mechanics, chemistry, and mineralogy, he had few superiors; in other polite and useful attainments, his comprehensive mind had acquired very considerable knowledge. Political economy had ever been with him a most favoured study, and few men were better acquainted with that interesting subject. Hospitable, without ostentation, his table was ever the resort of the best informed and most worthy members of society, and few ever left it without gaining some useful knowledge from his conversation; his address was polite, agreeable, and engaging. To him the settlement is indebted for the first introduction of ice, as well as for many of its most useful and ornamental improvements. In private life, Mr. Roebuck was respected, esteemed, and beloved; the repeated testimonies he has received from Government, his honourable employers, and from public corporations and societies, will best bespeak the value of this most lamented member of society.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1810.

War Office, Jan. 20, 1810.

1st Reg. of Drag. Guards—Capt. J. Boyd, 69th foot, capt. of a troop, vice Peel, who exchanges.

15th Light Drag.—Capt. W. K. Elphinstone, 52d foot, capt. of a troop, by purchase vice Murry, who exchanges.

18th Ditto—Lieut. C. Milner, capt. of a troop, by purchase, vice C. P. Play, who retires.

3d Reg. of Foot—Lieut. N. Thorn, capt. of a company, without purchase, vice Jacques, appointed to the 1st R. V. B.

4th Ditto—Major C. Bevan, 28th foot, lieut.-col. by purchase, vice Espinasse, who retires.

28th Ditto—Capt. C. Paterson, major, by purchase, vice Bevan, promoted in 4th foot. Lieut. J. F. Briggs, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Paterson.

29th Ditto—Lieut. T. Langton, capt. of a company, vice Newbold, deceased. Lieut. B. Wilde, adjutant, vice Wade, promoted.

32d Ditto—Capt. M. S. O'C. Caulfield, 1st R. V. B. capt. of a company, vice Short, appointed 1st R. V. B.

52d Ditto—Capt. E. T. M'G. Murray, 15th light drag. capt. of a company, vice Elphinstone, who exchanges

68th Ditto—Capt. J. Miller, 9th R. V. B. capt. of a company, vice Devon, appointed to 9th R. V. B.

79th Ditto—Capt. C. Campbell, 94th foot, capt. of a company, vice Williamson, who exchanges.

94th Ditto—Capt. J. Williamson, 79th foot, capt. of a company, vice Campbell, who exchanges.

96th Ditto—Assistant-surgeon R. Hanley, Regals, assistant-surgeon, vice Morrison, who exchanges.

1st R. V. B.—Capt. J. Short, 32d foot, capt. of a company, vice Caldfield, appointed to 32d f.

9th R. V. B.—Capt. G. Devon, 68th foot, capt. of a company, vice Miller, appointed to 68th foot.

Staff—Major C. Ashworth, 62d foot, lieut.-col. in the army, he being appointed to serve in Portugal, under Lieut.-gen. Beresford. Capt. H. Watson, 48th foot, major in the army, he being appointed to serve in Portugal, under Lieut.-gen. Beresford.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieut. B. Harding, capt. of a troop by purchase, vice Smith, who retires.

16th Ditto—Quarter-master J. Harrison, regimental quarter-master.

10th Reg. of Foot—Capt. C. Scott, 3d W. I. regt. capt. of a company, vice Wadman, who exchanges.

18th Ditto—Capt. H. W. Whitfield, 6th garr. batt. capt. of a company, vice Vallance, who exchanges.

80th Ditto—Capt. C. Maxwell, major, vice Wright, deceased; Lieut. B. Nunn, capt. of a

company, vice Maxwell; and Serjeant-major G. Stephenson, adj. with rank of ensign, vice Nunn.

36th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, 41st foot, capt. of a company, without purchase, vice Pickard, appointed to 4th R. V. B.

40th Ditto—Lieut.-col. C. A. Harcourt, dep. quarter-master-general at Cape of Good Hope, lieut.-col. without purchase.

42d Ditto—Lieut. D. Macdonald, capt. of a company, without purchase, vice Fraser, promoted in 8th W. I. regt.

77th Ditto—Capt. J. Rudd, major, vice M'Gregor, deceased.

78th Ditto—Lieut. T. Cameron, capt. of a company, vice M. Mackenzie, deceased.

79th Ditto—W. Moffatt, 2d batt. paymaster of 1st batt. vice Baldock, deceased.

82d Ditto—Lieut. R. B. Barton, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Colclough, promoted.

3d W. I. Regt.—Capt. T. C. Wadman, 10th foot, capt. of a comp. vice Scott, who exchanges.

Regt. of Rolle—Lieut. L. Muller, capt. of a company.

6th Garr. Batt.—Capt. J. Vallance, 18th foot, capt. of a comp. vice Whitfield, who exchanges.

1st R. V. B.—Capt. D. Gordon, 7th R. V. B. capt of a comp. vice Pickering, who exchanges.

7th Ditto—Capt. W. Pickering, 1st R. V. B. capt. of a company, vice Gordon, who exchanges.

February 3.

20th Light Drag.—Lieut. R. Du Cane, capt. of a troop, by purchase, vice Barker, who retires.

5th Reg. of Foot—Lieut. M. Doyle, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Lockyer, who retires.

14th Ditto—Capt. C. M'Gregor, 3d garr. batt. capt. of a comp. vice Fawcett, who exchanges.

24th Ditto—Capt W. Hovendon, major, by purchase, vice Terrewest, who retires; Lieut. T. Davis, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Hovendon.

48th Ditto—Capt. Hon. F. H. R. Stanhope, 1st foot guards, capt. of a company, vice Elliott, who exchanges.

62d Ditto—Brevet-major J. Goodridge, major, without purchase, vice Ashworth, promoted; Lieut. W. Johnstone, capt. of a company, vice Goodridge.

86th Ditto—Capt. J. Grant, 86th foot, major, without purchase, vice Morrison, promoted to 1st W. I. regt.

1st R. V. B.—Capt. D. Bruce, royal, capt. of a company, vice Watt, appointed to 9th R. V. B.

2d Ditto—Capt. D. K. Fawcett, 14th foot, capt. of a company, vice M'Gregor, who exchanges.

9th Ditto—Capt. A Watt, 1st R. V. B. capt. of a company, vice M'Crohan, deceased.

Nova Scotia Fencibles—Lieut. J. Moore, capt. of a comp. vice Crookes, appointed to 2d R. V. B.

Staff—J. N. Frood, Esq. paymaster of a recruiting district in Ireland.

9th Light Drag.—Major C. Morland, 17th lt. dragoons, major, vice Orde, who ret res.

1st Regt. of Foot—Major R. Nixon, 12th foot, major, vice O'Keefe, who exchanges; Lieut. J. Stewart, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Cheney, who retires; Lieut. R. Macdonald, capt. of a company, without purchase, vice Bruce, appointed to 1st R. V. B.

12th Ditto—Major J. O'Keefe, royals, major, vice Nixon, who exchanges.

16th Regt. of Foot—Capt. T. D. Turner, York light infantry volunteers, capt. of a company, vice Welch, who exchanges.

19th Ditto—Capt. H. Hardy, 3d Ceylon regt. capt. of a company, vice Alexander, who exchanges; Capt. R. Ball, 3d Ceylon regt. capt. of a company, vice Stewart, who exchanges.

60th Ditto—Lieut. N. Dalrymple, 22d light dragoons, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Heathcote, appointed to the 10th foot.

78th Ditto—Lieut. J. Mackenzie, capt. of a comp. without purchase, vice Lindsay, promoted.

2d W. I. regt.—Lieut. N. Sorrell, 69th foot, capt. of a comp. vice Browne, deceased.

4th Ditto—Lieut. Lord Jas. Hay, 52d foot, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Lord G. H. Somerset, who retires.

1st Ceylon Regt.—Capt. J. Blackenburg, from 3d Ceylon regt. capt. of a company, vice Prager, who exchanges.

3d Ditto—To be captains of companies—Capt. A. Alexander, 19th foot, vice Hardy, who exchanges; Capt. M. Prager, 1st Ceylon regt. vice Blackenburg, who exchanges; Capt. G. Stewart, 19th foot, vice Ball, who exchanges.

King's German Legion.

1st Light Batt.—Capt. and Brig. major—Hulsemann, capt. of a comp. vice Ompteda, who exchanges.

Staff—Capt. A. Ompteda, 1st light batt. brig.-major, vice Hulsemann, who exchanges.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Jan. 20.—Monday, the first day of Lent term, the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees:—*D. C. L.* Mr. R. H. Cresswell, of Trinity coll.; *B. C. L.* Mr. T. Symons, of Wadham coll.; *M. A.* Rev. C. G. Wade, of Merton coll.; Rev. J. Heath, of St. John's; and Rev. J. Mayo, of Pembroke; *B. A.* Mr. H. C. O'Donnoghue, of St. Edmund-hall.

Jan. 19.—*B. and D. D.* Rev. J. Griffith, of Wadham coll.; *B. C. L.* Rev. M. Cove, of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, incorporated of Magdalen-hall; *B. A.* Mr. J. Fletcher, of Queen's coll.

Jan. 29.—Rev. M. H. T. Luscombe, M. A. of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, was incorporated of Exeter college.

Feb. 1.—The following gentlemen were admitted:—*D. C. L.* Rev. M. Cove of Magdalen-hall, prebendary of Hereford, and rector of Eaton Bishop, in that diocese; *B. C. L.* Rev. J. Brereton, of New coll., Rev. M. H. T. Luscombe, of Exete col.; *M. A.* Rev. L. Jefferson, of Queen's coll., Rev. T. Wood, of St. Edmund hall, and Rev. T. W. Mead, of St. John's coll.; *B. A.* Messrs. T. Turner, E. Carr, and J. Wilson, all of Trinity coll.

Feb. 10.—Rev. M. H. T. Luscombe, B. C. L. of Exeter coll., and head master of the East-India college school at Hertford, admitted Doctor in Civil Law.

Mr. P. Venables, M. A. of Trinity coll. Dublin, is incorporated of St. Mary hall.

Rev. P. Vaughan, B. D. and warden of Merton coll. D. D.

Cambridge.

Jan. 26.—The following *one hundred* gentlemen were admitted Bachelors of Arts:

The names in this list are arranged alphabetically.

King's college.—Mr. Rennell.....1

Trinity college.—Messrs. Arnold, Ashbridge, Baker, Barstow, Brandreth, Burmester, Burrow, sen. Burton, Carter, Davies, sen. Duckworth, Elton, Gittens, Gisborne, Graham, Harrison, Heckford, Hill, Hodson, Lowther, Lyall, Maule, Mountain, sen. Mountain, jun. Musgrave, Orman, Platt, Raynes, Robley, Rumbold, Stedman 31

St. John's college.—Alston, Armstrong, Arrowsmith, Belgrave, Empson, Hall, Harrison, Holley, Husband, Jowett, Kirby, Male, Marsham, Owen, Ramsay, Simons, Spooner, Sutton, Tatham, Tryon, Uppleby, Wade ..22

St. Peter's college.—Mr. Everard 1

Clare-hall.—Messrs. Gretton, Horner, Mason, Mungeam, Sisson, Whieldon, Wing 7

Pembroke.—Messrs. Fallowfield, Hawkins, Herringham, Meacher, Rathbone, Walker, Watson, sen. Watson, jun.....8

Caius college.—Alderson, Athill, Clarryvince, Norgate, sen. North 5

Ben't college.—Mr Maddock.....1

Queen's.—Messrs. Button, Eamonson, Neale, Scott, Sharp, Springet.....6

Jesus.—Messrs. Curteis, Edwards, Lennard, Marshall, Pascoe, Spilsbury 6

Christ.—Messrs. Fisher, Harrison, Hayes.....3

Magdalen.—Messrs. Cornforth, Blott, Lane....3

Emmanuel.—Messrs. Beague, Brown, Godbold, Robinson, Tabberer 5

Sidney.—Mr. Barnard 1

The following gentlemen obtained academical honours on the above occasion:

Wranglers.

Ds. Maule, Trin.	Ds. Hall, St. John's
Brandreth, Trin.	Harrison, Trinity
Alderson, Caius	Jowett, St. John's
Carter, Trin.	Norgate, Caius
Eamonson, Queen's	Musgrave, Trin.
Ashbridge, Trin.	Marsham, St. Joh.
Hodson, Trin.	Spooner, St. Joh.
Neale, Queen's	Lennard, Jesus.
Duckworth, Trin.	

Senior Optimes.

Ds. Clarryvince, Caius	Ds. Beague, Emm.
Maddock, Bene't	Tatham, St. Joh.
Button, Queen's	G. Watson, Pemb.
Springet, Queen's	Sharpe, Queen's
Belgrave, St. Joh.	Barstow, Trin.
Orman, Trin.	Cornforth, Mag.
Mountain, sen. Trin.	

Junior Optimes.

Ds. Horner, Clare	Ds. Scott, Queen's
Harrison, St. Joh.	Male, St. John's
Herringham, Pemb.	Everard, Pet.
Husband, St. Joh.	Fisher, Christ
Platt, Trin.	Spilsbury, Jesus
Hill, Trin.	Wade, St. John's
Simons, St. Joh.	Lane, Mag.
Gisborne, Trin.	

Rev. Dr. Browne, Master of Christ college, a few weeks ago issued a writ in the Court of King's Bench against Rev. Mr. Renoüard, Fellow of Sidney college; but the jurisdiction of the university being claimed by Mr. Renoüard, as well as by the university itself, the Court of King's Bench allowed the same. In consequence of which, a day was appointed by the university, and the court assembled to hear the cause; when Dr. Browne not appearing, the writ was dismissed. As a declaration was not made in court, we are unable to state the nature of the writ, but we understand it to have been issued in consequence of some observations on an affidavit made by Dr. Browne.

The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is *The Death of Abel.*

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Feb. 20, 1810.

We are sorry that it is not in our power to present our readers with an account of the close of the disputes between this country and the United States of America. Two questions *touching* this important subject, have been agitated in the American Congress. One was introduced by a Mr. Mason, who wished that the Non-Intercouse Act might be transformed into a Non-Importation Act: but this proposal was not adopted. The second was in substance as follows: "That America will cheerfully dispose of her own produce, and will as readily receive that of other countries, but the citizens of the United States are to be the sole carriers." To this proposition the whole Congress acceded. —That the aspect of our commercial concerns is not of a gloomy cast in all parts of the American continent, will appear from the interesting information recently received from Buenos Ayres. It bears the date of Nov. 4, 1809.—and is inserted in our OBSERVANDA EXTERNA, p. 1172.

Several corn ships have lately arrived from Holland, and have brought home such ample supplies, that the distillers expect they will be allowed to distil from grain; we however incline to think, that government will not easily be induced to abate its restrictions. Buonaparte it is said has expressed a determination, to put an end to our traffic with the Dutch; but a threat is more easily uttered than executed. His good people of Holland, will not we believe be very ready to second his malignant designs in this respect. By an order from the customs, the duty on coals brought by water from Carmarthen, from any place within the port of Llanelly, has been suspended. East India orders are this year given to seven manufacturers, for 18,000 pieces: which are 6000, less than the order of the preceding year.

We have the pleasure to state the recent arrival of six private ships from India;—

namely, the Ganges, from Fort St. George; William from Bombay; Margaret, Porcher, Larkins, and General Wellesley from Bengal. The following is an account of their cargoes. Privilege goods. Cotton, 18,455 bales; rice, 1,800 bags; ebony, 234 logs, and 11 ¾ tons; hemp, 48 bales; nutmegs and cloves, 39 chests; musk, 3 boxes; black alkali, 30 tons; benjamin, 22 boxes; mother-o'-pearl shells, 12 bags; cornelians, 1 case; rattans, 1,500 bundles.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between January 20, and February 20, 1810, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Chadwick, A. and J. Bradbury Green, hatters.
Fennell, J. Bath, marble-mason.
Hodgkinson, W. East Retford, ironmonger.
Ogle, W. Newcastle-on-Tyne, spirit-merchant.
Watson, A. Walworth, corn-chandler.

BANKRUPTS.

JAN. 20.——Ashby, R. Uxbridge, innkeeper. *Att.* Gale and Son, Bedford Street, Bedford Row.
Atchison, W. Newgate Street, boot-maker. *Att.* Allen, Carlisle Street, Soho.
Bailey, J. Kingston-on-Hull, merchant. *Att.* Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn.
Barker, J. Sunderland, grocer. *Att.* Meggison and Son, Hatton Garden.
Bigg, T. Bishopsgate Street, straw-hat maker. *Att.* Hudson, Winkworth Buildings, City Road.
Capreol, J. Bishop Stortford, money-scrivener. *Att.* James, Dowgate Hill.
Dyer, R. Dudley, grocer. *Att.* Anstice and Co. Temple.
Fischer, M. Leeds, merchant. *Att.* Lambert and Sons, Hatton Garden.
Heddon, J. Bristol, merchant. *Att.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
Johnson, J. Liverpool, tallow-chandler. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Parker, W. Gray's Inn, money-scrivener. *Att.* Pasmore, Warnford Court.
Pimm, J. R. and W. F. Mark Lane, corn-factors. *Att.* Hackett, Chancery Lane.
Prime and Smith, Birmingham, dealers in lace. *Att.* Davies, Lothbury.
Porter, W. Shepperton, common brewer. *Att.* Willis, Great Ryder Street.
Ralley and Hunt, Hull, brewers. *Att.* Rosser and Son, Bartlett's Buildings.
Singleton, J. A. Manchester, watch-maker. *Att.* Edge, Manchester.
Spencer, A. Basinghall Street, woollen-draper. *Att.* Oldham, St. Swithin's Lane.
Walton, C. Manchester, grocer. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.

23.——Barns, J. Truro, draper. *Att.* Wild, jun. Castle Street.
Chance, E. Bury Street, groeer. *Att.* Pritchard, Essex Street.
Dawson, T. P. Brydges Street, stationer. *Att.* Richardson and Co. Bury Street.
Scofield, J. Skipton, money-scrivener. *Att.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.
Smith, G. Newcastle, woollen-draper. *Att.* Atkinson, Chancery Lane.

27.——Bingham, T. Bath, tailor, *Att.* Highmore, Bush Lane.
Collier, R. Bond Court, wine-merchant. *Att.* Alliston, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.
Flude, C. Fenchurch Street, hardwareman. *Att.* King, Castle Street, Holborn.
Green, W. Brown's Lane, Spitalfields, dyer. *Att.* Freame, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Griffiths, J. Southampton, slater. *Att.* Ridding, Southampton.
Haynes, T. Bristol, chemist. *Att.* Gabell, Lincoln's Inn.
Jackson, S. B. Birmingham, button-maker. *Att.* Johnson, Temple.
Morrish, W. Bath, cheesemonger. *Att.* Nethersole and Co. Essex Street.
Richardson, J. Birmingham, dealer. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
Riley, J. Hackney, baker. *Att.* Bond, Seething Lane.
Ross, G. New Basinghall Street, merchant. *Att.* Wilde, Warwick Square.
Sellers, R. Sculcoates, dealer. *Att.* Edmonds and Son, Lincoln's Inn.
Taylor, J. Ware, oat-dealer. *Att.* Bond, Seething Lane.
Wainwright, J. Sheffield, builder. *Att.* Blakelock and Co. Temple.
Wilcox, W. Parsons Green, victualler. *Att.* Bousfield, Bouverie Street.
Willis, J. Pudding Lane, merchant. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.

30.——Ambler, J. jun. Islington, horse-dealer. *Att.* Jones and Co. Covent Garden.
Appleton, W. and E. Manchester, paper-makers. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
Gibson, J. Liverpool, tailor. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.
Houlden, R. Southwark, linen-draper. *Att.* Foulkes and Co. Holborn Court.
Nicholson, H. Islington, merchant. *Att.* Harding, Primrose Street.
Parnell, R. Newent, tanner. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
Parsons, J. Bread Street Hill, callenderer. *Att.* Payne and Co. Aldermanbury.
Phillips, T. Plough Court, merchant. *Att.* Sherwood, Cushion Court, Broad Street.
Robinson, R. Kendal, coal-merchant. *Att.* Fothergill, Clement's Inn.
Ruthidge, T. Reading, hatter. *Att.* Williams and Co. Princes Street, Bedford Row.
Stephenson, T. Rochdale, brewer. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.

FEB. 3.——Ashley, J. G. Gloucester Terrace, merchant. *Att.* Wild, jun. Castle Street.
Babb, J. Leadenhall Street, hosier. *Att.* Collins and Co. Spital Square.
Barber, N. Cursitor Street, stationer. *Att.* Bennet, Doctor's Commons.
Brown, J. Long Lane, Bermondsey, tanner. *Att.* Gale and Son, Bedford Row.
Chiddell, J. Southampton, porter-merchant. *Att.* Daman and Co. Romsey.
Clowes, J. Birmingham, jeweller. *Att.* Baxters and Co. Furnival's Inn.
Croose, T. Pickett Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Sweet, Temple.
Dore, F. High Street, Southwark, upholder. *Att.* Pearse, Salisbury Square.
King, W. Newport, Isle of Wight, miller. *Att.* Griffiths, Newport.
Nicholls, T. jun. Bradford, linen draper. *Att.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.
Pass and Bailey, Dockhead, brewers. *Att.* Lee, Three-Crown-Court, Southwark.
Preston, W. Leeds, merchant. *Att.* Lambert and Sons, Hatton Garden.
Robinson, F. Birmingham, boot-maker. *Att.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.
Sannocks, T. Ratcliffe Highway, carpenter. *Att.* Hughes, Newgate Street.
Taylor, J. Tower Street, woollen-drapes. *Att.* Toulmin, Aldermanbury.
Wallis, J. Croyden, tailor. *Att.* Jones, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street.
Wilkes, J. St. James's Street, gun-maker. *Att.* Parry, Charlotte Street, Portland Street.

6.——Duckworth, J. B. Ashford, wine-merchant. *Att.* Taylor, Gray's Inn.
Duncan, W. Thatched-House Court, jeweller. *Att.* Graines, Hart Street.
Gowan, T. Bath, linen-draper. *Att.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.
Griffiths, J. Southampton, slater. *Att.* Ridding, Southampton.
Metcalf, W. Durham, miller. *Att.* Pringle, Greville Street.
Patterson, J. Woolwich, grocer. *Att.* Magnall, Warwick Square.
Slade, T. and T. Bartholomew Close, oil-merchants. *Att.* Tilson, Chatham Place.

10.——Atkinson, W. Rotherhithe, broker. *Att.* Martin, London Street, Fitzroy Square.
Audley, W. Bristol, linen-draper. *Att.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
Bacon, J. Deptford, victualler. *Att.* Whitton, James Street, Bedford Row.
Binns, J. Oxford Street, founder. *Att.* Hannam, Great Piazza, Covent Garden.
Carroll, J. Hoxton Square, victualler. *Att.* Darby, Grays Inn.

Chambers, S. Maidstone, corn-merchant. *Att.* Druce, Billiter Square.
Donnithorne, J. Truro, victualler. *Att.* Edwards, Truro.
Forge, W. Witham, York, threshing-machine maker. *Att.* Rosser and Son, Barnett's Buildings.
Giesing, T. Borough Road, shopkeeper. *Att.* Isaacs, Bevis Marks.
Hirst, H. Lingard's Wood, York, clothier. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Jacob, J. Isle of Wight, miller. *Att.* Clarke and Co. Newport, Isle of Wight.
Jones, J. Whitechapel, cordwainer. *Att.* Metcalf, Basinghall Street.
Ivory, J. Mark Lane, broker. *Att.* Murray, Birchin Lane.
Lock, P. Nailsworth, Gloster, yarn-maker. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.
Lowton, E. Mark Lane, merchant. *Att.* Day and Co. Lime Street.
Marsden, W. Leeds, merchant. *Att.* Lambert and Co. Hatton Garden.
M'Leod, J. C. Leicester Square, merchant. *Att.* Forbes and Co. Ely Place.
Ockenden, R. Bopeep, Sussex, dealer. *Att.* Turner, Bouverie Street.
Palmer, G. Plymouth, haberdasher. *Att.* Street and Co. Philpot Lane.
Parmeter, J. Borough, Norfolk, miller. *Att.* Shaw, Aylsham.
Paulden, E. Cateaton Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Salts, T. Preston, plumber. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
Saunders, S. Wallbrook, wine-merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.
Schofield, Slaithwaite, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
Shepherd, W. C. Nottingham, iron-merchant. *Att.* Taylor, Gray's Inn.
Stone, J. Bridge Road, Lambeth, seedsman. *Att.* Clutton, St. Thomas' Street, Borough.
Whitaker, J. Tottenham Court Road, book-binder. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.

18.—Bovil and Hanbury, Catherine Court, corn-factors. *Att.* Druce, Billiter Square.
Common, R. North Shields, grocer. *Att.* Setree, St. Mary Axe.
Dixon, W. and H. Rotherhithe, timber-merchants. *Att.* Courteen, Wallbrook.
Dunsford, J. Plymouth, cutler. *Att.* Alexander, Lincoln's Inn.
Lewes, J. Fashion Street, Spitalfields, victualler.
Mears, H. Greenwich, tavern-keeper. *Att.* Shepheard, Dean Street, Southwark.
Munro, J. Clipstone Street, dealer. *Att.* Wilkinson and Co. Margaret Street.
Perry, F. Finsbury Square, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.
Spottiswoode, J. Token-House Yard, scrivener. *Att.* Watson and Co. Temple.
Walker, J. Blackman Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Hartley, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.
Watson, M. C. Charlotte Street, laceman. *Att.* Watkins, Lincoln's Inn.
Wright, R. Watling Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Bovill, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

17.—Birkett, R. Gloucester Street, Queen Square, tailor. *Att.* Mills, Vine Street, Piccadilly.
Chinery, F. Oxford Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Wadeson and Co. Austin Friars.
Clough, G. Derby, grocer. *Att.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.
Cooper, W. H. Walworth, surveyor. *Att.* Hughes, Christ Church Passage.
Davies, T. Tarvin, corn-factor. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.
Davis, J. K. Edgeware Road, dealer. *Att.* Rogers and Son, Manchester Buildings.
Doyle, J. Covent Garden, glaseman. *Att.* Naylor, Great Newport Street.
Elliot, E. Pratt Street, Lambeth, victualler. *Att.* Pew, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
Gibbs, R. Bristol, dealer. *Att.* Meredith and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
Goodwin, W. Gosport, baker. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
Hey, T. Lombard Street, Fleet Street, spirit-dealer. *Att.* Robinson, Charter House Square.
Hinde, J. Whitechapel, tip-plate-worker. *Att.* Hodgson, Surrey Street.
Hood, D. Sun Street, colourman. *Att.* Harding, Primrose Street.
Martin, J. Millbrook, surgeon. *Att.* Blakelock and Co. Temple.
Moody, H. Saltfleetby, Lincoln, jobber. *Att.* Barber, Gray's Inn.
Moss, J. jun. Newbury, timber-dealer. *Att.* Gregory, Clement's Inn.
Mowbray, A. Durham, wine-merchant. *Att.* Thomas, Staple Inn.
Stelling, R. Norton, York, wool-dealer. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.
Stokes, T. Chepstow, money-scrivener. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
Syme, G. Vine Street, Minories, merchant. *Att.* Wall, jun. Castle Street, Falcon Square.
Tucker, J. Tiverton, watch-maker. *Att.* Lys, Tech's Court.
Verrall, W. Uckfield, grocer. *Att.* Turner, Bouverie Street.
Winch, R. Shoe Lane, press-maker. *Att.* Lee, Castle Street, Holborn.

CERTIFICATES.

Ainsworth, J. New Stesford, mercer.
Alton, W. Alfreton, innkeeper.
Askew and Co. New Bridge Street, straw-hat makers.
Barratt, B. Bath, butcher.
Barton, E. Wellingborough, currier.
Benwell, T. Newman Street, coach-maker.
Bristow, C. Newgate Street, linen-draper.
Brodbelt, T. Bolton le Moor, muslin manufacturer.
Broster, T. Liverpool, stationer.
Brown, J. J. Great Queen Street, glass-grinder.
Buddle, W. Chenies Street, carpenter.
Burbridge, W. Moore's Yard, turner.
Bynchmore, T. jun. Market Street, victualler.
Cannon, R. Kingsland Road, builder.
Chabaud, P. Plumbtree Street, jeweller.
Chatterton, W. Walham, grocer.
Chicheley, E. R. Islington, lint-manufacturer.
Clark, J. Bow, butcher.
Conder, J. Moorfields, paper-hanger.
Cotton, H. C. Cuckfield, schoolmaster.
Cundee, W. C. Warminster, clothier.
Dallas, W. Cushion Court, merchant.
Danson, W. Lancaster, woollen-draper.
Davidson, J. East India Chambers, merchant.
Dibdin, C. Strand, music-seller.
Dove, R. Manchester, dealer.
Dowling, H. Castle Street, St. Martins, draper.
Downs, R. J. Maid Lane, baker.
Duchatelay, L. D. Great Scotland Yard, distiller.
Egginton, J. Deans Court, goldsmith.
Favell, E. and J. Cambridge, printers.
Folo, C. Cherry Garden Street, timber-merchant.
Free, W. H. Horsleydown, merchant.
Gardner, T. Shoreditch, haberdasher.
Garmons, C. Holborn, trunk-maker.
Giddy, W. Truro, chemist.
Gough, J. Exeter, dealer.
Guilliod, T. Craven Street, wine-merchant.
Hardie, D. Russia Row, dealer.
Harris, E. Goulstone Square, stationer.
Hitchcock, J. Wellclose Square, merchant.
Holmes, W. Rushall, maister.
Horrocks, S. Pendleton, dyer.
Isaacson, J. S. New Road, scrivener.
Jones, T. Camomile Street, warehouseman.
Leach, W. Horton, woolstapler.
Little, R. L. A. and M. E. Nottingham, woollen-drapers.
Loison, E. Great Castle Street, Oxford Market, wine merchant.
Lowther, R. Sheffield, merchant.
Malt, J. Jermyn Street, victualler.
Mansell and Fielding, Sheffield, saw-maker.
M'Cready, W. Manchester, dealer.
M'Dowell, W. Tottenham Court Road, linen-draper.
Mercer and Forsham, Liverpool, dealers.
Metcalf, J. New London Street, merchant.
Moore, J. Great Russel Street, linen-draper.
Napier, J. Bucklersbury, merchant.
Niner, A. Totness, grocer.
Pain, J. Peckham, bricklayer.
Pocklington and Co. Winthorpe and Newark, bankers.
Reddish, T. Bucklersbury, warehouseman.
Richardson, J. Bridge Road, Lambeth, livery-stable-keeper.
Roberts, J. Garden Row, Surrey, baker.
Scott, D. South Cadbury, clothier.
Shelley, G. M. Whitechapel, hosier.
Shevill, T. Burr Street, dealer.
Spencer, J. Manchester, victualler.
Stratton, G. Piccadilly, ironmonger.
Towne, J. Oxford Market, butcher.
Turpin, R. Manchester, carrier.
Walmsley, R. Habergham Eves, cotton-manufacturer.
Ward, J. Stockton, mariner.
Weston, T. Camberwell, post-master.
White, W. Southampton Row, baker.
Wilmot, J. East Markham, butcher.
Winter, I. and J. Acre Lane, builders.
Wolgar, R. Cowes, Isle of Wight, smith.
Wood, T. Rochdale, stationer.

MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

1810		Beef. s.	d.	Mutton. s.	d.	Veal. s.	d.	Pork. s.	d.	Lamb. s.	d.
Jan.	26	6	2	6	4	8	0	7	4	—	
Feb.	3	6	0	6	2	8	0	7	4	—	
	12	6	6	6	6	8	4	7	6	—	
	17	6	2	6	6	8	4	7	8	—	

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Jan.	26	5	0	5	9	7	8	6	0	—	
Feb.	3	5	0	5	0	7	4	7	4	—	
	12	5	0	5	0	7	4	7	4	—	
	17	5	8	5	8	8	0	8	0	—	

HAY AND STRAW.*

		St. James's.* Hay. £.	s.	d.	Straw. £.	s.	d.	Whitechapel.* Hay. £.	s.	Straw. £.	s.	d.
Jan.	27	6	10	0	3	0	0	6	6	0	2	14 0
Feb.	3	6	10	0	3	3	0	6	6	0	2	8 0
	12	6	10	0	3	0	0	6	6	0	2	8 0
	17	6	15	0	3	0	0	6	6	0	2	14 0

LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 26*d.*
Dressing Hides 21
Crop Hides for cut. 23
Flat Ordinary — —*d.*
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen — 22
Ditto, 50 to 70 42

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lbs. 4*s.* 7*d.* Soap, yellow, 102*s.*; mottled, 114*s.*; curd, 118*s.* Candles, per dozen, 13*s.* 0*d.*; moulds, 14*s.* 0*d.*

WHEAT.

Jan.	27	10,870 quarters.	—	—	Average 97*s.*	9½*d.*
Feb.	3	5,796	—	—	— 96	6
	12	10,533	—	—	— 97	1
	17	11,336	—	—	— 97	4½

FLOUR.

Jan.	27	17,346 sacks.	—	—	Average 94*s.*	5*d.*
Feb.	3	11,009	—	—	— 94	6½
	12	10,206	—	—	— 90	4
	17	13,485	—	—	— 89	

BREAD.

		Peck Loaf. 4*s.*	11*d*	Half Peck. 2*s.*	5½*d.*	Quartern. 1*s.*	2¾*d.*
Jan.	27						
Feb.	3	4	11	2	5½	1	2¾
	12	4	9	2	4½	1	2¾
	17	4	8	2	4	1	2

* The highest price of the market.

COALS.

		Sunderland.		Newcastle.	
Jan.	27	55*s.* 6*d.* to 57*s.* 9*d.*		57*s.* 0*d.* to 65*s.* 0*d.*	
Feb.	3	—	—	50 0	58 0
	12	51 0	52 6	49 6	57 6
	17	49 0	52 0	48 6	57 0

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Jan.	9 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock. Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
21	30	31	30	29,96	7	Fair
22	31	34	34	,90	0	Cloudy
23	34	38	35	30,08	0	Cloudy
24	35	36	35	,19	4	Cloudy
25	35	35	34	,23	3	Cloudy
26	32	35	33	,20	5	Cloudy
27	32	32	31	,21	0	Cloudy
28	31	33	30	,22	7	Cloudy
29	30	33	32	,28	6	Cloudy
30	33	33	30	,40	4	Cloudy
31	32	43	47	,25	0	Cloudy
Feb.						
1	47	47	46	,02	0	Rain
2	46	47	44	29,90	0	Rain
3	45	47	46	,70	0	Rain
4	45	46	36	,92	10	Fair
5	33	45	44	30,00	10	Fair
6	46	47	44	29,96	7	Fair
7	47	47	46	,94	4	Cloudy
8	46	47	45	,90	0	Rain
9	44	47	46	,70	0	Rain
10	47	50	44	,78	0	Rain
11	44	44	40	,81	0	Rain
12	40	41	40	,42	0	Rain
13	38	42	38	28,95	6	Showery
14	36	39	36	29,50	5	Foggy
15	35	37	30	,90	7	Cloudy
16	26	38	27	30,00	10	Fair
17	27	35	26	,10	9	Fair
18	27	33	36	,11	0	Snow
19	28	36	28	29,98	5	Fair
20	27	30	24	30,22	7	Fair

Prices Current, February 20th, 1810.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	2	8	0	to	3	5	0
Ditto pearl	3	0	0		3	13	0
Barilla	2	9	0		3	0	0
Brandy, Coniac .... gal	1	2	0		1	3	6
Camphire, refined.... lb.	0	7	9		0	8	0
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	34	15	0		36	0	0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	1	14	0		1	19	0
Ditto, East-India.....	0	6	0		0	8	0
Coffee, fine.....cwt.	6	15	0		7	5	0
Ditto ordinary.....	4	10	0		6	5	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	0		0	2	1
Ditto Jamaica....	0	1	5		0	1	6
Ditto Smyrna....	0	1	3½		0	1	4½
Ditto East India..	0	1	3		0	1	6
Currants, Zant ....cwt.	3	10	0		4	5	0
Elephants' Teeth	18	0	0		30	10	0
——Scrivelloes	12	10	0		20	0	0
Flax, Riga.....ton	105	0	0		106	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	96	0	0		98	0	0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	5	10	0		7	12	0
Geneva, Hollands ..gal.	1	0	0		1	1	0
Ditto English.....	0	10	6		0	14	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	6	0	0		11	10	0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	82	0	0		83	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	83	0	0		84	0	0
Hops .....bag	4	10	0		6	0	0
Indigo, Caracca .....lb.	0	5	6		0	11	9
Ditto East-India	0	4	6		0	12	6
Iron, British bars, ..ton	15	0	0		16	0	0
Ditto Swedish.....	21	0	0		23	10	0
Ditto Norway.....	24	0	0		25	0	0
Lead in pigs.. .....fod.	37	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto red.....ton	35	0	0		36	0	0

Lead, white .....ton	50	0	0	to	51	0	0
Logwood chips.....ton	30	0	0		35	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	5	12	0		6	0	0
Mahogany .....ft.	0	1	6		0	2	6
Oil, Lucca, ..25 gal. jar	28	0	0		31	0	0
Ditto spermaceti ..ton	102	0	0		105	0	0
Ditto whale	41	0	0		44	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	4	0	0		4	10	0
Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.	1	3	0		1	4	6
Raisins, bloom ....cwt.	5	0	0		6	6	0
Rice, Carolina.....	1	8	0		1	13	0
Rum, Jamaica ....gal.	0	4	4		0	6	0
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	9		0	4	6
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	4	1	0		4	2	0
Silk, thrown, Italian..lb.	2	16	0		3	4	0
Silk, raw, Ditto	1	4	6		2	4	0
Tallow, English ....cwt.	3	13	6		0	0	0
Ditto, Russia, white..	3	10	0		3	11	0
Ditto——, yellow..	3	8	0		3	9	0
Tar, Stockholm .... bar	2	13	0		2	15	0
Tin in blocks .....cwt.	6	6	0		0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl. ....lb.	0	0	5		0	1	4
Ditto Virginia	0	0	7		0	0	11
Wax, Guinea .....cwt.	7	10	0		8	8	0
Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.	70	0	0		75	0	0
Wine, Red Port....pipe	90	0	0		105	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	85	0	0		95	0	0
Ditto Madeira.....	74	0	0		125	0	0
Ditto Vidonia.....	70	0	0		85	0	0
Ditto Calcavella.....	90	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto Sherry.....butt	71	0	0		105	0	0
Ditto Mountain.....	65	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto Claret ....hogs.	42	0	0		95	0	0

Amsterdam, 8 us. 31-4——Ditto at sight, 30-7——Rotterdam, 9-14——Hamburgh, 28 6 ——— Altona, 28-7——Paris, 1 day's date 19-10——Ditto, 2 us. 19-14 ——Madrid, in paper ——Ditto, eff. 44——Cadiz, in paper ——Cadiz, eff. 41 ——Bilboa, 41 ——Palermo, per oz. 125d ——Leghorn, 61——Genoa, 56½ ——Venice, eff. 52——Naples, 42 ——Lisbon, 65½——Oporto, 65½ —— Dublin, par. 9½——Cork, do. 10 ——Agio B. of Holland, 4 per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th JANUARY, to 20th FEBRUARY, 1810.

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

1810.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	3 1-2 d. Exchq. B.	Lottery Tickets	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 3 p. Cents.
Jan. 22	—	69¾	68¼	½	84¾	18 ⅝	99¼	—	—	187	7 6p				11 7 p	22 15 0	69¾		
24	—	68¼	67¾	68¼	84¼	18 ⅝	99¼	2p	7¼	187	6 7p				5 10 p	Ditto	68¼		
26	276	68¼	67⅝	68	84⅛	18 ⅝	99¼	2	67⅛	188½	12 15p				6 10 p	Ditto	68¼		
27	276	68¼	68¼	¼	84⅛	18¼	99⅛	—	—	—	15 18p				7 14 p	Ditto	68¼		
29	—	68⅛	68¼	¼	84⅜	18 ⅝	99¼	—	67¼	—	15 18p				6 11 p	Ditto	68⅜		
31	276½	68⅛	68⅛	7⅛	84⅝	18 ⅝	99¼	—	67¼	—	17 15p				10 4 p	Ditto	68⅜		
Feb. 1	276	68¼	67⅛	¼	84¾	18¼	99⅛	—	7¼	187¼	7 2p				—	Ditto	68⅜		
2	—	68¼	67¼	¼	84	18¼	99⅛	—	7¼	187	13 14p				9 5 p	Ditto	68⅜		
5	—	68⅛	67¼	¼	84	18¼	99⅛	—	7¼	—	8 3p				—	Ditto	68		
6	276	68	67⅛	¼	84⅛	18¼	99⅛	2p	7¼	186½	11 12p				5 9 p	Ditto	68¼		
7	—	68	67⅛	¼	84⅛	18⅛	99⅛	—	7¼	185½	11 12p				5 10 p	Ditto	68¼		
8	275	68¼	68	7⅛	84⅝	18¼	99⅛	—	67⅛	186	11 9p				5 9 p	Ditto	68¼		
9	275	68¼	68¼	¼	84⅛	18⅛	99⅛	—	67¼	187	9 11p				5 9 p	Ditto	68¼		
10	—	68⅛	68¼	¼	84⅛	18⅛	99⅛	—	67¼	—	12p				6 10 p	Ditto	68¼		
12	276½	68⅛	68	¼	84⅛	18⅛	99⅛	—	7⅛	186	—				5 10 p	Ditto	68¼		
13	276	68	68	7⅛	84⅛	18⅛	99⅛	—	7⅛	186	10 11p				3 9 p	Ditto	68¼		
14	—	68	67⅛	¼	84⅛	18¼	99⅛	—	66¼	185½	10 6p				8p 1d	Ditto	67¼		
15	—	68	67¼	¼	83⅝	18¼	99⅛	—	66¼	185½	5p				2d 5p	Ditto	67¼		
16	276½	68	67¼	¼	83⅝	18¼	99⅛	—	—	—	7 11p				par 8p	Ditto	67¼		
17	276	68⅛	68	¼	84	18⅛	99⅛	—	—	—	11 12p				3 9 p	Ditto	68		
19	—	68¼	67⅛	¼	83½	18⅛	99⅛	—	—	—	11p				3 9 p				
20	276	68⅜	67¼	¼	84⅜	18⅛	99⅛	—	—	—	9 11p				8 p par		67¼		

London Premiums of Insurance, February 20th, 1810.

From Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America, *(American ships.)*
At 6 *gs.* ret. £3. *To* Madeira to U. S. of America.
At 6 *gs.* Gibraltar, Madeira, return £3.
At 8 *gs.* Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.—Jamaica, or Leeward Islands—Brazil, So. America, return £4.
At 10 *gs.* Senegambia—U. S. of America, *(Brit. ships)*, return 6—Jamaica to U. S. America 8*gs.*—At 12 *gs.* To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return £6.—To East Indies, out and home—East Indies to London. — Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.
At 20 *gs.* Southern Whale-fishery.
At 25 *gs.* Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.
At 2 *gs.* To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.
At 2 *gs.* Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth.
At 3 *gs.* Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—*From* Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford 1½*gs.*—Bengal, Madras, or China, out and home, 12*gs.*
At 4 *gs.* St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, &c. in February, 1810, *(to the 24th) at the Office of Mr. Scott*, 28, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Navigation, £1055, £1050, Dividing £40 nett per annum.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, £715, Dividing £40 nett per annum.—Monmouthshire, £3 per share half-yearly, £132 to £136.—Leeds and Liverpool, £186 to £188—Grand Junction, £240 to £244.—Kennet and Avon, £50. £48 £49.—Wilts and Berks, £51. 10s. to £53.—Huddersfield, £41. 10s.—Dudley, £49.—Rochdale, £46.—Ellesmere, £80.—Lancaster, £24. to £25.—Grand Surrey old shares at £65, with new ditto attached, at par.—West India-Dock Stock at £182 per cent. ex dividend of £5 per cent. nett half-yearly.—East-India ditto, £135.—London Dock, £136 to £136. 10s. ex dividend £2. 15s. nett half-yearly £135.—Commercial Dock, £90 premium, ex dividend.—Globe Assurance, £129 per share, ex dividend, £3 nett half-yearly.—Atlas, par.—East-London water-works, £227. £228.—Portsmouth and Farlington ditto, £44 premium, with new subscription attached.—Thames and Medway, £42. to £44. premium—Basingstoke, £35. to £37. 10s.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £22. 10s.

THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR APRIL, 1810.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

No. XVI.

IRISH PRISONS.

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSIONERS appointed to inquire into and inspect the Condition and Government of the State Prisons and other Gaols in Ireland.

[Ordered to be printed, by Hon. House of Commons, May 25, 1809.]

..... Can I forget the generous few,
Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive sought
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
Unpitied, and unheard, where misery moans;
Where sickness pines; .....
Hail Patriot Band! who, scorning secret scorn,
When Justice, and when Mercy led the way,
Dragg'd the detected monsters into light,
Wrench'd from their hand Oppression's iron rod.
.....
Much still untouch'd remains .....
Much is the Patriot's weeding hand requir'd.
THOMPSON.

OMNISCIENCE alone is competent to a complete PANORAMIC VIEW of the nations of mankind. Among the innumerable millions that people the face of the globe, incessant are the vicissitudes of life, from bad to good, from good to bad; and the man who to-day abounds in luxuries may to-morrow solicit necessaries. In a country where commerce partakes the attention of almost every individual, while it forms the entire occupation of a great proportion of the population, such changes must be frequent: for among the uncertainties of life, trade is one of the most uncertain, and there is no possibility of accounting for its departure from some places, at some times, or for its visit to other places, which have no real superiority to recommend them. The storms which deform the face of nature, and those especially which agitate the rolling billows of the Ocean, may aptly illustrate events which take place among mankind. The most skilful mariner cannot at all times guide his bark with certainty: the most cautious is not always secure; the most attentive is not ever watching. Drawn by the tide, or driven by the wind, borne away by the current, or kept motionless by a calm, the navigator risques his life, his property, his peace of mind, his reputation; and he may vainly strive with his utmost skill, assiduity, and perseverance, against the shipwreck which blasts his hopes. Thus in life, some struggle against the stream for years, but with little progress: some make rapid way for a time, but adverse winds at length obstruct their course; some are suddenly buffeted by gales which they cannot weather, or are called to encounter waves which they cannot stem. The Panoramic eye rests upon these in their turn: and whoever desires to accompany it in its observations, must be content to experience the sympathies of our nature, to heave the sigh, and to drop the tear, at evils which it cannot remedy, at sufferings which it cannot remove.

Prosperity, whether of a nation, or of an individual, is a more inviting theme than adversity: the delights of gratulation are more keenly sought after than the condolences of sorrow; yet to exclude from our contemplations the abodes of misery, though it may be selfish, is not patriotic, and though it may be subtile, is not laudable. We admit, that some to whom we direct our attention

have been imprudent, and others even criminal: — some have offended against the laws of their country, and others against those of God. That they deserve punishment is acknowledged, especially if they have been cautioned against the crimes they have committed, and warned against the indulgence of those habits of which they now are suffering the consequences. It forms no part of the considerations of the present paper, how far society, against which they have transgressed, is itself a participator in crimes of which it has not done all in its power to promulgate prohibitions. But if the state punishes for actions of which the party accused can honestly lay his hand on his breast, and declare that he never knew they were punishable; we leave others to determine that portion of the guilt which attaches to the state. If this opens to the view of any reader a description of national sins, not heretofore fully considered by him, let him examine well the principle with its collateral effects, and determine whether Divine Justice may not be moved to chastise nations, as nations, for many kinds of iniquities beside those which are the subjects of confession in our public deprecations of wrath.

Against the commission of some offences the voice of nature is pledge sufficient: there exists an antipathy to them in the human breast. The legislator of antiquity who made no provision against parricide, and matricide, against the slaughter of children by parents, and of members of the same family by each other, reasoned on this admission. Alas! had he lived in our day he might have heard of sons who murdered the parental authors of their being, and demanded the applauses of their country for the deed. He might have heard of parents who *denounced* the lives they had bestowed; and of every bond of affection broken by those whose consanguinity was a natural security for their maintaining it entire. Crimes so preposterous admit of no palliation. Disturbances of the public peace, may unquestionably be punished, by that public the peace of which is disturbed. Whoever offends against the good order of a well-regulated society, certainly deserves chastisement, as a subject of remembrance to himself, and of warning to others. Whoever contracts debts without intention of paying them, defrauds his creditor; whoever contracts debts without a prospect of paying them, exposes to injury those who place confidence in his misrepresentations; whoever contracts debts having at the time of contract the intention to pay, with a rational prospect of paying, though from circumstances above his controul he may fail of payment, yet is strongly distinguished from the others by character, and ought to be distinguished from them in the treatment he receives from society. Unhappily, this is not the case as the laws of our nation now stand; the effect is punished, not the cause: the honest and well-meaning debtor is confounded with the profligate and the deluder: the same prison awaits both; and the wretch whose heart is hardened by repetition of offence, by deliberate malice, by deep laid plans of fraud and deceit, if incarcerated, suffers less than the purer mind, by his confinement, and bears up by hardness of heart against feelings of which the anguish not seldom proves fatal to the man of integrity. Thus is society deprived of one who may have done honour to it, and might have done more. We do not determine whether the fault be that of society, but certainly, the injury affects the body politic. Not altogether dissimilar is the condition of youth, when shut up with those abandoned wretches whom a long course of iniquities has rendered callous to reproof, to instruction, to remonstrance, and even joyous amid the miseries which inevitably attend a place of restraint. Here they meet their fellows: here they recount exquisite villainies, they boast of rare dexterities, they glory in feats of address; their escapes from the hand of justice become their distinction among their comrades, and they pique themselves on their happiness in confounding law, justice, equity, manners, morals, and public decency. Are these heroes of infamy proper tutors or examples to youth confined for petty offences, for ebullitions of passion or appetite, of which perhaps, the excess rather than the origin is criminal? Is it wise, or benevolent in society to take measures that the lad who is punished for pilfering shall become a housebreaker, a highwayman, and a murderer?—that the girl who is guilty of some petty misdemeanor shall be kept in company with prostitutes, till she also

adopt that abandoned course of life, till "her steps extend to hell, and her chamber is the depth of the grave."

The office of legislator is honourable, but it is awful: to proportion the degree of punishment to crime is not easy: to direct the species of punishment, which shall best counteract crime, and most speedily, and effectually amend the offender, is a problem of no small difficulty. To check vice 'ere it becomes habit is a most laudable attempt; to subdue it, and to convert the culprit is glorious. If the man who plants a grain of corn where all was thorns before, is a benefactor to mankind, the man who plants a virtue in a heart, where all was vice, is a benefactor of an infinitely nobler description. Our laws but seldom deal with men, as rational creatures: more seldom still do they deign to look forward to that period, when the value of an immortal spirit shall exceed all the calculations of human arithmetic, when the distinction between virtue and vice shall be the only one known, and all the artificial arrangements and orders of life shall have sunk into eternal oblivion. If then the voice of morals be in unison with that of polity, and the services to be expected by the state are consequent on the reformation of the culprit, it well becomes the benevolence of the legislature, to make all possible provision for the suppression of immorality, for preventing the spread of vice, and for encouraging returning virtue.

Times change, and with them manners: institutions sufficiently well-suited to the condition of these islands, when they possessed but little trade, and scarcely any manufactures, may be, must be, inapplicable under present circumstances. Crimes arising from vicious inclinations, angry passions, malignant dispositions indulged, from fraud or from violence, are now, as they ever were, proper subjects of severity, and should be counteracted in early stages, lest they become enormously injurious to society: these are depravities of the heart. But it is possible, that before property was so generally diffused, as it is now, that some kinds of theft might be more flagrant crimes, inasmuch as they implied a greater proportion of malice prepense, and less of sudden temptation. The value of articles, also, is greatly changed from what they bore in former ages. May not, then, the severities now exercised towards those guilty of less iniquitous offences, lose their original character, as their original object is changed?

On this subject we shall introduce the observations of the benevolent Grand Duke of Tuscany, Peter Leopold, who speaking from experience, observes in his "Edict for the reform of criminal law in his dominions, Nov. 30, 1786:"

With the utmost satisfaction to our paternal feelings, we have at length perceived, that the mitigation of punishments, joined to a *most* SCRUPULOUS ATTENTION *to prevent crimes*, and also a *great dispatch in the trials, together with a* CERTAINTY *and* SUDDENNESS *of punishment* to real delinquents, has, instead of increasing the number of crimes, considerably diminished that of the smaller ones, and rendered those of an atrocious nature very rare: we have therefore come to a determination, not to defer any longer the reform of the said criminal laws; and having abolished in an absolute way the pain of death, deeming it not essential to the aim of society in punishing the guilty; having totally forbidden the use of the torture, and the confiscation of the criminals' goods, the latter as generally tending to the ruin of their innocent families, which were not accomplices in their offences; having excluded from the legislation a multitude of crimes, improperly called *lèze majesté*,* invented in barbarous times by a refinement of cruelty; and having ordered punishments proportioned to the different kinds of transgressions, in the interim indispensable in the different cases.——

These are the true principles of retributive legislation: attention to prevent crimes; the certainty, and the suddenness of punishment. Other sovereigns have lived, but not for the advantage of mankind; they have died and been execrated or forgotten. Peter Leopold is immortal; and his memory will ever be honourable.

These considerations lead to the inference, that whoever is by misfortune reduced to imprisonment, whoever is overcome by sudden temptation, and liable to *some* punishment, whoever may justify hopes of reform and better conduct, should be carefully distinguished and separated from those whose minds and souls are, as it were, steeped in crime, and who indulge in profligacy, *ex animo*. But

* High treason confined to the person or interest of the prince.

even these, the most profligate, still are men: they have forfeited their claims to the respect, to the privileges, to the comforts of society, but the necessities of human nature plead in them. It is too much to add to their confinement unwholesome food, polluted air, infected dungeons, and poisonous filth. If their lives are the just forfeit of their crimes, let them be made public examples of; but to doom them to a lingering death by disease, to die by inches, is not warranted by our laws, and ought not to be found in our practice.

By such reflections was the illustrious Howard induced to devote his time, his labour, and his income to the investigation of the horrors which then prevailed in British prisons. The service he performed to humanity, and to the public, was honourable and extensive. The attention of the legislature was directed to the subject, and many improvements in this branch of national police, are established since his representations were known and understood. But, there are still exceptions to the advantages he proposed; and benevolence, jealous for the honour of its country on this, as on all other subjects, notices with pleasure the endeavours of our legislature to give effect in all places, and without exception, to those principles which ought to guide the construction, the management, and the operation of prisons. It may be well to revert to what Mr. Howard has recorded on the state of the prisons of Ireland, as he found them: his description will serve the purpose of comparison.

I was happy in finding at Dublin a new gaol (Newgate) almost ready for the removal of the prisoners into more airy and convenient apartments, in which the shocking intercourse of the two sexes which took place in the old prison, will be avoided. I chuse to say nothing of the under-ground dungeons, for I hope they will never be used.

In the men's court there is a pump which supplies good water, and I suppose the women's court will be provided with another. Great attention should be paid to air and cleanliness in the staircases, and the narrow passages leading to the cells, to prevent them from becoming offensive and infectious.

The criminals in the gaols of Ireland are very numerous; one reason of which may be, that in this country there are no houses of correction; and another, that acquitted persons are continued in confinement till they have discharged their fees to the clerk of the crown, or peace, the sheriff, gaoler, and turnkey. *Even boys almost naked, and under the age of twelve, are sometimes confined two years for these fees*, though amounting to no more than about forty shillings. How surprising is it, that any kingdom can endure such injustice! It is a particular aggravation of it, that *the prisoners thus confined generally lose, at the same time, their allowance of bread.* I have heard that Mr. Justice Aston always ordered the acquitted prisoners to be discharged.—Some boys were lately released from the county gaol at Kilmainham, paying *half fees*; and others from Newgate, the sheriffs of Dublin generously relinquishing their fees. But as those boys had been associated with the most profligate and abandoned felons for many months, I did not in the least wonder to find that some of them returned to their former habitation in a few days.

I am sorry to mention the common and pernicious use of spirituous liquors in the Irish prisons.

How far there is room for further improvements the Report of the Committee will enable its constituents to judge.

This Report is divided into two parts: the first contains a statement of the condition of the prisons of Dublin, generally: the second refers to the cases of the state prisoners, who have been confined since the rebellion in 1798. These are very properly made distinct articles of consideration. We shall only notice the principal prisons; and those concisely.

The first is the

GAOL OF NEWGATE.

This is the gaol for criminals of all descriptions for the county of the city of Dublin, and for persons confined for debt under coroners writs; and is also (occasionally) a receptacle for transports from many of the inland gaols in Ireland. By 3 Geo. II. chap. 15. Newgate is made a gaol for the county as well as the city of Dublin.

CONSTRUCTION.

It is liable, in point of plan and construction, to many objections, and, in its present actual situation (notwithstanding some improvements introduced of late years) is a disgrace to this metropolis.

It is insecure, arising chiefly from the materials and workmanship having been bad. The prisoners have been crowded together (from the number of 8 to 13 persons in a cell 8 feet by 12) in the cells on the lower range of the prison, not on account of any real advantage which these cells possess in point of security, but because the prisoners, being thus condensed within a narrower compass, are more immediately under the eye of the keeper and his deputies.

Secondly. There is but one yard and one common hall (20 feet by 17) for the use of *all* male prisoners under criminal charges of every description; consequently the tried and untried, those charged with felonies and with petty offences, and even persons under sentence of death, are all indiscriminately mixed.———

The effect upon morals, arising from this promiscuous intercourse of criminals of every description, must be in the highest degree prejudicial. Persons under sentence of transportation are sent hither (previous to being shipped) from several of the inland gaols in Ireland. This is a circumstance which contributes, with others, to this gaol being occasionally much crowded.———

There is no place in this prison for the separate confinement of persons convicted of misdemeanors; consequently certain grievances complained of result from the defective plan of the prison, not from the misconduct of the gaoler. The defect is a glaring one, and must lead in many instances to great severity and injustice.———

Thirdly. On the female side, there is the same mixture of prisoners as on the male. The untried and the convicted promiscuously herded together, in general from 10 to 14 persons in a cell 12 feet by 8.———

There is no room set apart for the use of the chaplain in which he can hold private communication with a prisoner under any circumstances.

FURNITURE.

We found the cells throughout the prison destitute of bedsteads, beds or bedding. The prisoners lie upon straw laid on the flags, and under a scanty allowance of blankets, particularly on the female side of the prison. The persons of the prisoners, and the cells themselves, were extremely filthy, nor does it seem possible that it can be otherwise, under the circumstances already described.—

The deficiency of accommodation in point of fuel, bedsteads, bedding, blankets for the cells, and necessaries for the hospital, &c. &c. is owing to the grand juries being limited to the sum of £100 per annum for *all the former articles* in the gaol of Newgate, and to the sum of £200 per annum for medicines and other necessaries for *all the gaols* in the county of the city of Dublin.———

The surgical department is badly attended to; several persons with sore legs, &c. &c. entirely neglected.———

The keepers of Newgate, were accused of retaining in their possession, from mercenary motives, the bodies and heads of such traitors as became the victims of justice, until the same became putrid and likely to infect the prison, in order to *enhance the sums at first demanded for each body and head from the unfortunate relatives*; one of the prisoners says that his feeling recoiled at a solicitation conveyed to him from the wife of one of the said victims, which was to purchase *the head of her husband; as she had bought the body in a state of putrefaction*, she wished to get the head at the same price, but *more than double was demanded*; but at length she became the purchaser. It was rumoured through the prison, that Emmett's head sold for £45. 10s.

On this the commissioners observe,—with respect to a charge made against the keepers of Newgate, of extorting large sums of money from the relatives of persons executed for high treason, *in consideration of delivering up their heads and bodies*, no evidence has been produced to bring it home to the principal gaoler; and from the general character he bears, we believe him incapable of being party to such a traffic. But it appears by the evidence of William McDowell, now deputy goaler, that previous to his appointment to that office, a man of the name of Doyle, a turnkey (since dead) did receive money for the head of a man executed for high treason, from his widow.

OBSERVATIONS ON NEWGATE.

The prison is surrounded on every side by streets, and the area of it (owing to this circumstance) cannot be enlarged. Besides it appears from Mr. Johnson's (the architect) report, that the materials and workmanship of the prison are of the worst description; and that though the object of security might in some degree be attained by the measures suggested in his report, the main defects of the prison would remain without remedy. It is a common, but we fear too true an observation, "that persons leave prison in general worse in morals than they went into it." The case can hardly be otherwise in Newgate, where prisoners of every description are promiscuously herded together without any distinction as to their crimes. It appears too that considerations of a private nature have had at times too much influence on the persons in whom the government of this prison is vested; the present gaoler, on his appointment, was compelled to settle half his salary (which if left entire would be scarce an adequate remuneration) on the widow of his predecessor. It appears, likewise, that the contracts for the supply of the prison with necessaries are not always made with due attention to the public advantage. When we consider the situation of this prison, in the heart of the metropolis, the extensively pernicious effects which must result to the morals of the persons confined in it, and consequently to society in general, from its present state, and the salutary influence of a thorough reformation, not only as to local effect, but in point of example upon the rest of Ireland, we cannot help recommending

the subject to your grace's consideration as a matter of national concern.

Such is the state of the gaol of Newgate in the city of Dublin. Happily there is no report of the gaol fever, or other infectious disease—we should have little cause for wonder at such an occurrence; but this abode of misery appears to be a focus of moral diseases more than equally infectious.

KILMAINHAM GAOL.

This is the gaol of the county of Dublin for debtors as well as felons. It is situated in an elevated and commanding situation, near a stream of running water, which affords great facility for the supply of this article to the prison.

It is as large and well built, and on a good plan; but the materials being limestone, the surface of the cells at the inside is often damp in wet weather, particularly in the lower story, which is at present unoccupied. On our inspection we found the prison clean, and in general good order; it is white-washed six times in the year. It has no less than ten yards, in three of which are pumps.

FURNITURE.

The grand jury have not yet been able to avail themselves of the advantages which the plan of the prison affords, in consequence of their being limited by law to £60 per annum for the supply of beds, bedsteads, fuel, and blankets. They have of late years proceeded towards supplying the prison with these necessary articles as far as their means would go, and have purchased forty iron bedsteads; but, at the rate at which their funds enable them to proceed, the complete equipment of the prison would be a work of much time, and the existing means are scarce adequate to keep up the supply of these articles when once provided. They have also laboured under considerable difficulty in procuring a proper person to fill the office of gaoler, in consequence of being restrained by act of parliament from presenting a larger sum than £25 per annum as salary for that office, and not being empowered to grant any sum of money towards defraying the expence of assistants.

The male prisoners under criminal charges were supplied with iron bedsteads, on which were laid sacking beds, filled with straw. In general, two lay in one bed, and were furnished with a pair and a half of blankets.

The females, charged with criminal offences, lie on straw laid on the flags in the cells and common halls, the funds being, as already stated, inadequate to the general supply of all the wards of the prison with these necessary articles; but some are annually added to the stock, and we understand it is the intention of the grand jury to continue the supply till every part of the prison is furnished.

The county allowance of bread and milk is extended to the debtors as well as felons in this prison; and the distribution is regularly superintended by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, the local inspector.

There is a chapel, and also a private room for the sole use of the chaplain.

PRISONERS.

There is no gaol-dress in use in this prison, nor, as it appears by the evidence of the inspector general, in any gaol in Ireland; nor is there any provision for cleansing the persons or the cloaths of any prisoner on his committal, or for supplying them with any necessary (under the denomination of clothing or covering) except blankets.

The disturbed state of this country, the crowded, and often insecure state of the gaols, the refractory disposition of the prisoners (often exercised in habits of insubordination, and systematic resistance to every species of lawful authority previous to their committal) have necessarily given birth in some instances to a system of strictness and severity in the government of the gaols; and the ideas of the duty of a gaoler have been thereby too much narrowed to safe custody, and the support of the gaoler's authority. A mind capable of much good may catch some portion of a prevailing temper, without being corrupted by it. And we trust that the period is approaching, when the notions of duty in this as well as other departments, will become more enlarged, when the principles of mercy and humanity, which pervade the theory of our constitution, will be universally realized in practice: and if the impediments to improvement, which it will be our duty to point out, shall be removed by the wisdom and humanity of the legislature, we do not despair to see the gaol of Kilmainham, under the auspices of the grand Jury, (who have already evinced a most laudable and exemplary zeal for its improvement) and the government of the present gaoler, a pattern to the other prisons of Ireland.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.

This prison is built on an elevated and healthy situation adjoining Thomas Street, and near to the western extremity of Dublin; it was built of good materials, but on a scale much too small. This being a national prison used for the debtors of all Ireland, who are occasionally removed hither from every county in this part of the United Kingdom, in the hope of their obtaining the benefit of the maintenance and insolvent acts, it is imperative on the marshal to receive them into the court-yard in any numbers, though the prison be ever so inadequate to accommodate them.

The apartment which was designed for the hospital kitchen, and which is 20 feet long by 16 feet 10 inches wide, is let by the mar-

shal to a hatchman or turnkey, who underlets it to prisoners; there were 11 persons sleeping in it, besides children, when we visited the premises. Another apartment is occupied by female prisoners of all descriptions, it being the only place within the precints of the Marshalsea allotted for their separate accommodation; when we visited, there were six females confined therein, the size of the room 20 feet by 16 feet 10 inches. On the ground-floor a third apartment, *originally designed as a charnel-house*, and in its construction manifestly adapted for this purpose is let by the marshal to another hatchman, who also underlets it to the poorest description of prisoners, who pay 5*d.* a night for the wretched accommodation of straw, and a scanty portion of blanket.

The rest of the building affords (besides three apartments let to the tapster, and which, not excepting the very tap room itself, are occupied at night by prisoners, who rent them from the tapster) 25 rooms, set by the marshal at a weekly rent, and 7 common halls for men; these latter are only 16 feet wide, and from 18 to 20 feet long; they are on the ground-floor, and flagged, and at present greatly crowded, some of them having from thirteen to nineteen men lodging in them, and at times many more. All these halls are filthy and loathsome beyond description; into them all debtors, on their first committal, are obliged to go until they can obtain a room to rent, or a share of the room of some other prisoner: in these miserable halls all the windows are broken, and here, crowded together, all such prisoners as either cannot afford to pay for a room or the share of one, are obliged to lodge.

FURNITURE.

With respect to the neglected state of the Marshalsea in point of cleanliness, and glazing of windows, we are sensible that the marshal has very considerable difficulties to struggle with, from the crowded state of the prison, the filthy habits of many of the prisoners, and the wretched condition in point of clothing, &c. &c. &c. in which they come in, as also from the vicious and mischievous dispositions of others. It does not, however, appear to us that due care or vigilance has been exercised by the marshal in the article of cleanliness. When we first visited the prison, it was extremely loathsome and offensive, particularly the halls, and the white-washing required by law did not appear to us to have been duly performed; and we have reason to believe that this has been the general state of the prison at all times. Neither does it appear that the marshal employs a sufficient number of persons for this purpose, nor that he adequately remunerates such as he employs.

The neglected state of the glazing, we consider as very much owing to the conduct of the prisoners themselves.

The deputy is generally applied to by prisoners when they wish to be accommodated with rooms, and it is the practice to give him a *douceur* to the amount of from *one* to *four* guineas for his services in procuring them.

Amidst this mass of misery, and in some respects of malversation, we are gratified with the sight of institutions, the character of which is benevolence, and desire of reformation. Knowing, as we do, that ignorance is very frequently the mother of crime, and that early habits of profligacy are, but too often, the result of unhappy circumstances which surround childhood, such as evil example, want of correction, and of tuition, in short, want of *Education*, giving a large sense to the term, we are happy to witness an attempt to withdraw the youthful members of the community from iniquity, and to imitate them in the principles of integrity and virtue. May they long prosper!

Penitentiary for the Reform of Young Criminals of the Male Sex, Brown-street.

This establishment is under the direction of the governors of the House of Industry. It was opened (in consequence of a Report presented by the governors to his excellency Earl Hardwicke) in the year 1801, for the reception and reform of young criminals under the age of 15. It seems to have been originally designed for such only of that description as were actually convicted and under sentence of transportation, and to have been established in pursuance of 32 Geo. III. c. 27. which empowers the Lord Lieutenant for the time being to commute the sentence of transportation for a term of years, for confinement in a Penitentiary for the like term; and directs, that the persons so confined shall be employed in the manner best suited to render them useful and industrious members of society. This institution appears to us to be extremely well conducted. The bed-rooms, beds, working-rooms, and school-room, were all perfectly clean; the boys were industriously employed at several useful trades, shoemaking, combmaking, weaving, &c.; their appearance was cleanly; their looks in general indicated health and cheerfulness; and great attention appears to be paid by the Rev. Mr. Gamble the Chaplain, to their moral and religious instruction. We annex a return of the state of the Penitentiary in September 1808, made by the governors of the House of Industry, which presents a view of the progress which has been made in accomplishing the purposes for which it was established.

General Report of the Penitentiary for Young Criminals.

Since its formation, were admitted,

Convicts sentenced to transportation	49
Criminals committed by Magistrates	192
	241
Of these, have been apprenticed to trades	14
Pardoned by the Lord Lieutenant	7
Enlisted in the army and navy, by his Excellency's permission	23
Discharged by order of Magistrates	88
Transferred to the House of Industry, for good conduct	26
Died	1
Escaped	11
Remained in the Penitentiary	71
	241

Five of the boys who escaped were brought back by their parents, two voluntarily returned to confinement, and four were retaken.

Employments in the Penitentiary:

Weavers	22
Winders	12
Shoemakers	11
Combmakers	6
Tailors	5
Boys taught to read and write only	15
	71

Gross Produce of the Labour of the Boys:

1802	£21	1	2
1803	56	18	6
1804	110	2	8
1805	155	3	4
1806	162	7	10
	£505	13	6

Alexander Gordon, Reg.

There are a number of cells adapted for the purpose of solitary confinement; these were likewise clean, and sufficiently ventilated.

Observations.

Though this institution was founded on 32 Geo. III. c. 27. and was originally designed only for the reception of young persons under 15, actually sentenced to transportation, yet several young offenders of other descriptions have been received into it from the county and county of the city of Dublin. Boys detected in acts of theft; others, strongly suspected of being engaged in vicious and criminal courses, have been committed to this Penitentiary by the magistrates of the county and county of the city of Dublin without trial; also, vagrants under 15, and apprentices eloping from their masters, or otherwise misconducting themselves. It appears that of the whole number, 192, of these descriptions, admitted since the establishment of this Penitentiary, no less than 88 have been discharged by order of magistrates: the authority that commits has been deemed competent by the governors to the discharge of the prisoner; and they have not felt themselves authorised to refuse complying with these orders for the discharge of boys (not under sentence) though their compliance interrupted a course of salutary reform with respect to the individuals so discharged. This practice, if continued, would be subversive of the original establishment, and loudly calls for regulation. The happiest effects have resulted from this establishment, as applied to young criminals under sentence for a limited time, and to such it should be confined.

We submit, that the benefits of this institution might be extended to young criminals under sentence of transportation or imprisonment at assizes or sessions in all the counties of Ireland; to young persons under fifteen who shall be presented as vagabonds in any county in Ireland; and that the governors should be restrained by law from receiving any persons into the establishment for an indefinite or very short period. Capricious discharges are not only prejudicial to the persons concerned, but, in point of example, have a pernicious influence upon the rest, and completely disturb the whole system of the institution.

Penitentiary for the Reception and Reform of Young Female Convicts,

Has been erected in Smithfield, near the Penitentiary for males, but sufficiently separated to prevent all communication. It is not yet opened for the intended purpose.

The odious and cruel custom of *garnish* still subsists: in one prison it is *eight shillings*; five shillings *for punch*; and three shillings *for coals*, distributed among the prisoners. The Gaoler derives a profit from the sale of spirits to the prisoners; scenes of drunkenness and riot follow. Insane persons are not kept separate from the other prisoners. There are no hospitals attached to the prisons. Medical attendance but inferior.

It is evident from the crowded state of these prisons that much remains to be done on behalf of morals: the same causes must, no doubt, have acted unfavourably to the state prisoners, who were added to gaols already overfilled. The complaints (and histories) of these delinquents, are strongly stated in the second part of this Report. The Commissioners appear to have discharged their duty with impartiality, patience, and humanity.

Observations respecting the Public Expenditure, and the Influence of the Crown. By the Right Hon. George Rose, Second Edition, Pp. 79. Price 2s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1810.

Mr. Rose is a gentleman who from his long enjoyed situation as a public man, and his intimacy with more than one minister, is supposed to know as much as most men on the subject of private management in state affairs.

There can be no doubt of the difficulty of managing the various and contradictory tempers and interests of a popular assembly: yet the popular branch of our legislature must be attended to, and that with vigilance, as well as with respect. It will readily be admitted, that in the Commons House of Parliament, the guidance of elder men, and senior members, may occasionally be found extremely useful. These are able to look back to former times, and by comparisons not familiar to their juniors, they may shew the present state of the country, to greater satisfaction than can be derived from a contemplation of it, solely for the time being. It should be remembered, that as there are constant and inalienable topics of gratulation and self-applause transmitted from minister to minister in succession, so there are subjects of clamor and invective, which descend among their opponents, and are cherished with great anxiety, and affection. The nation is hereby benefited in some respects; and the watchfulness of opposition as prompted by self interest, ensures the repose of many a patriot Briton on his bed. To that watchfulness we owe the present pamphlet. The Minister is accused of exerting undue influence, private and unacknowledged influence, on the minds of many of our National Representatives. There was something of this *formerly*, says Mr. Rose; in Lord North's time—in the Duke of Grafton's time—(he might have gone back to Sir Robert Walpole's time, had he pleased) but *now* this, if not entirely unknown, is reduced to the mere shadow of a shade.

By turning to Panorama, Vol. VII. p.12, &c. where we gave tables of the number of persons holding places, &c. who sit in the House of Commons, the reader will find that we are not among those who are wondrously alarmed, at the proportion of placemen, *one in ten*, among our legislators; because we think highly of the vigilance of the other nine. We conceive too, that certain public officers ought to have access to the legislature at all times; that the information which it is their duty to give may be ready *instanter*. But this should be open, acknowledged, evident. Darkness and duplicity are favorites with shallow politicians only: and when secrecy is enjoined throughout the general system of government, the period of choice between ruin and reformation is not distant.

The means of private influence possessed by the minister *formerly*, were loans, lotteries, contracts, crown lands, sinecure patent places, and places of value far beyond the labour they required, or such as were executed by a deputy, who paid the greater part of the income to the principal, who did nothing for it.

Loans are now open; and the minister is not satisfied unless there be a competition by lists of proposers. Courtiers, therefore, *unless they have money*, scarcely stand a chance of profit by loans. Nevertheless, now and then, we have known a gentleman receive a few thousands from, and by his banker, for no other trouble than that of counting them.

Lotteries are now open; and indeed are become a branch of trade—to the great *improvement* of public morals.*

Contracts are certainly better managed than they were: yet some suspect that recommendation and interest have diminished very little in their efficacy. However, we believe, that the practice of getting into parliament in order to obtain a contract (which was becoming very common) is now reformed.

Mr. Rose treats on the management of the public revenue, so far as concerns the number of officers augmented or diminished in the customs, the excise, the stamp office, the post office, and the tax office, &c. He asserts the accuracy of his statements to the best of his knowledge: he admits the right of the public to full information; and he trusts that as the present possessors of certain places decease that these also will be added to the number suppressed. Mr. R. attributes these

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 837.

reforms to Mr. Pitt. Certainly Mr. Pitt laboured hard in his station; but it may be said of him, he rather did what good he could do, than what he would do.

We shall now accompany our author in his statements of some particulars.

SUPPRESSIONS.	No of Offices.	Annual Value.
By the Civil List Act, (Mr. Burke's) 1782, 22 Geo. 3. c. 82. were suppressed ...	134	57,500
Under regulations of Treasury 1782-3, by Lord Shelburne and Mr. Pitt.....	144	13,625
Total	278	71,125
Offices created to perform the duties of those suppressed.	62	10,909
Reduction on the whole..	216	60,216
The Exchequer Act, 1783, 23 Geo. 3. c. 82. *suppressed* to fall in at deaths	8	10,000
The Auditor and four Tellers were *regulated*, to take effect after the deaths of the then possessors; the income of the former would have been more now than		60,000
The Tellers would have been		88,000
Suppressions.....		158,000
Deduct salaries of Auditor and four Tellers		14,800
Actual saving		143,200
The Auditors' act, 1785, 25 Geo. 3. c. 52. suppressed offices, the fees of which, would *now* have amounted to more than £60,000 a year, on the accompts of the Bank, *say*..... 70,000		
Deduct expence of new board, 1785 9,900		
Additions in 1801, ... 10,032		
1801 to 1805 850		
In 1805, a new board three Commissioners and officers ... 9,575		
In 1806, the two boards consolidated; two commissioners added, with increased establishment, 14,811		
Total present establishment		45,168
Actual saving in auditing public accounts		*24,832
Subsequent acts added seven Commissioners, making the whole number ten, but the office of one of the new auditors having lapsed by death, and not being to be filled up, the increase is	7	
Diminution in Civil List and Exchequer	217	£228,248

* The increased charge, occasioned by the immense accumulation of public accompts, has prevented the direct saving by the above-mentioned measure being considerable; but the positive advantages derived to the country from the strict investigation, which those accounts have undergone since 1785, are of incalculable value. The number of employments were not altered by the suppression of the two Auditors of the imprest under the act in that year, and the subsequent suppression of the Auditorship of hides, as three Commissioners were added to the two existing Comptrollers of Army accounts, to constitute the new Board then established.

In the same manner Mr. Rose examines the Excise, the officers of which establishment in 1789 received an augmentation of salary; which certainly was loudly demanded by circumstances. There was on the whole also, a saving of £12,345 *per annum*. 765 officers were reduced.

By placing the Salt establishment under the excise, the treasury lost the appointment of 459 officers: 200 were added under the excise.

The other departments of the Public Revenue, are examined; as appears in the following table: for we cannot insert all the particulars given by our author: but must be content with his abstract.

	Revenue.	*Officers.*
The nett produce of *Excise* in 1808.....£	22,784,000	5,043
In 1783.....	5,322,000	4,983
Increase.....£	17,462,000	60

This, however, does not shew a fair comparison, because 5,043 officers, includes 325 appointed for the management of tobacco duties, in 1789. The correct way of stating this head would be;—addition to Excise revenue and number of officers... 17,462,000 60

Improvement of Excise revenue, by the addition of tobacco duties: officers appointed.....	174,000	325
Increase of revenue, and *diminution* of officers.	17,288,000	205
Duties under *the Commissioners for Taxes* In 1809.....	16,747,000	438
In 1783.....	516,000	263
Increase.....	16,231,000	175
Customs, nett produce In 1808.....	8,797,000	4,317
In 1783.....	3,375,000	3,450
Increase.....	£5,422,000	867
Stamps, revenue nett In 1808.....	4,512,000	358
In 1783.....	726,000	215
Increase.....	£3,786,000	143
Post-office revenue nett: in 1808, Officers exclusive of letter-carriers	£1,076,000	329
In 1783.....	148,000	155
Increase.....	£928,000	184

TOTAL INCREASE.	Revenue.	Officers.
Excise.....	£17,462,000	60
Taxes.....	*16,231,000	175
Customs.....	5,422,000	867
Stamps.....	*3,786,000	143
Post-office.....	928,000	184
	£43,829,000	1,429
Deduct Salt establishment		495
		934

The result of this careful and attentive investigation appears to be, on the most unfavourable way of making the comparison; that additional taxes, to the amount of very near 44,000,000l. are collected by an addition of 934 officers, almost the whole of whom are in the inferior classes; and that, while the revenue has been augmented in a *sixfold proportion*, the officers employed in the management and collection of it have been increased only *one tenth* in number. But if the customs are withdrawn from the account, as they should be in forming a comparison of this sort, because a very large proportion of the officers in that department have been added to afford accommodation to the trade of the country, rendered indispensably necessary by the immense increase of it; the comparison would then stand thus:

	Revenue.	*Officers.*
Increase, exclusive of Customs, ...	£38,407,000	67

Hitherto we have considered the effect of the new taxes with reference only to *influence*; let us now examine how far *economy* has been had in view in the collection and management of them.

Excise	£237,212
Taxes; salaries of officers 41,790 / Do. Poundage..... 339,792	381,582
Customs	*177,423
Stamps; salaries of officers 16,792 / Do. Poundage 34,746	51,538
Post-office	30,663
	£878,418

An additional revenue, therefore, of 44,000,000l. is collected for rather less than 2 per cent., according to the statement above; but this would be a most unfair view of the subject, as a great part of this expence would have been indispensably necessary for the protection of the old revenue. The increase in the excise is nearly altogether for the augmentation of the salaries of the officers on the establishment, to enable them to exist, before the new taxes were imposed. The expence for tobacco officers, has been much more than reimbursed by the improvement of the revenue. A considerable part of the increased charge in the customs has arisen from salaries having been established for the officers, in lieu of fees, by which the revenue has beyond all doubt, profited to a much larger amount than the expence incurred: and it may be stated, with perfect certainty, that the additional charge in the department of Assessed Taxes has been much more than compensated by the increase of the revenue from the exertions of the new officers.

Recapitulation of Savings.

	No. of Officers.	*Annual Value.*
On a compare of the increase and decrease of official appointments † ...	219	£196,000

* These charges of collections include poundage as well as salaries; by far the greatest part of the former is paid to persons not holding offices under government.

* A considerable part of this sum arises from augmentations to salaries, in lieu of fees abolished, to secure a better management of the revenue.

† It should here be noticed again, that the saving to arise from the regulation of two of the Tellerships, and the abolition of the two Chamberlainships, and Tally-writership in

On loans.....	483,000
On purchases made by the Commissioners for Victualling, instead of by Contractors.....	28,000
By the Commissioners for Transports	223,200
Discount on Navy and Victualling Bills discontinued	1,100,000
Do. on Ordnance Debentures.....	499,000
Improvement of revenue from landed estates of the Crown	59,000
Limitation of home secret service,	
	£2,590,000

These measures of economy, and for correcting abuses, were followed up by other laws, in the administration of Lord Grenville, for ensuring the payment of the public revenues, in various branches, regularly into the exchequer, and guarding against abuses in the expenditure of it;* and for abolishing some offices in the customs, and regulating others, in Ireland, on a similar plan with the one adopted in England;† also for an examination into abuses in offices in Ireland.‡

Mr. R. does not dissemble that the Barrack department is "very large and very extensive, much exceeding any conjecture the author had formed on the subject": of this he states particulars. We are gratified in learning that in September 1809 of 6000 prisoners of war at Norman cross, only *seven* were sick."—We unite with Mr. R's. wish—"would to God there were only the same proportion of British prisoners in France on the sick list!"

From this view of the contents of Mr. R's. pamphlet, it will be seen that any recommendation of it by us to public consideration is unnecessary; the subject and execution, ensure it attention. We must not, however, dismiss it without transcribing the following anecdote of Mr. Pitt.

Early in 1789, when the nation was in a state of despondency respecting the health of our beloved sovereign, and a change in the administration was thought extremely probable, it occurred to several gentlemen of the first respectability in the city of London, that Mr. Pitt, on quitting office, would be in a situation of great embarrassment, not only from some debts which he had unavoidably incurred, but as to the means of his future subsistence. They felt the strong impression, in which the nation participated, of his great virtues, as well as of his eminent talents; and they were sensible, in common with their country, of the value of those services to which his life had been hitherto devoted, particularly to those commercial interests in which they were deeply concerned. Under this impression, a certain number of merchants and ship-owners met, and resolved to raise the sum of £100,000, to be presented to him as a free gift—the well-earned reward of his meritorious exertions; each subscriber engaging never to divulge the name of himself, or of any other person contributing, in order to prevent its being known to any one except themselves, who the contributors were. The only exception to this engagement of secrecy was a respectable baronet, who was deputed to come to the author to learn in what manner the token of esteem and gratitude (as it was expressed) could be presented most acceptably to Mr. Pitt; whose name was to be as carefully concealed from Mr. Pitt as the others.

Highly flattering as the offer was, and seasonable as the act would have been (proceeding from a set of gentlemen whose motives must have been pure and disinterested, not only in such an unequivocal mark of regard for a falling minister, but from the mode of carrying their object into effect,) the author entertained doubts of Mr. Pitt accepting the proffered bounty, and therefore thought it right to apprize him of the intention. This occasioned a long discussion on the subject, which ended in Mr. Pitt expressing a positive and fixed determination, to decline the acceptance of the liberal and generous offer: a determination that nothing could shake: for when it was urged that it never could be known to him who the subscribers were, and that they were men whose fortunes put them out of all probability of ever soliciting the smallest favor from him; his reply was, "that if he should, at any future time of "his life, return to office, he should never "see a gentleman from the city without it "occurring to him that he might be one of "his subscribers."

This positive determination was communicated by the author to the baronet before alluded to, which put an end to the measure; and in a few days after, Mr. Pitt, in conver-

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the Exchequer, the auditorships of the land revenue, and the profits arising from such of the patent offices in the customs as have not fallen in, will not be effectual till the deaths of the holders; but the acts having passed for the several measures, the purposes cannot be defeated.

* 46 G. III. c. 45, 75, 76, 80, 82, 150.
† 47 G. III. c. 12. ‡ 47 G. III. c. 41.

sing about his future plans, told the author, *he had taken a fixed resolution to return to the bar*, and to apply unremittingly to that profession, in order to extricate himself from his difficulties, and to secure, as far as he should be able, the means of future independence.

For our reasons against suffering an eminent public officer to return to a profession, vide PANORAMA, Vol. VII. p. 13.

For a work by Mr. Rose on the subject of Finances and the Taxes, vide PANORAMA, Vol. I. p. 33.

A Letter on the Genius and Dispositions of the French Government, including a View of the Taxation of the French Empire. By an American recently returned from Europe. Pp. 253. Price 4s. Philadelphia printed. London reprinted for Longman and Co. 1810.

THIS pamphlet is the production of an American Gentleman who, for a time, occupied an important station in the diplomatic mission of his country to Britain. The opportunities he enjoyed for acquiring information, respecting the power and disposition of Britain, and for *seeing with his own eyes*, without the intervention of a second person, the state of this country, were absolutely necessary, in order to dispel the thick mist of prejudices against the British, which he brought with him from America. He has alluded to this fact in the course of his work; but we learn from private information, that had he employed still stronger terms in expressing it, they would not have exceeded the truth. He came, he conversed with our population of different ranks, he travelled over the country, he visited Scotland, and instead of the monsters in human shape, with which French intrigue and American gratitude had peopled our island, he found an urbanity and openness of manners, a confident and confidential behaviour that beat down his prejudices, and corrected his misapprehensions. Afterwards, duty led him to France; and what was begun in England was completed in that unhappy country. The contrast was so striking, his observations were so convincing, and his conversion was so entire, that he thought in justice to his own feelings and to humanity, he could do no less than acquaint the public with what he had seen. To him we owe the article on the conscription of France, first printed in the Edinburgh Review, and from thence copied into the PANORAMA, Vol. VI. p. 705. In the preface to the present tract is mentioned "a much larger work, on the same subject, in a state of forwardness." We shall be glad to see it; as hitherto we find in this author complete confirmation of what we have from time to time submitted to the public, with regard to the *interior* condition of the French nation. Indeed, if convenience allowed us to consider this pamphlet fully, our margin would be absolutely loaded with references to facts recorded in our preceding volumes. Declining that labour as unnecessary, we shall report on this work independently, and shall allow it to speak for itself, with very little interference from us.

The subjects discussed are multifarious:—the temper, views and opinions of the present ruler of France, as well toward America as toward Britain,—the state of property, finances, public opinion, agriculture, &c. &c. in France;—corrections of reports respecting France and Britain, as rival and inimical powers; with comparisons, for the most part, highly favourable to Britain.

This gentleman assures us, that "throughout all the changes of government which France has undergone, there has been *an unbroken continuity of views and character*." p. 18. That "the consular power was first tendered to Moreau; but that on the *unexpected* arrival of Buonaparte from Egypt, the former designated him as a more suitable instrument for their purpose." The arrival of Buonaparte was rather *un-hoped* for than *unexpected*, as orders had been sent to him in Egypt, through Spanish agency, and by way of Tunis. Before he would accept the offer he consulted Sieyes, then preparing for the ruin of the King of Prussia, at Berlin. Moreau's recommendation of him (Buonaparte) explains his subsequent conduct and enmity to that officer, with the necessity of implicating him in a plot, &c. which might affect his life.

Throughout all France, the note of military preparations drowns every other indication of activity—and the thirst of conquest appears to supersede every other desire. In the capital, all the faculties of thought and action which either individuals or public bo-

dies can furnish in aid of the general design, are applied and disciplined with a regular and effective subserviency, which to me was truly astonishing. I found on all sides, an unity of views,—an activity in planning and systematizing the devices of ambition,—an eagerness for the issue, and a sanguine assurance of success,—almost incredible, and more like the effects of revolutionary frenzy, than those of a concert between the insatiable ambition of an audacious tyrant and the active talents and natural propensities of a body of trembling slaves. From the commencement of the revolution particularly, *emissaries have been scattered over Europe in order to study and delineate its geographical face.* The harvest of their labours, now deposited in Paris, has furnished the imperial government with a knowledge of the territory of the other powers, much more minute and accurate than that which the latter themselves possess. The *Dépôt de la Guerre* occupies, unremittingly, several hundred clerks in tracing maps and collecting topographical details, to minister to the military purposes of the government. All the great estates of Spain were marked and parcelled out long before the last invasion of that country,—and it is not too much to affirm, that THOSE OF ENGLAND ARE EQUALLY WELL KNOWN AND ALREADY PARTITIONED.

This is true; and much more than this: the head destined to wear the crown of these kingdoms *was* nominated: and several ducal and lordly estates were registered on a *cadastre*, to be forthcoming when time and place should serve.

No subject presents more curious and astonishing details, than the history of the expedients and sacrifices by which the pecuniary wants of the republic were supplied, and of the deplorable confusion and distress which they occasioned.* Their influence over the public morals was scarcely less disastrous than their operation upon the sources of private and public wealth.

On the establishment of the consular government, the minister of finance was instructed to exhibit annually a budget, like that of the English ministry, with a distinct specification of the receipts and disbursements. This mummery is still continued, and is regularly accompanied by the most glowing picture of past and future improvements; *upon which no reliance whatever is placed, by any well-informed member of the community.* To preserve appearances, however, they have been compelled to *double* the ostensible amount of the receipts, which they originally declared to be adequate to all the necessities of the state. The people are deprived of all means of knowing the real amount either of the receipts or disbursements, as no public scrutiny is suffered. You may thus at once conjecture, what must be, with regard to taxation, the state of a country, where a military executive enjoys an unlimited control over the estimate, the collection, and the expenditure, of the revenue,—where there exists no public organ for complaint or remonstrance,—no voice or influence of public opinion,—no idea of distributive justice,—and no protection for the citizen, against the usurpations of executive authority.

We have reason to believe that the official statements of the French finances are *confused*, for the purpose of being intelligible to the favoured few *only*, rather than, correctly speaking, their items *doubled*, or directly falsified. The *real nett* amount of receipts, and the *real nett* amount of expenditure, is not given *accurately, under its true head.* But, we confess that the author may have had on the spot, opportunities of knowing this to be fact, which have escaped our informants.

Under the head of *direct* taxes, the French rulers comprise—the land tax,—the impost upon moveables, divided into the personal, mobiliary, and sumptuary tax,—the tax on doors and windows—and on the wages of industry, entitled *le droit des patentes.* Under the denomination of *indirect* taxes they include—the stamp duties and those on registration and on legal proceedings,—the customs,—the excise,—and all the numerous branches of casual revenue, which must exist in so extensive an empire. The *direct* taxes are estimated at the commencement of the year; and a specific sum is allotted from this fund, by the legislative bodies, at the suggestion of the executive. The nature of the indirect taxes precludes an anticipated valuation. The management of them is committed to various administrations, styled "the administrations of the customs, of the post-office, &c." and accountable to the minister of finance. The direct taxes fall under his immediate supervision.

The "*contribution foncière*," or land tax, which has superseded the former *taille* and *vingtièmes*, must be understood not only in its usual acceptation, but as a charge on income. The *maximum* at which it is fixed *by law*—is *one-fifth* of the nett income of the subject, upon a general estimate of the whole product of the French territory. Untenanted mansions are exempted from contribution, in consequence of the double character which this tax assumes.—The personal contribution

* Ramel—"Histoire des Finances de la République."

embraces every article which falls within the list of the assessed taxes in England, and which the epithet can imply. Horses, dogs, servants, vehicles, utensils, the rent of dwellings, stock of every description, &c. are all included in one or other of three branches,—the personal, mobiliary, and sumptuary taxes, which I have mentioned above. An impost on gateways, chimneys, &c. is added to that on doors and windows. The charges on these articles are all of the heaviest kind.

Under the old government a tax was paid for the privilege of exercising trades and professions, and upon the emoluments and transfers of public offices. This tax, which bore the names of *maitrise, jurandes*, and *droit de marc d'or*, was abolished by the Convention, but revived by the Legislative Body, and is still continued under the denomination of *droit de patentes*. The municipal officers now prepare for the government, lists of those, who exercise within the sphere of their jurisdiction, any trade or profession, or are engaged in the lucrative pursuits of industry. The tax which the latter are called upon to pay is either fixed by a *tarif*, or levied at the rate of *one tenth of the rent of the houses, shops*, &c. which they occupy.

The data upon which the government proceeds, in assessing the taxes upon the departments, are obviously erroneous. What a department may have paid to the old government furnishes no proof of its ability at this moment, on account of the total obstruction of many channels of wealth, and of the revolutions in the possession and value of property. Under the old régime—the value of real property was estimated at *twenty* and *twenty-five years' purchase*;—at this time it is not more than *twelve* or *fifteen* in many departments. This difference is owing to a want of confidence in the stability of the government; to the high rates of interest; to the duties on registration and transfers; and to an apprehension of those violent expedients to which an arbitrary government may have recourse, in order to relieve its necessities.

This variable land-tax united to the imposts on every species of income, and every emolument of industry—and on stock of every description,—gives rise *annually* to a most minute and vexatious scrutiny into the fortunes and gains of individuals. This scrutiny places them altogether at the mercy of the multitude of revenue officers, whose tyrannical practices are overlooked from political views. These abuses greatly enhance the evils resulting from the original inequality in the assessment, and have wrung from the individuals and general councils, an uninterrupted succession of bitter remonstrances and complaints which the government has been compelled to notice.

I shall quote the language of the minister of finance in a report addressed to the Emperor on this subject in 1807. The tenor of all the public documents is the same. "The "formation of the new registers," says the minister of finance, "has led to the discovery "of the abuses of the former distribution. "While some proprietors paid in 1806, the "*fourth*, the *third*, and even a *moiety* and "MORE of their incomes, others were taxed "at the rate of the *one-twentieth*, *one-fiftieth*, and *one-hundreth part* only. These "inequalities would have remained for ever "unknown, if the preparation of the new "lists had not enabled us to discover them. "In effect, what a pernicious influence has "not this bad distribution over the existence "of families. The evil is less felt in the "great cities, where individuals are generally "more at their ease—but let a person go "into the country and then say, whether it "is a matter of indifference to the father of a "family, enjoying for instance an income of "one thousand francs, to be taxed at the rate "of *one-half* or even of *one-eighth*, or in any "such proportion of such an income," &c.

Speaking of the Post-office our author observes, that under the former government *twelve* clerks were known to be employed in opening and copying letters; but now, *thirty* are employed in that *duty*. We believe, that the system of *espionnage* has been encreased in a much greater ratio; and at the post-office *bureau de secret*, in proportion.

The administration of the finances is committed to two ministers, the minister of the Treasury and the minister of the Finances; each of these makes a Report annually.

These Reports are prepared under the immediate inspection of the Emperor—and by those who are the mere slaves of his will. They are subject to no legislative scrutiny whatever, and are exhibited to the deliberative assemblies as a proof of imperial condescension. Notwithstanding the boast with regard to the notoriety given them, they are presented only in part to the public, in the columns of the Moniteur. The full Reports are reserved for the functionaries of the two departments, with the exception of a few copies for the members of the Legislative Bodies.

The public, in fact, could derive no advantage from the free circulation of these documents, if they were suffered to go abroad. Each report occupies about 140 quarto pages, and is studiously couched in a language almost unintelligible even to those who are most familiar with the phraseology and details of fiscal calculation. The series of reports, denominated the general accounts, "*Les "Comptes Généraux du Trésor Public et de*

"*l'Administration des Finances*," which I have now before me, abound with the grossest contradictions.

Their eagerness to exhibit the sagacity and vigilance of the emperor in the strongest light, has betrayed them into an occasional disclosure of *the enormous evils which the budget of every consecutive year has reproduced* and extinguished. The prosperity of the present and the future is always without alloy. It is from *their lamentations over the past* and from much personal inquiry and observation, during my residence in Paris, that I have derived a knowledge of the abuses.

The general state of France, as observed by our author, in 1807, is truly distressing.

Various other causes conspired to heighten the national calamity.—The extinction of all public spirit, and of the influence of public opinion,—the depopulation and decay of the great towns,—the decline of agriculture and manufactures,—the stagnation of internal trade,—the stern dominion of a military police,—incessantly checked the exultation, natural to the mind, on viewing the profusion of bounties, with which the hand of Providence has gifted this fine region. The pressure of the taxes was aggravated by the most oppressive rigours in the collection. The peasant or farmer who was delinquent in paying his taxes, had a file of soldiers, under the name of *garnisaires*, quartered upon him, who consumed the fruits of his industry, as a compensation for the loss sustained by the state. *The grape, in numberless instances, was permitted to rot on the vine*, in consequence of the inability of the proprietor either to dispose of his wine when made, or to discharge the imposts levied upon every stage of the process of making it. I was credibly informed that families were frequently compelled to relinquish their separate establishments, and to associate in their domestic economy, in order to lighten, by dividing, the burden of the taxes.

The effects of the loss of external trade were every where visible:—in the commercial cities half deserted, and reduced to a state of inaction and gloom truly deplorable:—in the inland towns, in which the populace is eminently wretched, and where I saw not one indication of improvement, but on the contrary, numbers of edifices falling to ruins:—on the high roads, where the infrequency of vehicles and travellers denoted but too strongly the decrease of internal consumption, and the langnor of internal trade; and among the inhabitants of the country,—particularly of the south,—whose poverty is extreme, in consequence of the exorbitant taxes, and of the want of an outlet for their surplus produce. The number of mendicants in the inland towns was almost incredible. The condition of the peasantry, as to their food, clothing and habitations, bore no comparison with the state of the same class in England.

The fields were principally cultivated by women:—the long succession of wars having swept away that male population, which, under the auspices of a pacific government, would now have been the instrument of an unequalled production of the best fruits of the earth.*

We can bear testimony to the general accuracy of this American's information, on the sentiments and intention of France towards his own country. A considerable part of it consists with our own knowledge.

Our author is, however, mistaken, in some *minutiæ* of his statements. He says truly, that Fievée was sent to England *to purchase all*, or at least some, *of our public newspapers*: but he is unhappily not quite correct, when he states the "entire failure of his mission." It is affirmed that he succeeded completely in corrupting *one* Sunday paper, which afterwards boasted of its immense sale (raised by French money) and *one* of our *Chronicles* also, was said to have been *accommodated*, by him† Corruption is usually understood to require secrecy; and it was, we suppose, in order to ensure secrecy that Fievée confided the particulars of his mission to M. Peltier. We conclude that the American papers were subjected to the same temptation.

We recommend this pamphlet to public attention. It has done good in America.

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* Peuchet, in speaking of the influence of the revolution on the agriculture of France, enumerates, among the causes which have operated prejudicially, *the diminution of the relative male population in several departments*, owing partly to the havoc made by the armies—*(les ravages exercés par les armées)* "et la guerre, qui enleve *continuellement des "bras aux travaux et des chefs jeunes et ac-"tifs qui sont le soutien et l'espoir des fa-"milles.*" "*C'est bien plus*," he adds, "*dans les fabriques, les comptoirs, les "sciences, les arts qui exigent des études, "que se font sentir les suites des levées mili-"taires: suites morales qui troublent le bon-"heur des familles, le repos de la société, et "les motifs de se former un état.*" (Statistique de la France, p. 279.)

† If any have the curiosity to wish to know this agent's mode of proceeding, and his offers, they may obtain information from Messrs. Cox and Baylis, printers of the PANORAMA.

The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson.

[Concluded from page 1102.]

The Panorama in adopting the principle, that morals public and private are the only certain basis of national prosperity, has excited the spleen of more than one half-informed speculator in politics, who has taken momentary success for permanent establishment: and has adduced it as a confutation of our maxim. It may require a capacity for further prescience than falls to the lot of some men, or a better acquaintance with the records of history than has been obtained by others, to be able to combine the beginning and the termination of events with their real causes, and to deduce those inferences which facts, distant and distinct from each other, though correlative, will abundantly warrant. Long before the French revolutionary *mania* had reached that height of phrensy to which it at length attained, the expectations of very many among our countrymen were turned to the sufferings which they anticipated for Italy. They knew that profligacy was the order of the day in that Peninsula: they knew that where holiness was supposed to predominate, and where to have doubted the prevalence of genuine religion as the public establishment, would have exposed the hesitating to persecution, even there the writings of Voltaire and other Atheists, found patrons, and vices were practised, almost openly, at which nature shudders, though infidelity triumphs. Such were the sentiments of those who well knew Italy: and as we are now reporting on memoirs of a British Admiral, we shall say, that such was the conviction of many officers in the British service: we speak from recollection of opinions given by the late admiral Sir Peter Dennis, and his captain, the late Charles Ellys. If the immoralities and scandals of that country were in their time so notorious, as to induce those officers to speak confidently of approaching punishment, how obvious must they have become, 'ere Nelson and Troubridge had occasion to contemplate the sufferings, that followed in the train of those polutions which degraded that beautiful but unhappy peninsula!

Again we raise our warning voice: again we insist on the necessity for Britons standing far aloof from the pestiferous doctrines of would be philosophers; and dreading, even to anxiety, the enervating vices which may debase that integrity of spirit, that manliness of character, that intrepidity of soul, of which our country, happily for itself, is now the seat; and of which we have an instance in the British Admiral and Nobleman whose memoirs are before us.

The character of Lord Nelson as a Politician, appears to us, to have been inferior to none of the statesmen his contemporaries. He saw and lamented the evils he could not cure: at the same time, he foretold their consequences. Had his opinion prevailed, the treachery practised at Naples would not have been the precursor of that practised at Ulm, and Mack would not a second time have contributed by obedience to French intrigue, to the desolation of a monarchy and the irretrievable disorganization of an empire.

A picture of the weaknesses and wickednesses of the Italians, as drawn by Lord Nelson and the officers under his command, would, at whole length, occupy too much of our pages; yet we cannot refrain from introducing detached parts of it, in order to produce a permanent effect on the minds of our readers, and to justify the terms in which we have stated that opinion, which facts but too sufficiently warrant.

The King of Naples had indeed placed himself at the head of his army*; but his troops were led on by General Mack. It is also a fact well known to many of the English captains in Lord Nelson's squadron, that these troops by whom the King of Naples alone hoped to preserve his dominions, had, owing to a strange fatality, been raised by a French artillery officer, Lacombe St. Michel, who had acted his allotted part, as ambassador from the republic. Having received money from the King of Naples, HE SELECTED SUCH OF HIS SUBJECTS AS HE KNEW WERE FAVOURABLY INCLINED TOWARDS THE FRENCH; the event, therefore, corresponded with this deep laid treachery: when the king's army approached the enemy, *the flight of the Neapolitans became general*;

* Lord Nelson writing of this monarch says, "it must be acknowledged that the King of Naples, throughout the whole of his conduct on this occasion, displayed a spirit which did honour to his character: in personal courage he was by no means wanting."

their cannon, tents, baggage, and even military chest, were all left behind them. Dejected and overcome by what had happened, the King of Naples retraced his steps, and Dec. 14, 1798, returned home. Vol. II. p. 133.

Such is a French victory! such are the preparatives of Gallic triumph!

Captain Troubridge writes to Lord Nelson,

"If the nobility were *men of principle* and of respectability, how easy would it be to get the Neapolitan soldiers and militia to declare for their king." p. 160....THE GREATEST VILLAINS AND REPUBLICANS ARE THE MARINE AND ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

The French in order to man their gunboats and gallies, cajoled the Neapolitan sailors into the arsenal, with a promise that they should receive their pay. When they had got them in, the gate was shut, and the whole of them were driven into the gun boats without a carline! p. 162.....In short, my lord, these islands must return under the French yoke, as I see the king's ministers are not to be relied on for supplies.....O how I long to have a dash at the thieves...The work we have to do is nothing; but THE VILLAINY WE MUST COMBAT IS GREAT INDEED, AND WEARS US ALL OUT.

Lord Nelson in one of his letters expresses himself very strongly to this purpose, the nobles are INFAMOUS:" and he writes to Earl St. Vincent:

What precious moments the Courts of Naples and Vienna are losing!—*this Court is so enervated that the happy moment will be lost.* p. 101.—

I am very unwell, and the miserable conduct of this Court is not likely to cool my irritable temper. IT IS A COUNTRY OF FIDDLERS AND POETS, WHORES AND SCOUNDRELS. p. 103.—

Capt. Troubridge to Lord Nelson.

"Micheroux [the Neapolitan Commander in Chief] has been a cipher with us, and cannot have the smallest influence; *we have suspected him,* as Ball will inform you. *I think he is off*.....In short, my lord, the cardinal's secretary is making a fortune by giving protections to Jacobins, and the greatest discontent prevails at the conduct of the villainous lawyers who are trying the culprits at the granary; they all escape: *the lawyers are bribed.* 198.—*We are surrounded with villains* .....I was yesterday busily employed sifting to the bottom, a diabolical good understanding with our Neapolitan officers stationed at the advanced posts, and the enemy..... SUCH DAMNED COWARDS AND VILLAINS I NEVER SAW. p. 200.—

Lord Nelson to Earl St. Vincent:

The conduct of the king's officer sent to Orbitello and Longone has been so infamous, that Troubridge is almost mad, and I am in a fever.—Troubridge writes, "*Orbitello is sold, and I fear Longone will be the same.* I desired the general and all his cowardly gang, *to get out of a British man of war.*"

Commodore Donald Campbell, in the Portuguese service, was obliged by the disgracefully equivocal conduct of the Neapolitan Viceroy, Pignatelli, to burn the Neapolitan fleet, under his charge: on which our authors remark:

Traitors strangely nestled among the higher ranks of the Neapolitans: the mob, as Lord Nelson observed in one of his letters, were certainly loyal, the nobility to a man were jacobins.—p. 141.

The Prince of Moliterni, who was appointed commander in chief, had addressed the loyal Lazzaroni, *and had begged they would shoot him if he ever betrayed their confidence*; yet was at the very time intriguing with the French, to give up the castles to them on their approach to Naples: he afterwards accompanied the French general to the same Lazzaroni, and desired, as their king had abandoned and robbed them, that they would NOW THANK THE GREAT NATION, FOR GIVING THEM LIBERTY, and liberating them from slavery.—The Princes *Della Torella* and *Rocca Romana*, whose property was very great, also accepted of commissions in the national guard.—p. 145.

Capt. Troubridge to Lord Nelson:

I hope to acquire a little patience; but the Neapolitan government is so deranged that it is impossible for things to go on as we could wish. Of a bad bargain we must make the best. *The poor devils of workmen have had no provisions to-day: I offered my own cash, but I could not procure bread: so we must stand a fast to night.*—I lent an officer today sixty ducats, which I could not afford to give him, *to buy him a dinner.*—p. 201..... The powder is so bad, that the shells hardly breach; many fall short though not above 300 toises: I really suspect some treachery. If your Lordship could spare us 40 casks of our powder it would be very useful for the mortars. If you comply, IT WILL BE NECESSARY THAT SOME PERSON BELONGING TO US SHOULD ACCOMPANY IT, OR THEY WILL STEAL ONE HALF, AND CHANGE THE OTHER.—p. 202....I shall remain here to day to stop all the villainies going on.—Every man you see, gentle and simple, are such *notorious villains*, that it is misery to be with them. I am endeavouring to get a return of the provisions, powder, guns, &c. but as it is the interest of the thieves here to prevent it,

they are trying to do it, and I am trying against them.....

I think they are cheating us about the wine, but that is nothing new here; for between ourselves, *for a carline I could buy all the generals in the place*, from Pignatelli downwards. God send I may never see this degenerated place again: every man here is our bitter enemy.—p. 124.

Lord Nelson to Earl St. Vincent:

As to politics they are my abomination. The ministers of kings and princes are as great scoundrels as ever lived.—p. 172.....

The danger for the personal safety of their Sicilian Majesties was daily increasing, and new treasons were found out, even to the minister of war.—p. 134.

Capt. Troubridge to Lord Nelson.

Some of the villains are very rich. The distress for bread in Ischia is so great, that it would move even a Frenchman to pity. Cannot a subscription be opened? I beg to put my name down for twenty ducats: I cannot afford more, or I would give it. I feed all I can from a large private stock I had, but that will not last long. Palermo is full of grain, as is the neighbourhood: the French I fear, have more interest there than the king. His Majesty will, I hope, the moment he regains Naples, *make some great examples of his* VILLAINOUS NOBLES.—p. 169.

Lord Nelson. "I have asked this court (in Sicily) to lend £10,000 (to Malta) to supply their wants; but I cannot succeed, as general Acton says they have it not to give. Troubridge has been obliged to give all his flour to keep the inhabitants of the islands from starving."—p. 157.

Capt. Troubridge to Lord Nelson.

Naples, August 15, 1799. We have nothing now but fireworks and nonsense. To day some officers applied for a passage to Palermo, to see the procession of St. Rosalio. I recommended them to exercise their troops and not behave like children. What can the king expect from such things? ..... *Every thing gives way to their pleasures*.....The truth is, it is the interest of many here to keep the king away; they constantly send villainous reports to deter him from coming: I know this game has been practised some time. In short, my lord, they all dread reform, I mean the people in office; the villainies are so deep rooted, that if some method is not taken to dig them out, this government cannot hold together. His Majesty is surrounded by THIEVES, and none has honour or honesty enough to tell him the real and true state of things. Out of twenty millions of ducats collected as the revenue, only thirteen millions reach the treasury, and the king pays five ducats where he should pay one.—p. 212.

We could add many more descriptions of a like kind; but these are sufficient to prove our assertions.

What a dreary spectacle do these extracts present! of what avail is a king at the head of his army however valiant, when a Mack has the chief command, when the minister at war is among the traitors, and when all the generals can be bought for a carline?—of what avail is the sense of honor in allies when the principals are thieves, prostitutes, liars, adepts at "the true Neapolitan shuffle!!" —and callous to every sentiment of humanity and compassion! Those who can hear the complaints of the starving, yet amidst their own abundance afford no supply, those who are too greatly enervated to do their duty to their country, those who have abandoned every vigorous sentiment and every manly virtue, may be fiddlers and slaves if they will, but patriots and freemen they cannot be.

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus,

says the adage. Private and personal vices, are the parents of official and public profligacy. The breach of morals, is like that of a dyke; small at first, but the rushing waters enlarge it, the stream acquires strength, overbears all before it, and spreads ruin and devastation all around. Whenever doubts are started, whether morals are the true support of national energies, we recommend an appeal to the history of Italy, and to the opinions of Lord Nelson, with those of the officers of his squadron. Men themselves, they knew how to make allowance for the frailty of mankind; but Britons, officers, and patriots, they beheld, with disgust, those atrocities which led to the subjugation of that unhappy country. They could not preserve Italy; she was sunk in guilt. The carrion carcase which becomes the prey of vultures, and kites, of wolves and wild dogs, is no subject of pity:—it has no feeling:—it has no sense of dishonour:—*there is no* SPIRIT *in it.*

But Italy is not the only country, which must plead guilty to the accusation of treason and corruption. Captain Wood writes to Lord Nelson, that "many of the Turks at Constantinople had been

dipping in French gold, and *a wonderful deal of villainy had been discovered.*"—Can we otherwise than expect that sufferings of the same kind, as those which have desolated Italy should fall on crimes of the same nature, in Turkey?

Lord Nelson's conduct, as a politician, at Copenhagen after, or rather during, the battle off that city, is too well known to need relation or illustration from us. A happy thought, happily executed, at a happy moment, and conducted to its completion, by the personal exertion of the British Admiral, distinguished that event. Never was a more sudden or a more acceptable conversion of war and bloodshed into pacification. Never was a more profound exertion of political sagacity, and official presence of mind.

Lord Nelson is distinguished, also, in a political point of view, by his conduct at home: by his proposals for the good of the service, and the advantage of his brother officers and sailors. He always spoke his mind freely; his sentiments were the result of his experience; and he advised for his country's welfare, which ever lay near his heart. But on this subject we cannot enlarge.

The character of Lord Nelson as a man, may be deduced not unfairly from what we have stated on his conduct as an officer, from his unabating patriotism, and his prescience in politics: yet fidelity to truth requires, that we should examine his personal character more closely than we have yet done. We therefore select two particulars: the first, his constantly attributing to the good pleasure of the Sovereign disposer of all events, whatever successes crowned his exertions: this does him honor as a man. The other does honor to his friends, who never manifested attachment to him more strongly, than when remonstrating with their superior officer and commander, on his subjugation to those imperfections in his character, which were more dreadful by their seductions, than all the power of the enemy, ten times augmented, could have been by its violence.

Lord Nelson writes to his Lady, September 28, 1798.

Miserable accounts of le Guillaume Tell. I trust God Almighty will yet put her into the hands of our king. HIS ALL POWERFUL HAND HAS COME WITH US TO THE BATTLE, protected us, and still continues destroying the unbelievers. ALL GLORY BE TO GOD.

He writes to Earl St. Vincent. "I thank God on your account that your expectations have not been disappointed in me—If the French get thirteen more ships into the Mediterranean, you will take care of me; and *I will fight them the moment I can get at them, and I trust to the blessing of God,* WHOM I PRAISE AND ADORE FOR ALL HIS MERCIES.

His public ascription, of his victory at Aboukir, to "Almighty God, who had been pleased to grant a signal triumph to his Majesty's arms," will never be obliterated from the memory of his countrymen; and this, with other public expressions of the same sentiment, being already universally known, we shall not here repeat them. But justice to his brother officers requires that they also should partake his praises on this subject.

Lord St. Vincent writes, "my dear admiral, God be praised, &c." Capt Collingwood writes—"my heart overflows with thankfulness to the Divine Providence, for his protection of you through the great dangers which are ever attendant on services of such eminence," &c.

These are laudable instances of piety: these brave men were not the less brave because they saw the hand of God in victory, and acknowledged Divine Providence in their personal safety.

For the rest we shall adopt the language of these volumes; where the writers turn away from particulars we shall not endeavour to state them: the pain with which the defects of a Nelson are considered by a mind capable of estimating his worth, are equal to the pleasure which such an one would have enjoyed in pointing to his venerated hero, as a model nothing short of perfection.

There had been an extraordinary gloom and depression of mind for some time visible in his Lordship, which too much corresponded with the present [of his coffin] he had received. Notwithstanding all his honours and all his glory, Nelson was becoming dissatisfied with himself, and the irritability and misery which this gradually occasioned, appears in many of his subsequent letters.—"I am not insensible," says he, "to the honours and riches my king and country have heaped upon me—yet am I ready to quit this world of trouble, and envy none but those of the estate six feet by two."—171.

This coffin Lord Nelson placed upright with the lid on, against the after division of

bulk-head of his cabin, behind his chair where he sat at dinner, and he viewed it with the undaunted mind of a great warrior. On his Lordship's leaving the Vanguard, it was carried with him into the Foudroyant where it remained, many days, on the gratings of the quarter deck. While his officers were one day looking at this extraordinary present, his Lordship came out of the cabin: "*You may look at it, gentlemen*, said he, *but depend on it none of you shall have it.*"—P. 171.

.....

Emma Lady Hamilton, one of the most extraordinary women of the age, amidst all her faults, was noted for her general attention and hospitality—by the Neapolitans she was in general adored. In the voluptuous court of the Sicilian monarch her fascinating person commanded a very powerful influence: but in a situation of so much delicacy and danger, she never forgot the character that was expected from the wife of the English ambassador, nor was deficient in any of those courtesies and friendly attentions which mark a liberal and humane disposition. From the arrival of the British squadron at Naples, she had exerted herself to support that good cause for which Admiral Nelson had been detached; and having in this respect rendered some service, the natural vanity of her mind led her to imagine, and to endeavour to make the noble Admiral and others believe, that from her alone proceeded the means of performing those great events, which threw such a splendour on the favourite object of her idolatry. Her leading passion was the love of celebrity; and it was this passion, added to the above delusion, which gradually brought on that fatal and highly wrought attachment which she formed for the hero of Aboukir; for it was the hero and not the individual, which had captivated her glowing imagination. Its ardour, as it increased, overpowered the natural kindness of her disposition, and eventually involved her in an endless succession of private altercation and public disappointment.

. . . . . .

The state of Lord Nelson's health at this time certainly required rest, but the rest which he most wanted could not be found at Palermo; every thing there conspired to poison his mind, and so to prevent its repose. In a letter which he received from Admiral Goodall in England, towards the close of 1799, was the following passage. "They say here, my good lord, that you are Rinaldo in the arms of Armida, and that it requires the firmness of an Ubaldo and his brother knight to draw you from the enchantress." Nor was the warm and open heart of Troubridge inattentive to the situation of his friend.——

"Pardon me, my lord, it is my sincere esteem for you that makes me mention it. I know you can have no pleasure in sitting up all night at cards; why then sacrifice your health, comfort, purse, ease, every thing to the customs of a country, where your stay cannot be long? I would not, my lord, reside in this country, for all Sicily. I trust the war will soon be over, and deliver us from a nest of every thing that is infamous, and that we may enjoy the smiles of our country women. Your Lordship is a stranger to half that happens, or the talk it occasions: if you knew what your friends feel for you, I am sure you would cut all the nocturnal parties: the gambling of the people at Palermo is publicly talked of every where. I beseech your Lordship leave off. I wish my pen could tell you my feelings, I am sure you would oblige me. I trust your Lordship will pardon me: it is the sincere esteem I have for you that makes me risk your displeasure. I really feel for the country. How can things go on? I see that the poor inhabitants of Malta are to be sacrificed: if the supplies are stopped, I cannot leave my soldiers to be starved, though I shall have the painful task of abandoning the inhabitants to their fate. I beseech your Lordship press for a *yes* or *no*. The cries of hunger are now too great to admit of the common evasive answers usually given by the Sicilian government. Do not suffer them to throw the odium on us. If they say we shall not or cannot be supplied, I see nothing for it, but to retreat as fast as possible. The villainous set at Naples will undo very soon all that we have done." P. 240.

We cannot print this truly noble and generous effusion in letters of gold, but we can contrast a part of it with one from a French commanding officer, whose sympathy with a suffering people, is very different from that expressed in such glowing terms by the British commander.

The French general returned the following concise answer to a flag of truce sent in by Sir James Saumarez.

"You have without doubt forgot that they are Frenchmen who are at Malta: LE SORT DE SES HABITANS NE DOIT PAS VOUS REGARDER; *quant à votre sommation les François n'entendent pas ce style.—Le Général Commandant en Chef les Isles de Malte et du Goze, (Signé)* VAUBOIS."

At this time the French gave out that they had no provisions at Malta but parsnips: and the Maltese in their insurrection against them, beheaded all the bodies of the French which they could find, on the spot, and carried their heads about the island with parsnips in their teeth.

The remark of our authors on the meeting of Lord Nelson with his lady, (whom

he professed to adore) after a long separation, is as follows,

His lordship arrived in London, with Sir William and Lady Hamilton, Nov. 9, 1800; and with them, went immediately to his venerable father and Lady Nelson. Their joy was, however, mingled with sorrow; and on first meeting after so long an absence, the presence of Sir W. and Lady Hamilton added to a disquietude, which if they had innocently been the cause of, they should have carefully endeavoured not to aggravate. P. 255.

.....

The gloom which had long impended over the private happiness and even public services of Lord Nelson, was not dispelled by his return to his native country. His mind was affected by an extraordinary power, which almost merited the term of enchantment and had resisted the entreaties and remonstrances of his numerous friends; many of whom lost his confidence, by a vain endeavour to restore the natural bias of his affectionate but too susceptible heart.

In taking his final leave of Lady Nelson, Jan. 13, 1801, he acted, however wrong, with that greatness and liberality of mind which nothing could subdue. "I call God to witness;" exclaimed he, "there is nothing in you or your conduct I could wish otherwise."—This formed a most striking epocha in his eventful life, and as such deserves to be noticed. It gradually operated a fatal change, not only in the natural cheerfulness of his disposition, but in the general delicacy and exquisite tenderness of his character. To use the expression of Cicero, as applied by his biographer, Middleton, though in a somewhat different sense, "it was the commencement of a new life to him, which was to be governed by new maxims and a new kind of policy, yet so far as not to forfeit his old character: *Alterius vitæ quoddam initium ordimur.*" The remaining portion of his biography is, therefore, exclusively devoted to his more splendid public characters, to those astonishing and most important services, which he rendered to his country when she most required them: each of which claimed a distinct praise as surpassing what had preceded it by some new proof of professional enterprize and ability. P. 256.

Is it possible to refrain from expressions of indignation against the harpies of Palermo and Sicily, of Naples and Italy, by which the happiness of this great officer was completely dissipated; and he became lost to himself, to his connections, to his friends, and almost to his country!—How much happier when "the terror of the Americans, this great Captain Nelson, whom all dread, was found playing with Mrs. Nisbet's child of three years old under the table"—on a visit at Nevis.

The filial affection of Nelson, who always paid the utmost attention to his father, was unabated and exemplary. Writing to Dr. Allot, Dean of Raphoe, May 14, 1804, he says, "most probably I shall never see dear, dear Burnham again; but I have a satisfaction in thinking that my bones will probably be laid with my father's in the village that gave me birth. Pardon this digression—but the thought of former days brings all my mother into my heart, which shews itself in my eyes." He was equally attentive to his brothers, and sisters.

The glory of the British navy has risen by degrees to its present splendour: and with honest pride we boast that the present age yields to none, in skill, in courage, in promptitude, in zeal, in vigorous service: the history of Nelson proves that it yields to none, in instances of dignified solicitude for the welfare and honour of our country, in the talents necessary to produce great events, in the foresight which correctly anticipates results, whose causes are concealed from the superficial, and in that firmness of mind which maintains its self-possession and tranquillity amidst the tossings of the tempest, and the still more hazardous fluctuations of the ocean of politics. To such talents, monuments—not of marble, or of brass alone, should be raised: let the press convey the image of the man, of his mind, his understanding, his sentiments to the latest generations. And if those generations desire acquaintance with the features of the hero whom they venerate, let the graphic art display them with precision and fidelity. Both these means of immortality are associated in these volumes. The portrait of Nelson is satisfactory: the plans of his battles are very illustrative and interesting. The portraits of places, ships, &c. are pleasing. As to the historical plates, they are imperiously demanded by fashion, and fashion is a goddess to whose sway men of letters must bow, as well as the world at large. The execution of the work is highly creditable to the diligence of the writers; and it should seem as if all who ever enjoyed the correspondence or confidence of the hero of the Nile, had taken a pleasure in contributing whatever materials they possessed, towards the erection of this monument to the memory of Nelson.

Capt. Williamson's East-India Vade-Mecum.

[Concluded from page 1091.]

From several hints which occur in Capt. Williamson's volumes, we gather that it is now some years since he left India. He speaks of the extent of Calcutta, as it was in his time,—not as it is at present; and he describes the theatre in that town as still standing; whereas it has been taken down to make room for additional habitations. If then he can with propriety use the following language, how much stronger expressions would be justified by the actual state of things!

A person who might have quitted India about thirty years ago, when the generality of articles of almost every description in use among Europeans, were sent from England; and when only one or two European tailors were to be seen in all Bengal; when, also, a newspaper was scarcely in existence, would now, on landing in that country, be astonished at the improvements made in various branches of manufacture: he would contemplate the advances made in the mechanical arts as the certain fore-runner of independence; and he would view the columns of the several newspapers published at Calcutta, in all fourteen, (besides magazines, &c.,) whose columns teem with advertisements on a large scale: these he would view as the paramount results of great enterprise, founded upon extensive capitals, and backed by an almost unlimited credit.

The newspapers are generally published once or twice weekly, at about a rupee each; most days of the week bring forth two papers, in which the price of advertising is generally eight annas, (*i. e.* half a rupee, or 15*d.*,) for each line: as the type is rather large, the expence of advertisements must, in some great houses, prove a conspicuous item among the disbursements.

In this particular, the Hindostanee, or rather the Persian, newspapers are miserably deficient; as, indeed, they are in whatever should be the contents of a publication devoted to the important purposes of mercantile, or of political, intelligence. These *bulletins*, for I can call them nothing better, are penned by persons about the several native courts, according to the whim of a sycophant, or to the mere tattle in the suburbs of a city; nay, they are often manufactured *hundreds of miles from the places whence they are supposed to emanate*, and contain accounts of battles and sieges, capitulations and defeats, halts and marches, *known to the fabricators only*; who, in whatever relates to invention, contradiction, and re-contradiction, absolutely surpass those industrious wights that supply our British newsmongers with paragraphs of the highest importance, accidents, murders, &c. &c. at the cheap rate of ten shillings per dozen!

This is a heavy accusation against the historians of the day: if contemporaries are thus deceived, on what may posterity depend, when desiring authentic information respecting past events?

The following is the manner in which our countrymen spend the day in India.

Morning visits are not, generally speaking, so uncommon as they were: formerly, few went to pay visits of ceremony during the forenoon; for, the dinner-hour being early, there was little time for such unsocial compliments; whereas, now, that it is generally delayed until about sun-set, that is to say, to perhaps five, or six, or even to seven o'clock, the forenoon is more applicable to the reception of visitors; who, if on any terms of intimacy, do not hesitate to join the family at a little *avant-dîner* commonly called a *tiffing*, and known among us by the name of *lunch*. This kind of refreshment (for it is not considered a repast) usually takes place between one and two o'clock, and consists of grilled fowls, mutton chops, cold meats, and sometimes of *curry* and rice. Being conducted without ceremony, and in a very desultory style, the dropping in of friends never occasions the slightest discontinuance, any more than the accidental arrival among an English party here, of an intimate, while partaking of a slice of cake and a glass of wine. The various formalities are, however, now transferred from P. M. to A. M. and it is usual to see the town of Calcutta thronged with *palanquins* during the whole of what is called the forenoon; but which commonly is made to extend to three o'clock; about which time, especially during nine months in the year, most persons are at home, divested of their usual dresses, and reclining, in some cool apartment, on a bed, or a couch, for the purpose of repose, and to prepare for that change of linen, and for those ablutions, not forgetting the bath, which are both comfortable, and essential, in so very sultry a climate.

Gentlemen who purpose visiting the ladies, commonly repair to their houses between eight and nine o'clock in the evening; ordinarily under the expectation of being invited to stay and sup: an invitation that is rarely declined.

Among ladies who are intimately acquainted, morning visits are common, but all who wish to preserve etiquette, or merely return the compliment by way of keeping up a distant acquaintance, confine them to the even-

ing; when, attended by one or more gentlemen, they proceed, in their *palanquins*, on a tour devoted entirely to this cold exchange of what is called civility.

The company rarely sit long at table after dinner, unless among those convivial souls who deem the presence of a petticoat a perfect nuisance. Such were formerly very numerous, but of late, the society of the sex has been more duly appreciated, and we see the gentlemen quitting the bottle to retire to the *chabootah*, (or terrace,) there to enjoy the cool air of the evening, and to take a cup of tea, or to smoke their *hookahs*; after which, those who have business to attend, proceed to their offices, &c. while the larger portion separate to partake of a family supper with some of their female acquaintances. Very little ceremony is used on such occasions; the gentlemen leaving their hats in their *palanquins*, and ordering their servants to proceed, as a matter of course, to the houses whither their *palanquins* are to be conveyed. In many instances, these evening visits are paid in a very airy manner: coats being often dispensed with; the gentlemen wearing only an upper and an under waistcoat, both of white linen, and the former having sleeves. Such would appear an extraordinary freedom, were it not established by custom; though, it generally happens, that gentlemen newly arrived from Europe, especially the officers of his Majesty's regiments, wear their coats, and prefer undergoing a kind of warm bath of the most distressing description, both to themselves, and to their neighbours; but, in the course of time, they fall in with the local usages, and, though they may enter the room in that cumbrous habit, rarely fail to divest themselves of it, so soon as the first ceremonies are over, in favor of an upper waistcoat, which a servant has in readiness.

Supper, though enumerated among the ordinary meals of a family residing at the Presidency, seems rather to be the means of concentrating the party, than partaken of with that keenness we often witness in our colder climate. Few do more than take a glass or two of wine, generally claret, with, perhaps, a crust, and a morsel of cheese: the appetite at this hour, say ten, being by no means keen. After supper, the *hookah* is again produced, and, after sitting awhile in conversation, the lady of the house retires: few remain long after that has taken place. On the whole, it may be said, that at least four in five are in bed before twelve; or, perhaps, before eleven o'clock.

This orderly routine does not include the card-players;—but, as to some other irregularities that in Europe consume the night, "it would be difficult to find any city, wherein celibacy among the males is so prevalent, as at Calcutta, that can boast of so few excesses of any description."

Gambling was formerly one of the most prominent vices to be seen in Calcutta; but of late years it has considerably diminished. Those who recollect the institution of Selby's club, and who now contemplate the very small portion of time dissipated, even by the younger classes, at cards, &c., by way of 'profit and loss,' cannot but approve the salutary reform introduced by Marquis Cornwallis, who, whatever may have been his foibles, his prejudices, and his errors, in other matters, certainly was entitled to the approbation of the company, as well as to the gratitude of their servants, for having checked so effectually a certain licentious spirit, which had, till his arrival, been totally uncontrolled, indeed, unnoticed in any shape, by his predecessors.

Common sense points out the impropriety, of allowing a gambler to occupy any office in which either great trust, or particular application and vigilance, might be requisite; therefore, as the generality of the posts held under the company are of either one or other of those descriptions, or may perhaps blend both, it stands to reason that a man whose brains are ever casting the dice, and whose carriage rolls upon the four aces, never can with safety be trusted.

Those who are partial to cards, as an amusement, may find abundance of parties during the evenings, where, for the most part, tradrille and whist (the favorite games) are played at such low stakes as not to be productive of regret, or inconvenience.

During a great portion of the year, breakfast may be considered rather a substantial meal. The generality of European gentlemen rise about day-break, and either proceed to the parade, to their field diversions, or to ride on horseback, or on elephants; thus enjoying the cool air of the morning. From the middle of March to the middle of October, the sun is very powerful, even when the atmosphere is overcast with clouds of great density. This induces all who ride for health, or for pleasure, to avoid violent exercise; they proceeding, generally in small parties, each gentleman being attended by his *syce*, who carries a whisk made of horse-hair, fastened to a short lacquered stick, for the purpose of driving away the flies, which are generally very troublesome both to the horses and to their riders. It is not uncommon to see the backs of the latter covered with these noxious parasites, which, by their buzzing, and their attempts to alight on the face, produce extreme irritation. During some part of the year, when scarce a leaf is in motion, and the clouds hang very low, exercise, even so early in the morning, is often found more injurious than

refreshing: at such seasons, nothing but the abundant perspiration which then relaxes the whole frame, and absolutely oozes through the light cloathing in common use, could prevent the occurrence of diseases highly inflammatory. Many feel so uneasy, in consequence of this unpleasant exudation, as to be induced to change their linen three or four times within the day; but, however refreshing such a change may prove, it is by no means to be commended; experience proving that considerable prostration of strength is the inseparable consequence of so ill-judged an indulgence. The best plan is, to have night apparel, and to ride out in the linen worn during the preceding evening; changing for a clean suit on returning, so as to sit down to breakfast in comfort.

Capt. W. gives several cautions on the articles of diet: he objects, especially, to the eating of eggs, by those who are subject to bilious disorders.

We recollect no traveller that has described the annual inundation which overflows India, more particularly than the present writer; a part of his description we shall set before our readers.

The inundation which overflows Bengal, especially in the districts of Nattore, Dacca, Jessore, the southern parts of Rungpore, and a part of Mahomed-Shi, is, perhaps, one of the most curious of nature's phenomena! The wisdom of our Creator is most conspicuously shewn in the appropriation of sustenance, both for the human and for the brute species, suited to meet this annual visitation of the waters. However copious the rains may be in the southern provinces, though they might become boggy, and be partially inundated where the lands were low, yet, without the influx of these immense streams, which, owing to the declivity of the surface, pour down from the upper country, Bengal would, at such seasons, be but a miry plain, or a shallow morass. The great inundation does not, generally, take place till a month after the period when the rains have, according to the phrase in use, 'set in.' The thirsty soils of Oude, Coreh, Allahabad, Benares, Gazypore, Patna, Rungpore, Baglepore, Purneah, and all beyond the 25th degree of latitude, require much moisture to saturate them, as do also those parched plains into which they ultimately pour their streams, before any part of the soil can be covered. Indeed, such is the state of the southern provinces after the cold season, that that rich friable soil in which they abound is seen cake-dried and cracked by fissures of many inches in breadth, as though some great convulsion of nature had been exerted to rend the surface into innumerable divisions.

Under the circumstances of a flood, which lasts for many months, fluctuating from the middle or end of July to the beginning of October, (though the water does not drain off before the middle of December in low situations,) the inhabitants might be supposed to suffer under all the miseries of a general ruin and subsequent scarcity. The reverse is, however, the fact; for, provided the rains do not fall in such torrents as to wash away their habitations, and to occasion so rapid a rise in the fluid plain as to overwhelm the growing rice, the more ample the *bursauty* (*i. e.* the rains,) the more plentiful the crop, and generally the less sickly does the season prove. The latter point will appear self-established, when we consider that amplitude of inundation serves not only to divide the sceptic matter contained in the water, but likewise to accelerate its action, and cause its proceeding with added impetus to discharge itself into the bay. At this season, rivers are only known by the currents, and consequent swells, which appear amidst this temporary ocean! The navigation, for several months, assumes a new appearance. Vessels of great burthen, perhaps of two thousand maunds, (each 80lb.) equal to nearly one hundred tons, are seen traversing the country in all directions, principally with the wind, which is then within a few points on either side of south. Noted cities, exalted mosques, and populous *gunjes*, or grain-markets, on the river's bank, are not objects of attention. The boatman having set his enormous square sail, proceeds by guess, or, perhaps, guided by experience, through the fields of rice, which every where raise their tasseled heads, seeming to invite the reaper to collect the precious grain. As to depth of water, there is generally from ten to thirty feet, in proportion as the country may be more or less elevated.

It is curious to sail among these insulated towns, which, at this season, appear almost level with the surrounding element, and hemmed in by their numerous *dingies*, or boats, which, exclusive of the necessity for preparing against an over-abundant inundation, are requisite for the purposes of cutting the *paddy*: rice being so called while in the husk.

So soon as what is considered the final secession of the inundation is about to commence, the whole of the boats are in motion, and the *paddy* is cut with astonishing celerity. It is fortunate, that, owing to the country on the borders of the sea being higher than the inundated country, the waters cannot draw off faster than they can find vent, by means of the rivers which discharge into the bay of Bengal, else the growing rice would be subjected to various fluctuations unsuited to its nature, and occasioning the straw to bend; whereby its growth would be injured,

the Hindoos, and whose testimonies concur to moderate the sanguine expectations, indulged by that benevolence which directs the aims of some of the most respectable and ardent of British philanthropists. This must be lamented at present; a future age may see obstacles removed, and congratulate itself on the enjoyment of such felicity.

We close this report by acknowledging our obligations to the ingenious writer for much information and amusement; adding, that although gentlemen returned from India, are doubtless acquainted with a great part of what these volumes contain, yet gentlemen designing to visit that country will find them no unprofitable preparative, as to matters of familiar occurrence, connected with personal conduct, in that branch of the British empire.

The Hospital, a Poem. Qto. pp. 29. Price 2s. Spence, York. Longman and Co. London, 1810.

The author inclines to pursue the theme. A well-written poem on the subject might contribute to the enlargement of charity. It demands a feeling heart, as much, perhaps more than, rapturous imagination. What a picture might be drawn by a true poet, of a patient, proceeding to the hospital uncertain of cure! —now hope prevailing, now fear; anticipating a lingering disease, a long confinement, yet recalling instances of some who had been speedily dismissed cured. — A parent brought by his sons: a husband by his wife; or other relations of human charity, are groups that interest all; while the supposable incidents that have occasioned these services of affection are at the discretion of the poet. Lovers, whose fondness and constancy are tried by some diseases, especially by those aberrations of mind to which certain events, easily derived from the passion of love, as jealousy, despair, &c. would afford painful or pleasing digressions. The theme, then, appears to furnish abundant sources of joy and woe, suited to the powers of poetry. How far our author has succeeded, may be inferred from a specimen.

Led by a friend, the Blind advances first,
But soon retires with eyes suffused with tears.
No pleasing news can he enraptured tell
His loved afflicted spouse. For ah! No more
The orient Sun shall light his languid eye,
No more with energy the nerve be strung!
Homeward he turns, while his full heart denies
The power of speech: by imperceptible
Degrees the violence of grief subsides,
And leaves the oracle of thought in calm
Composure, to unfold the news to her
Who feels with sympathetic tenderness
Of soul, the agony of mutual care.
" Thou who hast known me in my happier days,
" And ye the pledges of our mutual loves,
" Draw near; for I can *feel* you yet." With hands
Uplifted, and with bended knee, he prays:
" Thou God who dwellest in the heights of Heaven,
" Look down on us; and though thou hast, in
" deep
" Mysterious Providence, locked up these eyes
" In night, yet still vouchsafe thy watchful care,
" And prove a father to my helpless babes."

. . . . . .

And last of all, appears the man restored;
His cheeks now studded with the bloom of health,
And all his powers corporeal stout and firm,
With steady step he seeks the well known door;
Winging a silent prayer on high, he thanks
The kind beneficence of human love:
Home he returns, his heart elate with joy.
His wedded partner meets him on the way;
His numerous offspring crowd around his knee,
And steal the humid pledge; their little arms
Cling round his neck, and press him closer still.
Oh what does this man feel! His grateful heart
Is too confined, and asks for larger space.

. . . . . .

What means yon sigh? 'Tis the expiring groan
Of one who soon will bid adieu to pain.
See there! The sharer of his hopes and fears,
In solemn silence, waits the dread event.
No kindred friend can stay his spirit's flight,
Else would her vows prevail! See how he casts
A lingering look, and sighs a last farewell.
Farewell, my dear! I thank thee for thy love,
Thy fond attachment, and thy pleasing smiles,
Which cheered my faithful heart when grief oppressed.
But ah, those days are past! And nothing now
Remains but the last parting scene: dry up
Those tears which trickle from thy languid eye,
And learn submission to Jehovah's will.
Train up our children in the paths of truth,
And thou shalt meet thy husband, they, their sire,
In yonder realms, where parting never more
Shall interrupt our constant joys. Repose
Thy confidence in God; for he will prove
The widow's, and the orphan's surest friend,
Their constant friend, their never-failing help,
In time of nature's need. Farewell, Farewell.
But now the powers of utterance failed; he stretched
His clay-cold form, and breathed away his soul.

A Sketch for the Improvement of the Political, Commercial, and Local Interests of Britain, as exemplified by the Inland Navigations of Europe in general, and England in particular; including Details relative to the intended Stamford Junction Navigation, to unite the Eastern with the Midland and Western Counties of the Kingdom. By J. Jepson Oddy, Esq., with a Canal Map. Pp. 150, price 4s. J. J. Stockdale, London: 1810.

In the days of that wicked wit, Foote, when the constituents of a certain assembly stood in full as much need of reformation, as their representatives, it was thought natural enough to comprize in the character of a candidate, to represent "the ancient and loyal borough of Garratt," a display of his zeal for the welfare of the inhabitants, "whose suffrages he had the honour to solicit." He, therefore, most earnestly conjured them to "cultivate *grass*! sparrow-grass, gemmen! for why should not a bundle of Battersea *grass*, fetch as good a price at Covent-Garden market, as the best Gravesend *grass* that ever were landed at Billingsgate?"—Notwithstanding this ridicule thrown on senators who consider themselves as chosen rather to benefit a place, than to give advice on behalf of the nation at large, there is something very *taking* in the endeavours of a candidate, to serve his constituents by suggesting means of improving their condition, and of bringing industry, commerce and wealth to their very doors. It might be no bad test of the wit and wisdom of those who aspire to be parliament men, if they were expected to suggest the most feasible scheme, for the advantage of the towns they canvassed:—by possibility, this necessity might tend to exclude a few score of *block*—but when was a blockhead sensible of his own deficiencies? and might not his party insist, *vi et armis*, that *his* scheme, though impracticable, was infinitely better than that of his opponent, Mr. Wiseman, and whoever dared to affirm the contrary, should be confuted by "a word and a blow; and the blow first!" Thus have our own observations annulled our projects of reform! Such has been the fate of many reformers, before us; and it will be, we doubt not, that of many who after our wisdom shall be silenced by the envious hand of time, may stand up, and propose the most excellent of propositions, not for themselves—no, no; but solely for the good of their country.

But, because the mass of electioneering projectors, may be half-witted, or no-witted, or capable of *speechifying* only so far as is adapted *ad captandum vulgus*, does it, therefore, follow that all proposals for local improvements are fallacious, because made by a candidate? By no means; and though we should have liked Mr. Oddy's "Sketch" full as well, if it had not been *run up* in contemplation of parliamenteering, yet we acknowledge with pleasure, that it contains information proper to be communicated not only to the borough of Stamford, (for which Mr. O. was, and still is, a candidate), and its immediate neighbourhood, but to the United Kingdom. Indeed, we should have been greatly disappointed, if the author of "European Commerce," had not presented us with something worthy attention. That work described to the British merchant new routes for his commerce. Some have said, that it pointed out to Buonaparte those which he ought to be most assiduous in shutting against us. No such objection lies against this pamphlet. Happily the interior of Britain is secure from the inroads, the vexations, the insults, and the murders of French *douaniers*, and *gens-d'armes*. Ever may it so continue; and one mean of ensuring its freedom from such rayagers, we agree with our author, is that of improving to the utmost the internal communications of our country. We admit without hesitation the services which this island derives from navigable canals, railways, and other modern suggestions. Whether the town of Stamford would by means of the canals herein proposed, become the emporium of the surrounding counties, and the magazine of merchandize passing from east to west, and from west to east, we know not. Mr. O. says it will: his friends say it will: and we, being determined to maintain due caution and dignity on this subject, do not say it will not.

Mr. O. does not project without inquiry and examination; he travelled from shore to shore, and in various directions, in order to ascertain the requisite facts: and he has marked, in his map, the course

of two canals of no great length, that would complete the water-carriage of several hundreds of miles, by uniting with others that have already made handsome dividends to their proprietors.

Forbearing further remark on local interests, we must beg leave to hint to him, that he estimates the canal communications of France much too highly: that when he quotes the official Report of the Minister of the Interior as *accurate* fact, he is misled; and, that, when he recommends the *example* of France, on this article, to the *imitation* of Britain, we cannot chuse but *smile*, and should others *laugh*, we know not how to rebuke them. In fact, our author answers his statement himself, by observing, that "this measure, in France, is different as to necessity and urgency from what it is here; there it is only a *preparation* for an *expected guest*; but, in this country, it should be considered as the *indispensable accommodation* of a *long-resident inmate*; I mean *Commerce*."

We shall now extract a few observations from this pamphlet; they will mostly be found gratifying to all true members of the British body politic.

On the subject of our trade with America, Mr. O. remarks,

By the non-intercourse act, as it is termed, the Americans have shut themselves out from participating in the general commerce of the world, and thrown so much directly into the lap of Great Britain, and directly and indirectly to our colonies and possessions. Our American colonies in particular have been benefited by the employment of from *fifty* to an increase of upwards of *five hundred* sail of shipping the last year, occasioned by the embargo-act of the United States.

The aggregate exportation of America, in the year 1807, was equal to £24,377,400 sterling, nearly one-half of which was in her own produce, and the rest the produce and manufactures of Europe. America has therefore by her policy *forced* that quantity of trade upon us, which we should not otherwise have had, and which accounts for our apparent increased prosperity, under all the external difficulties with which our commerce has laboured.

We must not, however, expect to be equally fortunate every where, and in all our concerns; and the scarcity of coin has broadly hinted at a powerful drain, against the effects of which we shall do well to strive with all our might. For,

Though the public revenue may have been benefited, it is probably at the expence of the metallic circulating medium, which of late has disappeared. What has considerably contributed thereto, has arisen in some measure, from the effect of the orders in council, which has produced a ruinous exchange on the continent against us, and from our having received all the superabundant produce of the enemy in foreign vessels: the amount of the freight has been taken back in specie to an immense extent. The freight for instance, paid from the Baltic in British vessels, after the French revolution was 35s. per ton; whilst we have paid, in specie, last year, to foreign vessels, at from £28 to £32 per ton, for the very article of hemp which we could raise at home.

It was necessary, perhaps, that some such drawback should be felt by us, as a kind of discipline to prevent our too great exaltation of mind. Whoever expects all prosperity, all sun-shine, knows little of our atmosphere, political or natural. Nevertheless, says Mr. O.,

Spite of the darkened cloud which bowers over our horizon, let us call forth the immense natural and artificial resources we possess, to strengthen our political consequence, and give weight to our commercial importance. Let us only consider the wealth that may be derived from our soil, by the raising of grain for consumption, the growing of hemp for naval purposes, and the rearing of flax for the linen manufactories, besides timber for all requisite purposes. The mineral and subterraneous treasures of our island, as iron-stone, coals, &c. &c. are also sources of great national enrichment. In like manner are the streams, rivers, inland-navigations, and the several fisheries on its coast, all which, with proper management and industry, can be made contributary to our opulence and prosperity.

To illustrate these resources in a more striking point of view, it may be observed that a piece of iron-stone, taken out of the earth, and not of one penny value, may, by art and labour, be manufactured, so as to produce eight hundred pence. When a fleece of wool, which shall not cost ten shillings, shall produce cloth to sell for ten pounds; and when a set of the best English China, which shall sell for two hundred pounds, is made in Staffordshire, out of a foot of solid earth; what resources may we not conclude from such premises of fact, to exist in this country, if we would but bring them forth, aided by industry, enterprize, and capital, with the judicious division of labour, and mechanical facilities daily discovered and exercised?

In these suggestions we heartily coincide. Britain has no gold mines; yet she is rich; because such mines as she has, and such articles as she produces, demand labour to fit them for use; and labour is wealth *potentially*; as Dr. Johnson would say. Mr. O. speaks highly of the utility of the inflammable *gas*, procured from coal. We have always considered our coal-pits as the sinews of our industry; and, certainly, are not inclined to undervalue them; yet, we believe, this writer is incorrect in stating that coals are found only in two places on the continent. They are abundant in various parts; but the difficulty of working the mines and bringing to market what they yield, deters the proprietors from profiting by their produce, and capitalists or companies, from directing their speculations to objects so strongly surrounded by difficulties. To impress, on the minds of our readers, the correctness of this view, of an advantage conferred by nature, on Britain, and, alone sufficient to compensate many disadvantages; we transcribe what our author suggests on this subject.

On the European continent, coals have not been discovered, or rather produced, excepting in the neighbourhood of Liege; and lately, a very inferior stratum has been worked, near Helsingburg in Sweden; but the quantity obtained in both is so trifling, and the quality so very inferior, that they are scarcely worth mentioning. Nothing can be a greater proof of the estimation in which English coals are held on the continent, (not for domestic purposes, as in this country,) but for their *manufactories, of various descriptions, founderies, &c.* than the amount of the official value in this article, exported from Great Britain to foreign places, which were, in the following years,

1805.....	£.525,014
1806.....	557,515
1807.....	494,240
1808.....	526,885

Notwithstanding the disposition of foreigners to take no more coals than their necessities demand, yet *have them they must, at any price, for their* NAVAL, MILITARY, *and* MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Strange, however, as it may appear, our enemies pay less for their coals from England, than we generally do ourselves, except at those ports in the island whence we export the article, or those places immediately contiguous to collieries, or on the navigations therefrom.

At Hamburgh alone, are near *five hundred sugar-houses, not one of which is now employed, for want of coals.* In Copenhagen, English coals, which readily sold at 32 dollars per last, and left an ordinary profit, have lately sold at 300 dollars per last. In the exportation of coals in 1808, notwithstanding all the restrictions and prohibitions of the enemy against most articles to the continent, we find the same amount exported as in the year 1805, when there were few or no obstacles in the way. This is, as I apprehend, an ample confirmation of my previous assertion, namely, that our enemies will have English coals at any price. *Why not make them contribute something to reduce our domestic cost, or to increase our revenue?*

In the year 1807, the duty on coals brought coastwise to London was	£.570,715	14	3
On culm.....	252	16	3
	570,968	10	6
The duty on coals carried coastwise from one port to another in England and Wales only, was, in the same year,	£.344,385	12	0
On culm.....	8,741	11	7
	353,127	3	7
One shilling per chaldron on coals, shipped in the river Tyne, for consumption in England.....	26,719	0	0
Grand Total.....	£.949,814	14	7

In the same year we exported coals to the amount, according to official value, £494,240; the duty on which to the revenue was *only* £.56,147 16 10

Mr. O. touches on an article of great importance in national concerns; *i. e.* ship timber; and should his predictions prove true, he will become another instance of the advantages bestowed by an individual on a district, and a town, although they had been overlooked by the whole body of residents, year after year.

By the Stamford Junction, a fine and new opening is directly made to a *new district*, if I may term it, as it really is, for ship-timber. This lies not only in the counties of Rutland and Leicester, but contiguous to the line through which the whole extent of the intended canal will pass to the interior; from whence it could not be got to Hull, even by the Trent, except at a cost beyond its value, or at a price at which they could import such plank and timber from abroad, high as the article has been of late years. Of course, the inestimable fine *British oak*, which floats with our existence and independence, has not borne in the interior so high a price as *foreign fir* would cost. It has, therefore, from the want of a navigable communication like the present, been cut up for ordinary purposes, to which foreign fir might have

been appropriated at a much lower rate, by means of the intended navigation; so that through its medium in this instance, a treble object will be acquired; the two as before stated, and the third resulting to the land owner.

Coal and ironstone abound in large quantities on the line connected with the intended Junction, so that iron may be purchased at a cheap rate; and so well is it now manufactured, and at so reasonable a price, that we are become exporters, and independent of other countries, excepting for the fine sorts of Swedish, for particular branches of our manufactures.

An Appendix contains the Report of Mr. Telford on the proper lines of canals from Stamford to join other canals. The opposite party to Mr. O. patronize another scheme, to answer the same purpose. We have read speeches on both sides:—we would not, however, willingly, allude to the proverb, "between two stools, &c."

An Address to the Legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the Necessity of immediately taking the most active and efficient Means of rendering this Nation independent of the Powers of the Baltic, and thereby superinducing a safe, an honourable, and a permanent Peace. By John Van Voorst, p. p. 24, price 1s. 6d. London, J. Ridgway, 1810.

Mr. Van Voorst is certainly half brother, at least, to Mr. Oddy; for never were sentiments more congenial than those of these writers. Both of them wish for external peace, but both of them fear that blessing is not attainable at present. They therefore recommend the cultivation and augmentation of our internal resources with vigour and determination. This will meet the approbation of all true British patriots; and cannot be placed in too many lights by our political writers. Without attributing any great importance to this address we shall merely submit some of the writer's sentiments. He seems to speak from experience.

It appears to the writer (himself connected with the commercial and monied interests), that these, however benevolent and loyal, and, in very many respects beneficent, have of late been making undue inroads upon the old-established respectable aristocracy of the landed gentry; and that the only remedy against such undue preponderance, supposing it to exist, would lie in the bringing about a fair, an equitable, and a generous PEACE; whereby small capitals would be more effectually brought into play, and monopolies rendered more difficult.

We are the more inclined to recommend this experiment, foreseeing that the continuance of the war will, in all human probability, tend still further to desolate the continent, and ultimately, perhaps, to bring on a state of *semi-barbarism*, which must prove fatal to all dealings in the usual, established, and honest, and honourable mode of modern commerce. This last event has, indeed, already taken place to an alarming extent, as the oldest and most respectable establishments trading to the European continent can testify, having experienced the same to their bitter cost. Scarcely, indeed, can any but smugglers now exist, the fair trader having been beaten out of the market by hungry adventurers; who, on any change of circumstances, having no particular ties here, will not fail to quit this country, as they have done their own, for the purpose of following their illicit and perjured avocations.

Mr. V. recommends us to pay particular attention to the raising of hemp, flax, tar, pitch, timber, and iron.

When the hints above given, says he, shall be to any extent, or fully carried into practice, we may expect to see our gold coin return to circulation, for the effect will cease with the cause, and the true cause of its disappearance, is undoubtedly the miserable depression of the European exchanges, occasioned by the folly of attending to every application, principally made by, or at the instigation of parties already alluded to, for licenses to import immense quantities of articles of convenience, or luxury, whilst nothing is taken from this country in return, but those of the very first necessity; and the balance of course, is always in bullion. In the whole of Frenchified Europe, the language seems to be, LET US EXPORT ALL WE CAN, AND *(notwithstanding any inconveniences we may suffer)* IMPORT NOTHING; *and England will soon be drained of her last guinea*:—and yet poor John Bull is too much worried by quarrels and party dissensions at home, to perceive the deep game playing against him abroad; but proceeds sluggishly on, "straightway as an ox goeth to the slaughter, or a fool to the correction of the stocks."

We hope the latter part of this paragraph is but partly founded on fact: John Bull is engaged in improving his own resources to the utmost.

Effects of the Continental Blockade, on the Commerce, Finances, Credit, and Prosperity of the British Islands. By Sir Francis D'Ivernois. To which are added, Observations on Mr. Newenham's View of the Circumstances of Ireland. Pp. 152. Appendix xxiii. Price 4s. Hatchard, London, 1810.

THIS is a translation from the work on which we reported p. 642. It appears to be well executed. The additions are, chiefly, the official documents relative to the British trade during the first six months of 1809: and some *hits* at Mr. Newenham. The considerations on Ireland demand further space. A complete and satisfactory statement on the *real* circumstances of that part of the United Kingdom, is a *desideratum* very strongly solicited by all true patriots, and genuine Britons. In the mean time, too much publicity cannot be given to this English edition, which we hope will be reprinted and circulated in Ireland, at a cheap rate; so true is it, to use Sir F. D'Ivernois' own words, in the appendix, now added, page xxiii, that,

The time is already come, when the way should be paved for the entire completion of the Union, by a gradual consolidation of the financial concerns of the two islands. With a view to an operation so delicate, yet withal so necessary, I cannot but conceive that every impartial investigation and discussion of local circumstances, and even of prejudices which may thwart it, must be highly useful.

Our readers are desired to correct, in Panorama, page 645 and 646, in the table of importations, article TEA, the sum of 1,446 pounds; the increase since the Union: it should be 1,446,171 pounds.

Lockie's Topography of London, giving a Concise Local Description of, and Accurate Direction to, every Square, Street, Lane, Court, Dock, Wharf, Inn, Public-Office, &c. in the Metropolis and its Environs, including the new Buildings to the Present Time, upon a Plan never hitherto attempted. The whole alphabetically arranged, and comprising the Description of more than Three Thousand Places, the Names of which are not to be found upon any of the Maps of the present Year. Taken from Actual Survey by John Lockie, Inspector of Buildings to the Phœnix Fire-Office. 8vo. Price 8s. Nicol, Pall-Mall, London, 1810.

THE author of the following work, in the discharge of his widely-extended duties, having frequently experienced the inaccuracy of all the existing registers of the streets, &c. of the metropolis, and their total inadequacy as a means of ascertaining their locality and bearings, was induced to form one upon a more correct and explanatory system; and it was not until he had experienced the great utility and convenience of such a book of reference, that he determined to undertake the arduous task of forming a complete analysis of the town, and to offer it to the public in its present form.

The want of a publication of this description has long been felt by all classes of the community; particularly by the Banker, the Merchant, the Manufacturer, and the Trader; and when the present almost unbounded extension of the capital is considered, the author presumes that its general utility and convenience will be its best recommendation to public favour.

This is a very useful compendium. Mr. Lockie has not done it justice in his preface. The introduction of the public offices, with those of the most popular publications, newspapers, &c. the literary and scientific institutions, charitable establishments, hospitals, &c. with other places to which the public is likely to have inducements to resort, or to which individuals may have occasion to send messages, greatly augments the value of the performance. It is a kind of work which does not afford a specimen; yet we wish to offer a hint or two on additions which might improve a second edition.

The number of houses in a street is often marked, because the numbers begin on one side of a street, and end on the other side; as

Hatton-Garden, Holborn-Hill, — at 106, the second coach-turning on the R. west from Fleet-market, here the numbers begin and end, viz. 1 and 108, it extends to Hatton-wall.

We would have the *total* numbers given as frequently as might be; it may answer a good purpose to our successors in this great city, years hence. But this requires care: the number of houses in Hatton-Garden is 111: not 108. The same cause of error we presume has misplaced the Literary Panorama office in Hatton-Garden.

Literary-Panorama Office,—at 106, Hatton-Garden, being the *first* door on the L. from 111, Holborn-hill.

For the *first* door, read the *fifth*.—The House of Commons is mentioned; but, the *House of Lords* is omitted.—Covent-Garden Theatre is inserted: Drury-Lane Theatre is not noticed. Its situation should have been fixed, if no remark on its present condition had been added.—The Bank of England is not particularized: though "Bank-Buildings" are said to face its South front: the other fronts should also have been noticed. Perhaps, too, it would not have been foreign from the intention of a work like the present, if some notion had been conveyed of the readiest access to the more public parts of a building so greatly frequented as the Bank. We might say the same of the India-House; and the public offices of State, Law, &c. King's Bench, Court of; King's Bench Walk, Temple; and other offices connected with this Court, should be clearly mentioned. By attentions of this nature, a work so copious as that before us would become a kind of epitome, or register; and would assist in ascertaining the alterations made in places and buildings, in succeeding years. The additional labour need not be great. On the whole, we like this book so well that we intend to give it an honourable place on our shelves, and to profit by its guidance in our Panoramic rambles through the metropolis.

A skeleton map of London, divided by squares, and rhomb lines should have been prefixed: and references to it, pointing out in what intersection to look for the place sought for should have been found in the text. Mr. L. has a map of London in hand: but that is on the dimensions of 4 feet by 2. A quarto plate might have been sufficient for his book.

The Fortunate Departure; an historical Account dramatised, as best suited to convey an Idea of the horrid Excesses committed by the French Army, on their Irruption into Portugal; and the Fortunate Departure of the Prince Regent and Family, on the Eve of their Entrance into Lisbon. By an Englishman. Pp. 77. Price 2s. London: Sherwood, and Co. 1809.

THERE must certainly be something more poetical in the departure of the Prince Regent of Portugal for the Brazils, than has struck our phlegmatic fancy; for this is the second, if not the third drama, founded on that occurrence which has come under our perusal. Possibly, a future age may weep over the distresses which some sympathy-commanding poet, may derive from this subject. Hitherto, we have perused nothing more strongly adapted to excite our compassion, than the simple narrative of the fact. We see no reason, why the personages should not be exhibited, acting according to their true characters; nor indeed do we discern any laudable reason, for intermingling love scenes with those grand displays of patriotic ardour, which this incident is calculated to excite. Perhaps this event might be as likely as any, derived from history, to bring to the test, the truth of the proposition, that love scenes are necessary to the success of a piece. Shakespeare could have "harrowed up the soul" had no "episode of Eugenia, Belmont, and Juliana," been admitted. Till our poets attempt some great and masterly movements of their art, let them not wonder, if the public tire of their long-since worn out amatory stage-eclogues.

This writer, has witnessed scenes in Portugal, which he cannot describe, although, his muse labours for expression. We must make allowances for the feelings of an Englishman, who, "fleeing from a vindictive enemy, and the perils of the waves, has sprung from a cockle-shell conveyance, on board a British man of war."—having "escaped the portals of death, the worst of all durance, a French prison." The following extracts, from the author's Address to the People of Great Britain, will be read with such allowances. No stage representation can give an accurate or adequate idea of French ferocity, as no theatre can display real flames, real robbery, real rape, and real murder. We therefore omit our author's attempt at exhibiting scenes displaying such atrocities.

To the descriptive excesses of the French troops, he was a spectator, and to scenes, no British audience could sit to see, or hear repeated.

He has seen those very troops, ragged beyond susception, in a few weeks all finery,

collected from shop to shop, with fixed bayonets! and telling the owners they came as friends to give them a constitution, to give them *liberty!*

O my countrymen! had you but seen what I have wept over, how would you exult in being Britons! how enjoy the heavenly security with which you follow your avocations, your comforts, and delights! how would you bless that constitution, whose provident care enables you to face, fearless, the proudest petty tyrant the curse of nature can produce amongst you! — Away with your bugbear of calamities, you know not what it is to have a cause to complain: talk no more of your taxes, and their ponderous weight; yours are feathers to lead, in comparison to the continental requisitions and conscriptions. Talk not of war! you know it not! your country is a paradise, enjoying an *Heavenly Peace!*

And remember, these countries of liberty and citizenship, have no comfortable public-houses to quaff and smoke and settle the affairs of Europe in,—no newspapers for the declaiming orator to animadvert on,—no account of ministers to condemn. No, no; the very mention of politics is a crime—the calling in question the transactions of a minister, is treason and imprisonment. This is liberty, this is *French fraternization!*

Judge, you, who possess shops and warehouses, what your opinion of liberty would be, when a troop of soldiers, with carts, came to your doors, and demanded what they pleased, at a price of their fixing; paying you with an order on the government at six months date, and that received half paper-money, at a discount of 25 to 50 per cent. or, more probably, never paid at all.

Cursory Remarks on Corpulence: By a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Pp. 44. Callow. London 1810. Price 2s.

It cannot be supposed that reviewers are afflicted with this disorder. They, alas! need no prohibition of roast beef from dread of its ill effects: neither have they occasion to reduce themselves by draughts of vinegar, or solutions of soap. Nevertheless, the number of persons who may be met with in the city of London, to whom good advice on the subject of corpulence may be important, is considerable; and this little tract contains good advice. It is in truth, a rational and sensible performance. We would on this, as on other undertakings, recommend strict attention to the adage, "slow and sure." We have known young persons (females especially) desirous of acquiring the slender graces of figure, sacrifice their health, and their lives. It is at all times hazardous to counteract nature, but to moderate or to correct habit, not absolutely fixed, is more hopeful. For the encouragement of those who incline to undertake that task, we insert two cases from among those here collected. The first is, that of Mr. Wood, the Billericay Miller, whom we knew personally; and can vouch for the truth of his abstinence from all kinds of liquor.

Mr. Wood had arrived at his forty-fourth year, before his complaints were sufficiently serious to attract his attention, when the life of Cornaro fortunately suggested to him the salutary course of living he afterwards pursued, by which, to use his own words, "he was metamorphosed from a monster, to a person of moderate size; from the condition of an unhealthy, decrepit old man, to perfect health, and the vigour and activity of youth."

He began by using animal food, sparingly, and leaving off malt liquor, and by degrees, he brought himself to do without any liquor whatever, excepting what he took in the form of medicine; and latterly the whole of his diet consisted of a pudding made of sea biscuit; by this plan it is supposed he reduced himself ten or eleven stone weight.

The following case is a singular instance of the facility with which succulent nutritious vegetable matter, will increase bulk:

A few years ago, a man of about forty years of age, hired himself as a labourer, in one of the most considerable ale-breweries in the city: at this time he was a personable man; stout, active, and not fatter than a moderate sized man in high health should be. His chief occupation was to superintend the working of the new beer, and occasionally to sit up at night to watch the wort, an employment not requiring either activity or labour; of course at these times he had an opportunity of tasting the liquor, of which, it appears, he always availed himself; besides this, he had constant access to the new beer. Thus leading a quiet inactive life, he began to increase in bulk, and continued to enlarge, until, in a short time, he became of such an unwieldy size, as to be unable to move about, and was too big to pass up the brewhouse staircase; if by any accident he fell down, he was unable to get up again without help. The integuments of his face, hung down to the shoulders and breast: the fat was not confined to any particular part,

but diffused over the whole of his body, arms, legs, &c. making his appearance such, as to attract the attention of all who saw him. He left this service to go into the country, being a burthen to himself, and totally useless to his employers. About two years afterwards he called upon his old masters in a very different shape to that above described, being reduced in size nearly half, and weighing little more than ten stone. The account that he gave of himself was, that as soon as he had quitted the brewhouse he went into Bedfordshire, where having soon spent the money he had earned, and being unable to work, he was brought into such a state of poverty, as to be scarcely able to obtain the sustenance of life, often being a whole day without food: he drank very little, and that was generally water. By this mode of living he began to diminish in size, so as to be able to walk about with tolerable ease. He then engaged himself to a farmer, with whom he staid a considerable time, and, in the latter part of his service, was able to go through very hard labour, sometimes being in the field, ploughing and following various agricultural concerns, for a whole day, with no other food than a small pittance of bread and cheese. This was the history he gave of the means by which this extraordinary change was brought about. He added, his health had never been so good as it then was.

There is a remarkable contrast to this case, in the person of a French prisoner of war, who was extremely lean, though the following was his general consumption in one day:

Raw Cow's Udder...	4 *lb.*
Raw Beef.....	10 *lb.*
Candles	2 *lb.*
Total.....	16 *lb.*

Besides Five Bottles of Porter.

Vide Letter from Dr. Johnson to Dr. Blane, Medical and Physical Journal, V. III. p. 211.

The Veto, a Commentary on the Grenville Manifesto, by Cornelius Keogh, Esq. late of Mount Jerome in Ireland), a Catholic, and a Member of some Literary Societies, Pp. 91. Sherwood, and Co. London, 1810. Price 3s 6d.

At a meeting, &c. Resolved, that the improved Irish method of returning thanks for past services, adopted by Mr. Keogh, be reported with all speed to the public at large: and that this board will have due respect to the same in its future intercourse with the oppressed *Catholics of that part of the United Kingdom, called Ireland.*

Resolved, that instances be given from Mr. Keogh's pamphlet entitled "The Veto;" and that his own words be adopted so far as may be practicable in stating the same.

THANKS TO "THE TALENTS."

The ex-ministers, in the true spirit of intrigue, have done more *to distract and perplex the Catholic cause, than the united efforts of its avowed enemies could ever accomplish.* The entire scenery, machinery, and stage effect of the *Veto*-farce, with the singular denouement of the plot, render it A MOST FINISHED PIECE OF POLITICAL DEPRAVITY.

. . . . . .

On their arrival in town to meet the parliament, the ex-ministers find a pretext in the disturbance their own *Veto*-scheme has excited, to break off their connexion with the Catholics of Ireland. Thus these high-spirited and constitutional counsellors, who retired from office stalking with dignity, *haughtily* denying to their king a pledge to refrain from pressing the Catholic question; *pure* these *exalted statesmen*, now pick a bully like quarrel with the Catholics, *hoping to sneak back to their places*, delivered from the incommodious impediment to court favor, emolument, patronage, and power.

THANKS TO LORD GRENVILLE.

The penance lord Grenville is now doing for his former political sins is an example of poetical justice. He was a member of the cabinet which passed the convention bill, that greatest of national grievances, that mortal blow levelled by an *oppressive government* at the right of effectual petition against public wrongs.

. . . . . .

And did lord Genville heretofore deceive himself with a hope that his weak efforts could expedite or facilitate the ultimate success of the Catholics? Or was he deceiving England and Ireland, while he was himself *acting his part in a solemn state farce*, fit to be copied into the jubilee tragedy of Tom Thumb?

As to sacrifices, it is indeed most curious to assume merit for a piece of legerdemain, intended to wheedle into complacency at once the king and the Catholics, while the state charlatans were speculating upon the credulity of both. The deceit was detected and punished: and now the blunderers are busily boasting, like forgers of the coin, when dragged to Bow-street, that they have spared no sacrifice in their endeavour to make fools of all parties.

. . . . . .

He first dupes England and parliament to the belief that the Catholics are ready tender the *Veto*; and next he sends to prize the astonished Catholics that parliament and England expect their acquiescence his arrangement!

THANKS TO THE CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.

Such are the fruits of allowing the best interests of a people to be jumbled by a committee of meddling, brieflees lawyers; cabal possessed by the cacoethes of a neverending gabble; moving, seconding, amending, opposing, or repealing every public proceeding from the insatiable, egotistical stentation of eternal talk; importunately raving for official, or even officious conspicuity, and little caring if their incapacity involving their baffled country in a *nonsuit*.

THANKS TO THE EARL OF FINGAL.

Of lord Fingal, who is here but little known, it is proper I should give some account. In private life he is one of the most virtuous and amiable of men; and he is far from deficient in good sense and information. His ostensibility, as a public character, is a result of the dispersion of the catholic councils since the passing of the convention bill. The affairs of the Catholics were formerly managed, with great order and consistency, by their committees. Since 1793, the apprehension of appearing to constitute an unlawful delegation has deterred the Catholics from nominating committees, except for special purposes. The public business is now generally transacted, in an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland. The unnatural constraint of the law imposes the necessity of adopting the quaint fiction, that four millions of people are often assembled in a room, which can hardly accommodate as many hundreds. The confusion inseparable from such a system, and the frequent disinclination of men of talents to take part in a scene almost of riot, allow an opportunity to a horde of young lawyers and other schemers, to obtrude themselves into notice. If a petition is ordered to England, all these self-created statesmen are clamorous to be named ambassadors. The usual way to get rid of their importunity is to intrust the matter to the sole care of lord Fingal, who is commonly called to the chair. Thus, from habit, this nobleman is in possession of being the official channel upon every occurrence of importance.

. . . . . .

During the spring session of 1808, lord Fingal arrived in town as the bearer of a petition of the Catholics. It was in his lordship's discretion to intrust the care of the petition to such members of parliament as he might find it most advisable to select: and he received no further instructions. He held some conferences with lord Grenville, Mr. Grattan, and Mr. Ponsonby, to whom he confided the petition. So far all was right. But lord Fingal *thought fit to trespass beyond his powers:* and while his lordship played the envoy extraordinary, Dr. Milner acted the resident ambassador. It appears that this coterie of five gentlemen, of whom one was authorized to carry the petition, three others to support it, and the fifth was *an officious interloper*; this self-appointed Junta thought fit, without any the least sanction, or even suspicion on the part of the people, to conclude upon a *Veto* for the king in the election of Irish clergymen, from the parish priest to the primate. And this changeling *Veto*, thus ignobly hatched in the dark, was imposed upon parliament, (if the newspapers deserve belief) by lord Grenville, Mr. Grattan, and Mr. Ponsonby, each in his respective place, as the genuine and spontaneous offspring of Catholic Ireland. . . .

Emancipation taken by itself, means for lord Fingal *a seat in parliament*, for Mr. Bryan a troop in the guards. Now really England has her *quantum sufficit* of peers like my lord Fingal, and of troopers like Mr. Bryan: instead of lengthening the list, she had better look to diminishing her stock in hand. To gratify the little personal objects of such gentry, would be to injure the popular cause of Ireland, by detaching from it an aristocracy, which evinces a most promising vocation for court favour and ministerial jobs.*

THANKS TO DR. MILNER.

A political adventurer, the right reverend Dr. Milner whose erudition and persuasive powers would do credit to a *purer character*, made a tour in Ireland in 1807 to win the unwary. He was a traveller of the *Carr* school, bepraising all he found in his way:—if he met but an Irish hen, she *unquestionably laid the freshest eggs of all the gallinaceus tribe*. Through the patronage of the Irish bishops, this gentleman had been previously nominated *in* Rome a bishop *in partibus*, and apostolical vicar of an English district. During the tour, he was named, in the castle-hack episcopal junta, in the Maynooth convocation, and by the Lord-knows-what authority, agent of the Irish prelacy near the English government What construction is one to put, supposing it authentic, on this unparalleled appointment? A foreigner, an Englishman is to represent the Irish church; not *in* Rome, where *alone* it has any business for an ecclesiastical agent to transact; but near the cabinet of St. James. It requires no great strength

* The inference in this sentence seems to us to be characteristically *Irish*.

of reasoning to understand that a charge, which has no visible and immediate, must have some hidden and ultimate end. Here is the first overt act, intelligibly indicating a treacherous intrigue.

After the cheat passed upon parliament and the English public, Dr. Milner was dispatched to Dublin to meet a national synod of the Irish prelacy; and in the full expectation of ensnaring them into a confirmation of his treaty. The discussion was preceded by a piece of craft worthy of the rest of the juggle. A pamphlet of the right reverend Doctor was circulated among the superior clergy only, and with an injunction of secrecy, in order to surprize them into acquiescence without the knowledge of the laity. One honest ecclesiastic, indignant at the attempt to cheat his country, forwarded his copy to a newspaper; and immediately the whole manœuvre was blown up.

To console himself for his failure in Ireland, the righ reverend Dr. Milner writes a second tour on his return; which, as might well be expected, proves a tour *à la Twiss*. His lordship's eyes are now widely open upon Irish imperfection. He makes the wonderful canonical discovery, that in the 9th century the Irish children were baptized in buttermilk!!!

Resolved that we acquiesce in Mr. Keogh's opinion that "It were wiser to "invite the suggestions of Ireland her-"self IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, *than "to get puzzled by the mis-statements of "those gentlemen who misrepresent her "in parliament;" and that, when Ireland is unanimous on a* suggestion *adapted to insure her independence on any* foreign spiritual superior, appointed by any foreign temporal power, *whether inimical or not to this Protestant country, that the generation then living, be at liberty to revive the question of Catholic Emancipation!!!*

Rudiments of Chemical Philosophy; in which the first Principles of that useful and entertaining Science are familiarly explained and illustrated. By N. Meredith. Pp. 160. London. Printed for the Author, Mount-street, Lambeth, 1810. Price 5*s*.

WHEN we opened this small volume, and read in the preface the following passage, we expected to find in it the principles of chemistry elucidated by familiar experiments: in this, however, our expectation exceeded our gratification.

Who, that possesses the slightest knowledge of chemistry, can witness, for instance, the long train of errors discoverable in the first lighting, and subsequent management, of a common fire, without wishing that our females, whether in stations supreme or subordinate, understood a little better the theory of combustion? did they but know that *burning* and *combining* with *oxygen* are here one and the same thing, that the air alone is to furnish that oxygen, on which the burning of the fire must absolutely depend, and that no part of the coals can possibly burn where the air cannot reach, they would not, they could not, think of expeditiously raising a fire by overwhelming it with coals; the poker would never be employed as an instrument of vengeance, but only with a view to open a passage for the air to deposit its oxygen, where otherwise it could have no access.

Who can reflect on the inconveniences which ladies often suffer for the want of proper water for domestic purposes, and not wish that they were so far chemists themselves as to know, how easily hard waters, as they are called, may be rendered soft, and thus fitted for the use of the kitchen, the laundry, or the brewery?

Nevertheless, our author does not give any directions for this purpose, in his article *Water*, or elsewhere, that we have discovered. We know that many domestic labours, and almost all the culinary preparations of food may be termed chemical; and popular chemistry, in this acceptation of the term, is of great importance to human comfort. But it should be carefully kept apart from scientific chemistry: *that* must employ technical terms, many of which, to unpractised ears, sound somewhat alarming; and we are afraid that Mr. M. has employed terms of art too liberally to meet the wishes of the uninitiated. We select a passage or two, of a practical nature.

Charcoal, when pounded, makes the best tooth-powder known; if meat or fish, beginning to putrify, is *boiled*, or even *soaked* for a time in water containing powdered charcoal, the decayed parts are rendered perfectly sweet; on the same principle, putrid water becomes sweet by being mixed with charcoal, and the disagreeable taint which beer casks, &c. often contract is effectually removed.....

What is the preparation called Magistery of Bismuth?

When the salt called nitrate of bismuth is formed by dissolving the metal in nitrous acid, it does not dissolve in water, as the other salts do, but is precipitated in the form of a white powder, this is the white oxyd former-

r called magistery of bismuth; its beautiful hite has occasioned its use, by the ladies, as paint for the skin; but, not to mention the ad effects of almost every substance rubbed n the skin, in stopping up its pores, a lady hould be very cautious in using this beautifier est, by exposure to any putrid effluvia, or ulphuretted hydrogen, such as the Harrowgate water abounds with, or even by sitting oo near the fire, her lovely *white complexion* hould be suddenly turned to a *copper brown*; n instance of which is related by Mr. Parkes n his Chemical Catechism.....

The substance usually called crude antimony, which is used by stationers to black the edges of cards and paper, is a sulphuret of the metal, that is, a combination of sulphur with antimony: the Eastern ladies formerly used this sulphuret to give a beautiful black to their eye-lids; it was thus that Jezabel, of whom we read in 2 Kings ix. 30, adorned herself, and not by painting her *face*, as we have translated it.

If the reader has any curiosity on this *painting*, he may consult Ezek. xxiii. 40. Xenophon, *Cypæd.* lib. i. sect. 1. Juvenal, sat. ii. 94. 95. Shaw's Travels, &c.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama *Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. T. Woodfall, assistant-secretary to the Society of Arts, &c. proposes to publish in two octavo volumes, the whole of the valuable papers on Agriculture, which have been brought before that society.

BIOGRAPHY.

In a few days will be published, handsomely printed in 8vo., with a Portrait of Chaucer, copied from an illuminated manuscript of the Canterbury Tales, in the possession of the Marquis of Stafford, and with Engravings of the tombs of Gower and Chaucer as they now stand,

Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer. By the Rev. H. J. Todd, M.A. F. S. A.—A few copies are printed in 4to., in a size similar to the Oxford edition of the Canterbury Tales.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

In the course of this month will be published, the following medical works.

An Essay on the Nature and Cure of Scrofula, and a Demonstration of its Origin from disorder of the Digestive Organs; interspersed with Observations on the general treatment of Children. By Richard Carmichael, Surgeon, Dublin. In 8vo.

Observations on the Diseases of the Hip Joint; to which is added, some Remarks on White Swellings of the Knee, the Caries of the Joint of the Wrist, and other similar complaints. The whole illustrated by Cases and Engravings, taken from the diseased part. By the late Edward Ford, Esq. F. S. A. The Second Edition revised carefully, with some additional Observations, by Thomas Copeland, Fellow of the College of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary. In 8vo.

A Practical Essay on Cancer, being the Substance of Observations, to which the annual prize for 1808 was adjudged by the Royal College of Surgeons, London. By Christopher Turner Johnson, Surgeon of Exeter, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. In 8vo.

A fourth edition of Dr. Trotter's Essay on Drunkenness, with considerable additions, is expected to appear in the course of the month.

Mr. Hey, Surgeon to the infirmary at Leeds, will shortly publish a new edition, with considerable additions, of Practical Observations in Surgery, illustrated by cases and engravings.

MISCELLANIES.

Mr. Byerley (the translator of Machiavel's Prince first published) is preparing for the press, a Novel in Three large Volumes, under the title of "The White Ladies; or, Memoirs of the Ingram Family: a Worcestershire Story."

He is also editing "Letters from India; being the Genuine Correspondence of a Family of high rank at Calcutta, to their Relations in England, from 1805 to 1809; embellished with a View of Calcutta from a drawing by J. Moffatt. Both the above works will be published on the first of June next.

Speedily will be published, in post 8vo., a new edition (being the eighth) of the Baviad and Mæviad; together with the Epistle to Peter Pindar.

In the press, Ferdinand and Ordella, a Russian Story, with Anecdotes of the Russian Court, after the demise of Peter the Great. By Priscilla Parlante.

A new edition of the Pocket Encyclopedia, originally compiled by Mr. Guy, of the Military College, Marlow, is preparing for the press, with many additional articles adapted to the improved state of science.

Mr. Charles Blunt is engaged on an Essay on Mechanical Drawing; comprising an elementary course of practice in that art, illustrated by plates.

Miss Lucy Aikin has in the press, Epistles on the Character and Condition of Women, in various Ages and Nations, with other Poems.

Miss Jane Porter, author of Thaddeus of Warsaw, will publish in the course of the month, the Scottish Chiefs, a romance, in five volumes.

Mrs. Murray will shortly publish Henry Count de Colingski, a Polish tale.

The author of the Husband and Lover has a romance in the press, entitled the Daughter of Isenberg.

A work will appear in the course of next month entitled County Annual Archives, in which every event, public proceeding, and memoirs of eminent men who died during the year, will be classed under the name of the county to which they respectively belong; so as to furnish a regular annual history of every county in the kingdom.

Mr. Marrat of Boston, has in the press, a Treatise on Mechanics; chiefly designed for the use of schools and public seminaries.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. Donovan has been some time engaged in preparing a comprehensive work on the Natural History of the British Isles, on a popular as well as scientific plan.

PHILOLOGY.

Mr. B. H. Smart, Teacher of Elocution, is engaged on a Grammar of English Pronunciation; compiled on a new Plan, but on plain and recognized principles, which will supply a practical method for the removal of a foreign or provincial accent, vulgarisms, impediments, and other defects of speech; and furnish pupils of all ages, particularly those intended for public situations, with the means of acquiring that nervous and graceful articulation, upon which alone a superior delivery can be founded.

POETRY.

Speedily will be published, printed in 4to., by James Ballantyne and Co. Edinburgh, and embellished with a Portrait of the Author, engraved by Heath, The Lady of the Lake; a Poem, in six cantos; by Walter Scott, Esq.

Works by the same author.

1. The Lay of the Last Minstrel, 8vo., 10s. 6d. bds.—2. Ballads and Lyrical Pieces, 8vo., 7s. 6d. bds.

The above two works may be had together, in a quarto volume, price £2 2s. or on royal paper, £3 13s. 6d.

3. Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, 3 vol. 8vo., £1 16s. bds.—4. Sir Tristrem, a Metrical Romance, 8vo., 15s. bds.—5. Marmion, or the Battle of Flodden Field, 8vo., 12s. bds.

A new edition of Reliques of Ancient Poetry, consisting of old Heroic Ballads, Songs, and other pieces of our earlier Poets, together with some few of later date, in 3 vols. crown 8vo. is nearly ready.

A new edition of the Siege of Acre, a poem, by Mrs. Cowley, is about to be published in its finished state, as prepared by the authoress previous to her last illness.

A new edition of Davidson's Virgil, considerably improved, will be published in the course of next month.

Wm. Sotheby, Esq. has a poem in the press, in quarto, entitled Constance de Castile.

THEOLOGY.

The Rev. Joseph Wilson is engaged on an introduction to Bishop Butler's Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature. In a Series of Letters, addressed to a Student at the University.

The Works, complete, of the late Rev. Joseph Milner, of Hull, are in the press, in eight octavo volumes; the whole revised, and an account of the author perfixed, by Dr. Isaac Milner, Dean of Carlisle.

The Rev. J. B. S. Carurthen will publish, early in next month, a Course of Lectures, on the Braminical Religion, preached at the Bampton Lecture at Oxford in 1809.

To be published in the course of the month, Practical Sermons for the use of Families. Volume the Second. By Hector St. John.

The Rev. Wm. Jesse will shortly publish, in octavo, Sermons on the Person and Office of the Redeemer, and on the Faith and Practice of the Redeemed.

A new edition of the Theological and Miscellaneous Works, of the Rev. William Jones, M. A. F. R. S. To which is prefixed, a short Account of his Life and Writings, by William Stevens, Esq. in 6 large volumes 8vo. will speedily be published.

Shortly will be published, in 2 vol. 8vo, with a Portrait of the Author, and two other Engravings, the Works of the Rev. Thomas Townson, D. D. late Archdeacon of Richmond, one of the Rectors of Malpas, Cheshire, and sometime Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Author, with an introduction to the Discourses on the Gospels, and a Sermon on the Quotations in the Old Testament. By Ralph Churton, M. A. Archdeacon of St. David's, Rector of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, and late Fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A General History and Survey of London and Westminster, founded principally upon Strype's edition of Stow, with introductions, notes, and supplements, bringing the whole down to the present time, is in the press, in a royal quarto volume, illustrated by numerous engravings.

Mr. Edward Driver, Land Surveyor, is preparing a complete Map of the Manor of Lambeth, from actual admeasurement, made by order of the Commissioners under an Act of Inclosure passed in 1806: it will comprise a district which extends from Westminster Bridge to Norwood Common, adjoining the Parish of Croydon, a distance of seven miles in length, including a great part of Kennington, Stockwell, Brixton, Camberwell, Hearne, and Denmark Hills, and Norwood: it will contain a complete delineation of every persons Estate within the said Manor, distinguishing the Freehold from the Copyhold, with a complete reference of above 2000 lines, distinguishing every house, yard, building and inclosure of each persons property, and the exact quantity thereof, together with all the allotments, and also the several parcels of land which have been sold under the act. On six large sheets of fine wove paper: price three guineas.

Mr. Carlisle, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, has made considerable progress in his Topographical History of Ireland.

TRAVELS.

A new edition of Maundrel's Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem: to which is added, Bishop Clayton's Account of a Journey from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai and back, illustrated by fifteen plates, is nearly ready for publication.

.....

WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICLTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

An Account of the Introduction of Merino Sheep into the different States of Europe, where they are now naturalised; with Observations on the Importance of this race, their management, &c. translated from the French of C. P. L steyrie, by Benjamin Thomson. With Notes by the Translator. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson, K. B. from his Lordship's Manuscripts. Abridged from the

quarto edition, by the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, F. R. S. Librarian to the Prince, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness's household; and John M'Arthur, Esq. L. L. D. late Secretary to Admiral Lord Viscount Hood. 8vo. 16s.

A Historical and Critical Essay on the Life of Petrarch, with a Translation of a few of his Sonnets. By the Author of an Essay on Translation, Life of Lord Kaimes, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The Odes of Pindar in Celebration of Victory in the Olympic, Pythean, Nemean, and Isthmian Games: Translated from the Greek, not one fourth part of which have ever appeared in English, including those by Mr. West. The whole compleated, and now first published by Francis Lee, A. M. Chaplain in ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Member of the Asiatic Society, &c. 4to. £1 8s.

An entire New Version of all the Odes of Pindar from the original Greek into English Lyric Verse, with Notes. By the Rev. G. L. Girdlestone, A. M. Master of the Classical School, Beccles, Suffolk. 4to. £1 5s.

DRAMA.

The Ancient British Drama, comprehending a Selection of the best Old Plays. Printed uniformly with the British Drama in double columns, with vignette title pages. 3 vols. royal 8vo. £3 8s.

FINE ARTS.

A Letter, addressed to the President and Directors of the British Institution; containing the outlines of a Plan for the National Encouragement of Historical Painting in the United Kingdom. By Martin Archer Shee, R. A. 3s.

The British Gallery of Engravings, the Fifth Number royal folio, £2 2s; and imperial folio, with a different type and proof impressions, £3 13s. 6d. containing, 1. Magdalen, by Dominichino; engraved by Schiavonetti. 2. Landscape, by G. Poussin; engraved by Middiman. 3. The Good Shepherd, by Murillo; engraved by J. Heath. 4. Bears and Dogs, by Snyders; engraved by Fittler. The Work will consist of twenty-five Numbers, and will form a splendid collection of one hundred Engravings, from the finest pictures in this country, and will contain (beside an account of each picture, and a life of the artist) a short history of the arts of painting and engraving, including the rise and progress of those arts in Great Britain. By Edward Forster, A. M. F. R. S. The sixth Number will be ready in April, and not less than three, or more than five, Numbers will appear yearly.

GEOGRAPHY.

A new Royal Atlas, distinctly and accurately Engraved by Mr. Neale, from the best Modern Authorities, illustrative of the various Divisions which comprise the surface of the Globe: intended also as an interesting companion to Bigland's View of the World, and the new Geographical Grammar. By the Rev. John Evans, A. M. Master of a Seminary for a limited number of Pupils, Islington. 8vo. 9s. half-bound and full coloured 12s.

GEOGRAPHY.

School Geography, on a new and easy plan; comprising not only a complete general Description, but much Topographical Information, in a well-digested order, exhibiting three distinct Parts, and yet forming one connected whole, expressly adapted to every age and capacity, and to every class of Learners, both in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Schools. By Joseph Guy, Professor of Geography, at the Royal Military College, Great Marlow. Illustrated by Maps, drawn by the Author, purposely for this work, 18mo. 3s.

HISTORY.

The History of Spain from the earliest period to the close of the year 1809. By John Bigland, 2 vols. 8vo. £1 4s.

MATHEMATICS.

An Introduction to Plane Trigonometry; adapted to the Study of the different Branches of Natural Philosophy, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

A Practical Treatise on Tinea Capitis Contagiosa, and its cure; with an attempt to distinguish this Disease from other affections of the Scalp; and a Plan for the arrangement of Cutaneous appearances, according to their origin and treatment, including an Enquiry into the Nature and Cure of Fungi Hematodes, and Nevi Materni. The whole exemplified by Cases. By William Cooke, Surgeon, Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Cursory Remarks on Corpulence. By a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 2s.

An Inquiry into the Nature, Causes, and Cure of Hydrothorax; illustrated by interesting Cases, and many living Examples of the success of the Mode of Treatment recommended. By L. Maclean, M. D. 8vo. 12s.

Observations on the Walcheren Diseases which affected the British Soldiers in the Expedition to the Scheldt, commanded by Lt. Gen. the Earl of Chatham. By G. P. Dawson, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, 8vo. 7s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bibliosophia; or, Book Wisdom, containing some account of the pride, pleasure, and privileges of that glorious vocation, book collecting. To which is added, the twelve labours of an editor, separately pitted against those of Hercules. By an Aspirant, small 8vo. 5s.

The Pastor and Deacon Examined; or, Candid Remarks on the Rev. John Thomas's Appeal, in Vindication of Mr. William Hale's Character, and in opposition to Female Penitentiaries: to which are added, a Critique on Mr. Hale's reply; and five letters, in confutation of his new objections. By William Blair, Esq. 2s.

Remains of Arabic, in Spanish and Portuguese; with a History of the Saracens in Spain; and an Appendix on the Sanscrit Metre of the Introduction to the Hetopadesa, or Pilpay's Fables. By S. Weston, F. R. S. S. \. 8vo. 7s.

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POETRY.

Select Poems from the Hesperides, or Works both Human and Divine, of Robert Herrick, Esq. With occasional Remarks by J. N. accompanied also with the Head, Autogrape, and Seal of the Poet, 8s.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

——Homo sum :
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

UNHAPPY FATE OF A POOR CHIMNEY-SWEEPER.

The Society for Discountenancing the Employing of Boys and *girls** in Climbing Chimneys for the purpose of Sweeping them, and of introducing machinery for that purpose, have lately called the attention of the philanthropical public to a circumstance, of which the following particulars are given.

"On Friday morning, the 24th of November last, Lewis Reilly a chimney-sweeper's boy about 8 or 9 years of age, was sent up a chimney in the house of his mistress in Little Shire-lane, near Temple-Bar. After having been up some time, he came down, not being able to get further up, owing to the narrowness of the chimney, and objected to attempt ascending it again. The journeyman (who has since been discharged) and his mistress, however, ordered him to go up, which he did: this was, it is understood, about 10 o'clock. He remained in the chimney a considerable time, not coming down, a boy named William Duncan, attempted to pull him down by the legs; this not succeeding, Duncan climbed up another chimney which communicated with that in which Reilly was, and took from him his cap and scraper. At about a quarter past one o'clock a bricklayer in the neighbourhood was sent for, who broke an opening into the flue, through which the dead body of Reilly was taken. How long he had been dead before he was extricated does not appear. When taken out he had no cloaths on, they having been stripped off, it is supposed in order to make his climbing the chimney less difficult. The boy when discovered was found sticking by the upper part of his body, the legs hanging down. A Coroner's Inquest was taken the next day at the Punch-Bowl in Hemlock Court, Ship Yard, St. Clement Danes, when the following verdict was delivered.

"Dead through very great negligence of Mrs. Whitfield and of her journeyman John Best, in not sending for proper assistance to extricate the deceased out of the chimney flue whilst living."

The Society in their Report recommend the following chimney-Sweepers, as using machines.

Richard Johnson, No. 4, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Holborn.

George Smart, Ordnance Wharf, Westminster Bridge.

Robert Smart, No. 15, Bell Alley, Coleman Street.

Benjamin Watson, No. 2, Portland Street, Cavendish Square.

* Two sisters are thus employed at Windsor.

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ANIMALS' FRIEND.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Mr. Editor,

I was in hopes that ere this, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, or through some of the diurnal prints, I should have seen the intention of the friends of humanity once more declared, for renewing their application to parliament, for a bill to prevent the horrid abuse and ill usage of the brute creation; to which they are still, to the reproach of the British nation exposed. It is the firm hope, however, of an infinitely large majority of this nation, that they shall be able to rescue themselves from this reproach, incurred by comparatively a very few (thank God) of those, who boast themselves indeed, to possess the feelings of humanity, and who *call themselves* Christians, but who, by their actions prove that they have no claim to the one, and refute their appropriation to the other title.

The friends of humanity found their hopes, first on the *justice* of their cause, and secondly on the firmness and talent of the enlightened nobleman, who last session, was the eloquent advocate for creatures, who are capable of speaking only by a dumb eloquence. Their sufferings, to those who see them not, require such an advocate as that nobleman, to prove their existence; and although their eyes may not have been shocked with the miserable spectacles, many are reluctantly compelled to witness them in the streets of this great metropolis.

To that benevolent nobleman we again look up, assured that he will not relax in his endeavors to carry a point, of incalculable benefit to those whom it is meant to relieve; and equally honourable to the national character! What, Sir! shall, *we* shew less earnestness and perseverance in so merciful a cause, than our opponents do in a cruel one? it would be a libel to assert it; but yet, while we delay, how many poor animals are suffering, and perhaps even *more* from our temporary defeat. The following anecdote will too well illustrate this fear:

A brute, in *human shape*, soon after Lord Erskine's Bill had been rejected by *one* branch of the legislature, was most cruelly and unmercifully beating and ill-using that noble and useful animal the horse, who, smarting under the lash of his savage master's whip, could not passively bear his ill treatment,

when the *witty* savage, exulting in his barbarity exclaimed: "Oh d—n ye, what "you have been reading Lord Erskine's Bill, "have ye?" and so exclaiming, redoubled his merciless blows.

This, Sir, should be a stimulus to our hearty endeavors, and it is to the immortal credit of a provincial town, that while we have been *talking* they have been *acting*; and have formed a society for befriending poor helpless animals.

I trust that no *specious* arguments will prevail with the well disposed, by insinuating into their minds *fears*, that the bill in question, will not have the desired effect. What, Sir! if it should not be productive of *all* the good its friends hope for and expect from it, is that an argument for doing no good at all? Surely such sophistry cannot prevail with those who are in *earnest*. When once the trial is made, what is *then* found to be defective, may be remedied, it is an argument, therefore, *for* the trial, and not against it; it is by the united efforts of many, however insignificant and feeble individually, that great ends are accomplished. As one of those "whose *spirit* is willing, though his flesh be weak," I am prompted to this essay for the general cause, in the hope that those who are *able* may be also *willing* to set their shoulders to the wheel of our labour; and in this hope,

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A Friend to the proposed Animals' Friend Society.

DIDASCALIA.

Now we resume the pen; for since we meet
Such swarms of desperate bards in every street,
'Twere vicious clemency to spare the oil,
And hapless paper they are sure to spoil.

Juvenal, Sat. 1.

THE FREE KNIGHTS; or, The Edict of Charlemagne: a Drama, in Three Acts, interspersed with Music: as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By Frederick Reynolds. Price 2s. 6d. pp. 72. Westley and Parrish, London: 1810.

This play is sent into the world without either preface, puff to the managers or players, or even an advertisement to the reader, serving the office of pioneer to clear the way. As this has been overlooked by the witty author, we shall endeavour to aid him, by extracting once more* a piece of intelligence from a former play of his, judiciously exemplifying why this gentleman still continues to write bad plays. "Beef and mutton," says he, "are "the objects of my ambition, and perhaps I "would as soon gain them by bad jokes, as "by good jokes, because, *if by accident*, I "were to write one *sterling* comedy, I know "to a certainty I could never write another." Now, as we are always inclined to candour, we cannot withhold our compliments to this author for having adhered to truth, and thus having avoided in his present production, eliciting any thing like "sterling;" and we as ingenuously inform him, that if he can exchange such manufacture as *The Free Knights*, for good beef and mutton, he certainly is a great gainer—and although it may turn out to be a bad joke for the public, yet to him it evidently is a good one. Our immortal bard somewhere says, (in describing Ajax)—"this lord wears his wit in his belly, and his guts in his head:"—but from Shakespeare let us return to the point, or rather to the play; promising, that the Free Knights were members of that extraordinary association, which originated in the political dissentions and divisions of the German Empire; and was long an object of terror in that country, under the name of the Secret Tribunal. A very interesting account of the constitution and proceedings of this terrific society, is to be found in a German novel, called Herman of Unna, from whence Mr. R. has taken the foundation of his

Dramatis Personæ and Fable.

Prince Palatine	Mr. Egerton.
Abbot of Corbey	Mr. Young.
Baron Ravensberg	Mr. Blanchard.
Count Roland	Mr. Incledon.
Ravensberg	Mr. C. Kemble.
Prisoner	Mr. Claremont.
Bernardo	Mr. Chapman.
St. Clair	Mr. Cresswell.
Everard	Mr. Atkins.
Zastrow	Mr. Jefferies.
Walbourg	Mr. King.
Christopher	Mr. Fawcett.
Oliver	Mr. Simmons.
Countess Roland	Mrs Davenport.
Ulrica	Mrs. Dickons.
Agnes	Mrs. H. Johnston.

Free Knights—Crusaders—Soldiers—Falconers—Dancers—Attendants.—Scene, Westphalia.

An elector of Saxony dying, leaves an infant daughter to the guardianship of his brother; who, tempted by the near prospect of sovereign power, practices with his intimate friend, Manfredi, to induce him to destroy the infant princess. Manfredi, finding him bent on her destruction, and fearing that, should he refuse, some ready and more willing instrument might be found, appears to consent; and sets out with the infant princess to a distant castle, attended by a numerous train of servants, whom on entering a forest he dismisses, and pursues his way alone. All this is, as it was agreed between him and the ambitious uncle, who had proposed that Manfredi should murder the child in the forest. He, however, had resolved to save her, but is attacked by a band of outlaws, and being overpowered by num-

* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 88.

bers, loses the child on the banks of the Danube. The uncle, as false to his supposed instrument as unnatural to his niece, instantly gives out that Manfredi had assassinated the child; to which story his dismissal of his train, on entering the forest, gives credibility: a price is set on Manfredi's head, and all his connections are pursued with vengeance. The ambitious uncle's plot prospers, and he of course succeeds to the electorate. About 16 years after this, (at which period the drama commences) upon visiting the castle of the Baron Ravensberg, the elector is startled by the appearance of a young female, who bears a striking resemblance to the mother of his injured niece: and as he had never received confirmation of the death of the child, he becomes alarmed; inquires of the baron who she is; learns that he had found her sixteen years before, on the banks of the Danube, and is by these, and other circumstances, convinced that she is indeed his niece. Upon this he instantly employs one of the Free Knights (his creature), to summon her before the Secret Tribunal, as the daughter of the traitor Manfredi. She appears, and is of course convicted on his deposition alone; but from the death to which she is condemned, she is saved by the young Ravensberg her lover, who had just before been elected a Free Knight; and who procures her escape from her dungeon, from which she flies for sanctuary to the abbey of Corbey. Hither, however, she is instantly pursued by the Free Knights, who affix to the gate of the abbey another summons for her appearance. —The Abbot, who is Manfredi in disguise, and knows therefore, that she is unjustly pursued, (since she is summoned as his daughter and he never had a child) without the least suspicion of who she is, resolves to protect her; notwithstanding the remonstrances and threats of his brotherhood, who represent the danger of opposing the decree of the elector and the Secret Tribunal. In the mean time a party of the Free Knights rush into the abbey, and are about to sacrifice their victim, when the Abbot points to the statue of Charlemagne, its founder, and claims his dormant charter, granted to the abbey by that monarch, to protect and pardon all offenders. The knights release their victim and retire. Their religious scruples, however, are soon removed by the elector, and they return in a body to take the abbey by assault, which the Abbot had declared his resolution to defend against them. His monks refusing to obey him, go to open the gates. In the mean time he discovers, by a mantle which young Ravensberg brings, and in which the orphan victim was found, that she is the princess, niece of the Elector. At this moment the knights rush into the chapel with the Elector at their head, burst open the sanctuary, and dragging their victim from the altar, the Elector is about to plunge his sword into her bosom, when the Abbot discovers himself; the Elector shrinks from before him, and confesses his villainies; the princess is acknowledged by her subjects, receives young Ravensberg for her husband, and attends the installation of Manfredi, as Abbot, with which the piece concludes.

Previous to the appearance of this play, the puffs of the managers had announced something of a superior nature, as coming out, worthy the English drama and the New Theatre, adorned with all the pomp of pageantry, music, dancing, &c. &c. and when we recollect that this same piece was to have ushered to the admiration of John Bull, not only Madame Catalani, but perhaps half a dozen *manly* Italians, &c. we certainly did expect no common exertions would be made on so *joyful, satisfactory*, and *rational* an occasion, as this *great* acquisition to the BRITISH stage. —But, however well meant, this event has turned out the direct contrary, and we have again to register a disappointment. It is, as we before remarked, taken from the German, and our readers will therefore not be surprised, if the author has, *by inspiration*, contrived to make it as heavy as lead. — The story is exceedingly well calculated for scenic representation, and we wish it had been undertaken by one more capable of doing it justice. Respecting its literary merit we wish to be entirely silent — we shall only insert specimens of the poetry, and as they are the *wittiest* things in the piece, the author will no doubt thank us for our favour to his muse.

Duet—Christopher and Ulrica.

Chris. When a *little* farm we keep,
And have *little* girls and boys,
With *little pigs* and *sheep*,*
To make a *little* noise—
Oh! what happy, merry days we'll see!

Ulrica. Then we'll keep a *little* maid,
And a *little* man beside;
And a *little* horse and pad,
To take a *little* ride,
With the children sitting on our knee.

Chris. The boys I'll conduct,
Ulrica. The girls I'll instruct;
Chris. In reading I'll engage,
Each son is not deficient;
Ulrica. In music, I presage,
Each girl is a proficient.
Chris. Now, boy, your A, B, C!†
Ulrica. Now, girl, your solfa!

* In this *little* babyism, purloined from songs for *little* masters and misses, the author has like a true epicurean, kept his *haut goût* in view, and has tinctured it with a slice of *bacon*, and a relish of *mutton*, to encourage his *muse*, though in the nursery!

† This A B C song, we understand, was meant to be the *primer* for Madame Catalani's study of the English language—and we should be glad if Mr. R. had finished what he has so ingeniously begun, as the pronunciation of Madame C. at the Oratorios at this theatre, is quite ludicrous: who can be inspired with those great and sublime ideas which ought, even in music, to accompany the expression of "Lord God Almighty," when she pronounces those words *Lort Goot Q-*

Song—Ulrica.

I.

Sure woman's to be pitied
Whenever she's committed,
For being fond and gay;
And those who cry out "shame!"
Are very much to blame—
That's all I say.

II.

I never could discover
Why listening to a lover
Throughout the live long day,
Should be miscall'd offence,
It is not common sense!!!
That's all I say.

III.

But though the old and haughty
Pretend 'tis very naughty,
They think a different way;
For this, I know, is true,
They do as others do—
That's all I say.

Such, gentle reader, is the kind of goods the author has been lucky enough to contrive to barter for beef and mutton—if you wish for more, consult the great original! where you will find intermixed with the serious matter, some scenes and characters intended to be comic; but any thing so contemptibly dull, childish, and unnatural, you never saw perhaps before, and we hope you will never see again. There is nothing that has the most remote affinity to wit, nothing that can be called even the shadow of character, nothing that bears the least semblance of incident, or of connection with the main fable. It is the tail and ears of an ass clumsily botched on to the stuffed skin of a lion. We therefore thank the author for kindly furnishing us with a description of his work.

"It is not common sense—
"That's all we say."

Thus we have again to regret that this department of our work should be of so melancholy a nature; in troth we are absolutely mere sextons to the muses, and are perpetually tolling the passing bell for some poor imp of theatric *literature*, if it can be so called. Notwithstanding the vain boastings of the managers at the bottom of their placards, they do but announce the birth of productions, whose poetical lives have just that state the poet has so finely described,

"as wretches have o'er-night,
"That wait for execution in the morn."

Though we ought to have noticed the *Free Knights* in our last, yet by waiting, we have the advantage of relating its melancholy exit after lingering some days in consumptive dejection;—but we are in duty bound, as liberal critics, to thank the scene-painter, and no one else; no, not even the musical composer, whose originality had not one poor spark of character throughout the whole composition.

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LYCEUM.

March 13—*The Maniac, or, the Swiss Banditti*, a new serio-comic opera, of three acts, was performed at this theatre, of which the *Dramatis Personæ* and Fable, are as follow.

Henry Cleveland	Mr. Phillips.
Montalbert	Mr. Holland.
Rupert	Mr. Wroughton.
Augustine	Mr. Raymond.
Gosford	Mr. Palmer.
Samson	Mr. Smith.
Hubert	Mr. Dowton.
Dory	Mr. Mathews.
Lauretta	Mrs. Mountain.
Claribel	Mrs. Bishop.
Jennet	Mrs. Bland.

Officers, Soldiers, Fishermen, Robbers, &c. &c.—Scene, Switzerland.—Time, the action.

Montalbert and Augustine, brothers, and men of rank in the army, are enamoured of Claribel, the daughter of Rupert.—Jealousy rankling in the mind of Augustine, he employs Gosford (an assassin) to murder his brother, whom he attacks, wounds, and leaves as dead. Rumours being abroad, accusing Augustine of the supposed murder, he flies, in company with Gosford, and they become the leaders of the banditti. Montalbert, summoned to the wars, leaves his friend Cleveland as protector of his beloved Claribel. During his absence, Cleveland, forgetful of his duty, seduces Lauretta, the sister of Claribel, from her father's house, but with an intention of marrying her—Lauretta hearing a report that her father had died distracted for her loss, becomes frantic, flies from her lover's arms, and wanders wildly in the country, making the ruins of an abbey her abode—being humanely protected by Hubert, a trusty servant of Montalbert, who affects madness to avoid punishment, that he may be enabled to secure her from insult. Rupert, in the mean time has been ruined by the fraud of a friend in whom he confided, and retires from the world near the very spot to which his phrenzied daughter has flown. The wars ended, Montalbert returns, and arrives at the head of troops destined to disperse a banditti in the country—He rescues Claribel, who had been torn from her home by Augustine—and at last meets with Cleveland, with whom he is about to fight—when Lauretta appears, prevents them, recognizes Cleveland, flies from him in horror, is about to precipitate herself from a rock into the lake, and is saved by her father:—the sudden shock of meeting her father and lover restores her partially to reason.—The rivalship of Dory (a

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mosity? If *Italians* are to sing such divine compositions to Englishmen, and they are so infatuated as to endure them, they must be content to banish all those feelings which have hitherto been associated in the minds of Christian audiences.

fisherman), and Hubert, for the love of Jennet, form the other and lighter part of the drama; and the piece ends with a general reconciliation, and the following chorus and finale:

Now the days of *grief* are o'er,
Days of joy shall smile once more,
And mirth each blessing shall restore,
With happiness returning:

Let the strains of joy flow *round*,
Echoes shall repeat the *sound:*
For she that long was lost is *found*,*
And there's an end of mourning.

At this intelligence we "smiled once more," and were, like the poet, exceedingly glad, "with happiness returning!" as we had been in a state of *grief* and *mourning* all through the piece, owing to the *languor* occasioned by this production of Mr. Arnold's *friskey* muse. The composer of the music, however, and the painter of the scenes, are entitled to those thanks of which, in former days, writers were alone worthy. They scorned to be like chimney sweepers on a May morning, bedecked with tinsel ornaments to cover the costume of their sweeping trade.

"It's a rare thing thing to be a manager!" said a friend to us, as the curtain fell, amidst howlings, hisses, and approbation, after the first representation of this *Maniac*.

"Why?" quoth we—willing to hear how our friend would make out his case.

"*Why?* Mr. Didascalia!" answered he. "*You* surely do not mean to ask *why? You*, who are such an adept in stage criticism.—*You*, who are continually vibrating in our ears that any trash will do now-a-days, if it does but come from a manager, who can command fine scenery, a little good music, and shewy dresses to glitter withal—*You*, who know that such a thing as this play, for instance, might be wrote in a couple of days, put into rehearsal, and puffed off in all the newspapers in London, by means of some dozen† of paid for paragraphs, and pliant editors who enter the theatre, as you have informed us (for I quote your own words!) *in forma pauperis*;‡ and you must allow that one good turn deserves another—*You*, who first told the public that curious editorial story about quack *Pisarro*,* and which if it had not been for your independence, the public would never have known—*You*, who . . "

"Mercy on us, friend," we rejoined, "pray stop, or you will lay open all the arcana of theatrical management. Do but grant a truce and we will, if you allow us breathing time, give you a recipe to make a modern opera in half the time you have so liberally allowed for writing this under animadversion."—"Upon condition then that you print it in the next Panorama, Mr. Didascalia," said our friend, "I'll hold my peace; for egad it is a shame the public should be so insulted."—We gave him our word that we would; and we trust that after-ages, in justice to the present *enlightened* times, will refer to it; if the Panorama should escape the wreck of literature, which is preparing by the Jaffa assassin *Napoleon premier*, who has already begun to cut up *half* the printers and booksellers of Paris, and to starve the other half, in compliment to that *liberté de la presse, l'égalité, et la philosophie*, with which the French revolution commenced its career.

Recipe for making a Scrio-Comic Opera, as practised in the beginning of the nineteenth century, by Master Samuel Arnold, cook to the Lyceum, and restaurateur to the English Opera, enlivened by French dancers.

The piece to be ushered in by a tolerably good overture, by Mr. Bishop—then up with the curtain; a wood and cavern is discovered with sundry robbers singing out as lustily as they can bawl, "that morn 'gins peep" and that "no noise may their path reveal"—then a song by the most *base*† robber—a glee follows, with another noisy chorus by a number of fishermen, who after roaring "that the grey eye'd morn tints the skies," tell us "that all is hush'd and silence reigns!"—a lady then jumps upon the stage, singing about the morn's return—a duet, and a song a-piece, by a lady and gentleman—another duet—a chorus—a trio—a chorus about the porpoises, &c.—which we transcribe for its descriptive powers, elegant alliteration, and managerical literature:

Sometimes the Porpoise *rolls* his *clumsy* form
Round our *light* smacks, and prophecies the storm,
Then haste we home: while distant thunders *rise*,
And soon the tempest *roars*, and *rolls* along the skies!!!

a trio—a full chorus by fishermen, informing the audience, "that no lives are so happy as fishermen's lives."—End of act 1.

* This elegant operatic poetry is truly exhilarating, and does *honour* to the age we live in—yet we suspect it is not original;—it reminds us of the true London barrow-women's cry, in praise of Kentish cherries:

"Round and sound;
"Only two-pence a pound;
"There's none better found,
"Upon Kentish ground," &c. &c.

† Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 909.

‡ Ibid. Vol. IV. p. 694.

* See this anecdote in Panorama, Vol. V. p. 89.

† Reader, this is a pun.—See the works of Arnold and Hook, licentiates in punning.

Curtain rises to soft music, and discovers a band of robbers drinking and singing a glee, descriptive of "pushing about the bottle, boys." The aforesaid robbers next sing the following excellent acting chorus as described.

The tyger *couches* in the wood,
And waits to shed the trav'ler's blood,
And so couch we!

(Here all the robbers sneak and "couch like spaniels with lolling tongues.")

We *spring* upon him to supply
(Here all the robbers suddenly spring up from their couching; all grim, like real tygers.)
What men to our wants deny,
And so springs he!*

Exeunt springing and looking grim as they depart—next a song by a fisherman—then a mad lady enters and tells us, singing, "that the night was dark," and that "the longest of lanes has a turning they say;"—then half a dozen songs by different ladies and gentlemen, one a volunteer (by a friend)—next a duet—then a company of soldiers enter, properly accoutred, with firelocks, boots, and whiskers, and fall a singing (along with their gallant captain, *à la militaire*) a chorus about "crushing the robbers." End of act 2.

Act 3, opens with a rondo by a lady, "Go my love,"—then a duet about catching fish (note, nothing to be said about *gudgeons*:† no reflections on the audience!)—a song by a volunteer, (a friend)—an air by a lady—chorus by the robbers—a fine heroic song by a gentleman, in the bravura style, accompanied with thunder and lightening, with a stroke at the thunder and the winds, as follows—

Then, thunder, rage! and war, thou battling wind!
For what's your storms, to tempests of the mind!

Then the piece concludes happily with a finale about "grief being o'er," and "an end of mourning." End of act 3.—So let fall the curtain.

This, with a mixture of poor puns, common-place observations, inflated language, and deas taken from other works; for instance, he Castle of Andalusia, the Mountaineers, Hamlet, Lear, *cum multis aliis*, will make ou, friend, as times go, either a serio-comic opera, or a comical tragic one, or a pantomimico-comico-serio farcical opera, at a very little trouble; and what is infinitely to be commended, if it should be too long, any part may be left out, and the piece never the worse for the omission."

"But, good Mr. Didascalia, I crave your pardon:—surely this is what we have been misspending our time about to-night!"——

"Precisely, friend, THE MANIAC—but as surely the author never wasted so much time in composing it, as we have done in attending it, or he must be a dunce indeed—as you perceive, now we have dissected it for your information—"

"Yes, verily, it is a rare thing to be a manager!"

... .

It was ten o'clock before the piece concluded—and we understand it has been materially *shortened* since, which must have considerably *added* to the general effect.*—Our readers will be kind enough to remember that we speak here in the style of the author, though we cannot entirely give credit to one of his puffs displaying the power of the poor *Maniac*, whose warblings were represented to be so very pathetic, as to dissolve even the *players*, who represented the peasants, into *tears!—Risum teneatis amici!*

.....

Covent Garden.

If it be the province of the comic muse in her lowest department, "to make that idiot "laughter keep men's eyes, and strain their "cheeks to idle merriment"—why then we must perforce thank Mr. Grefulh for the temporary relaxation and relief he has afforded us by his *Budget of Blunders*, from the ponderous puerilities of Mr. Reynolds. His *Budget* is full of fun and merriment; less occasioned, it is true, by wit and good writing, than by situation and *équivoque*, but if we can laugh at a modern farce, it is as much as we can expect in the present state of dramatic literature.—The following is the story:

An old guardian (Old Growler) designs his ward Sophia for Doctor Smugface, with a view of preventing his accounts being scrupulously examined; however Miss falls in love with a Captain Meldrey, and of course disregards Smugface, who is mistaken for a lunatic, escaped from his friends, in his way to a Dr. Dablancour's, the keeper of a private mad-house, and who is a Frenchman—an intriguing Abigail, as usual, assists in the plot, and after a variety of whimsical incidents, principally arising from some of the cha-

* We wish to praise, *en passant*, the admirable manner of the *gentlemen* who enacted the *robbers*; —they sneaked, they couched, they sprang, and they looked grim, *à merveille!* their acting appeared perfectly natural,—and in justice to them we record it, as one proof at least, in spite of carling critics, of good acting in the nineteenth entury.

† Reader, this is another pun. See again centiates Hook and Arnold.

* The glee about "the grey-ey'd morn"—the trios and chorus of the "porpoise's rolling," &c.—the two volunteer songs by friends, and another, have been entirely taken away—to the credit of the respective authors—and, alack and well-a-day! the celebrated *tyger* acting is now left out.

racters imagining each other mad, the young lady is united to her dear captain, and Doctor Smugface remains the laugh and butt of the company, the usual fate of farcical disappointed lovers.

.....

Lyceum.

A new Farce, called *Hit or Miss*, was lately exhibited at this Theatre; to which our observations, as above, on *the Budget of Blunders*, may be applied. Its principal merit consists in holding up to ridicule the silly club lately raised into vogue—the *sprigs* of some of our *modern nobility*, called the *Whip Club*, or *Four-in-Hand*, one of the characters, denominated *Cypher*, being of that fraternity. We cordially thank the author, Mr. Pocock, for thus exposing to public contempt this representative of the club, though but a *cypher!*

A correspondent has noticed to us, that in this farce he enumerated nearly fifty occasions where the vile and degrading practice of swearing was used by the *gentlemen* actors, and begs us to notice it;—we reiterate what we have before remarked: that no reformation can be expected from the players; the public must accomplish it themselves: they should severely reprobate this insult to good manners and common decency, and insist on the managers preventing it: without public effort no good effect will be produced, notwithstanding the petition now pending before the Legislature, *for building a new theatre, solely to preserve our Morals, and to initiate young people in the virtuous mystery of Stage-playing!!!*

And now we are on this subject, we remind Mr. Munden, that swearing is no proof of good acting, neither is telling a brother performer, *that's a d—d lie*, any proof of wit, however it may appear to him *off* the stage. We allude to *The Budget of Blunders*: and after all, stage-swearing is done in a bungling way; the butchers' men at the shambles, the draymen in the streets, porters and fishermen by day, and *gold-finders* by night, can act this part better than he does, for they do it *secundum artem*, and with their vulgarity and indecency, they occasionally utter something quaint and original, which the clowns and mummers of the theatre are not expected to do."—

"Fines should be levied," says Collier, "upon those performers who utter oaths, and the money given to some public charity. After a few examples, the evil would cease;" and those theatrical *gentlemen* who use it, perhaps, might be rendered decent men *off* the stage—"a consummation devoutly to be wished!" to talk in their own way.—In respect to the Poets, who put themselves on a level with the most profligate players, in *writing* and *printing* oaths, "they," continues our author, "are of all people most to blame. *They want even the plea of Bullies and Sharpers* There's no rencounter, no starts of passion, no sudden accidents to discompose them. They swear in solitude and cool blood, under thought and deliberation, for business and for exercise: this is a terrible circumstance; it makes all *malice prepense*, and enflames the guilt and the reckoning."

Addison, in the Spectator, No. 371, tells an anecdote of a gentleman, who took occasion "to bring together such of his friends as were addicted to a foolish habitual custom of swearing. In order to shew them the absurdity (rather sinfulness) of this practice, he placed an amanuensis in a private part of the room. After the second bottle, when men open their minds without reserve, my honest friend began to take notice of the many sonorous but unnecessary words that had passed in his house since their sitting down at table, and how much good conversation they had lost by giving way to such superfluous phrases. "What a tax, (says he) would they have raised for the poor, had we put the laws in execution upon one another." Every one of them took his gentle reproof in good part. Upon which he told them, that knowing their conversation would have no secrets in it, he had ordered it to be taken down in writing, and for the humour sake would read it to them, if they pleased. There were ten sheets of it, which might have been reduced to two, had there not been those abominable interpolations I have before mentioned. Upon the reading of it in cold blood, it looked rather like a conference of fiends, than of men. In short, every one trembled at himself, upon hearing calmly what he had pronounced amid the heat and inadvertancy of discourse."

.....

A correspondent has severely censured us for not rendering an account of the last new pantomime, called *Harlequin Pedlar*, brought forward at Covent Garden Theatre. We are in this instance proud to have incurred his displeasure—as we most assuredly have a higher opinion of our readers' understanding, than to entertain them with the exploits of Harlequin, or his fellow hero *the dying jack-ass*; which, some say, was intended as a compliment to the public on the termination of the O-Pœian war—but which the *heroic* leaders of that army deny, and say in their turn, that it more resembles a hit (though unintentional) at the so abjectly asking pardon of the *what do you want* manager.

Was't nobly done, monopolists of farce,
To treat your patron just like Balaam's ass;
And when at length the patient creature spoke,
Ruffians! to fell him with a murderous stroke?
But, tremble, wretches! and believe the bard,
You still shall meet the prophet's dire reward!

O-Peiad, p. 16.

HISTORY OF CYRUS:

A SPECIMEN OF THE NARRATIONS OF ARMENIAN HISTORIANS.

Continental politicians are all agog, and almost aghast, in breathless expectation of who? and what? and whence? and, all about the successor to the Empress Josephine in the eternal and immutable affection of the Emperor of France, the King of Italy, the Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. Will Russia give a princess? Will the Russian Princess adhere to her refusal? What other power, is it possible, may consent? How different political matches may eventually prove from what was the intention of their makers, needs no other evidence than that arising from the late union of the Austrian Maria Antoinette, with Louis XVI. of France. There is not the smallest doubt of the best intentions for the welfare of the two monarchies, having prevailed in the minds of those who promoted it, and who, when it was accomplished, sincerely congratulated their sovereigns on the prospect of permanent concord.—Providence directed this very connection to be one mean of subsequent atrocities. Should Austria again form a similar connection, who can venture to predict the consequences?

Is this any thing new?—By no means. It has been the practice in all ages of the world, among ambitious sovereigns to render connections subservient to political purposes. They abandon all thoughts of domestic satisfaction, in order to accomplish stratagems from which they hope for advantage, in the prosecution of their schemes of aggrandizement: and thus what should be a source of felicity, is perverted into an occasion of misery. Happily for the sex, not many are born princesses; and of these, few can be objects of profligate ambition. Happily the affections of mankind, the solace of life, the bond of terrestrial enjoyments, is free to the human race, without being shackled by such impositions, as a suppositious grandeur affects to require. These reflections have forced themselves upon us, when favoured by a valued friend, with an instance in which the history of past ages is placed in a new light, so far as regards a great monarchy of the east, by having recourse to other authorities than those in which it has been customary hitherto to acquiesce. For much information, doubtless, we are obliged to the writers of Greece and Rome; but we dare not consider them as infallible guides. Even in what concerns their own countries, they have felt the influence of party motives and of local prejudices; but in what concerns foreign states they have often adopted the rumours of the day, rather than correct truth, founded on authentic documents. This has been so notoriously the case, in the instance of Cyrus the Conqueror of the East, that some learned men have inclined to number him among the imaginary heroes of popular tradition; and perhaps he has escaped that fate, principally from the station he occupies in the sacred writings. As an instance, therefore, of the light which may be cast on the incidents of his history, by means of eastern authors, we insert what the Armenian historians relate concerning him. The particulars are at least as oriental in their character, as those for which we are beholden to the classic writers.

. . . . . .

Xenophon, in his life of Cyrus, has mixed so much fable with truth, that he has rendered many political and military events suspicious: even the famous retreat of the ten thousand. He has placed Chaldea in Armenia, and made the reign of the son precede that of the father: in the second and third books of the "Institutions," he introduces various anecdotes, names of persons, and historical and geographical facts, which existed solely in his own imagination. What we are about to report, rests on the authority of Armenian writers, and on a regular tradition.

Soon after the destruction of the Assyrian empire, the great Cyrus rose in splendor on the political horizon of Asia. Among the eastern powers, he found only Armenia worthy of a confederacy. He cultivated the friendship of Tygranes I.; and that monarch was the first to assist in developing his prowess and military talents. From his earliest years he possessed a prepossessing person, and his mind was capacious and animated. At the age of ten years, his father sent him to Ecbatana, to be educated at Court; he made a rapid progress in politics and tactics; his reasonings, knowledge and opinions, confounded the most learned. Arbazes, one of his father's ministers, to whose care he was entrusted, zealously applied himself to the cultivation of such happy talents. Having lost a son of about the same age, he adopted Cyrus as his own. When he had completed his studies, Cyrus returned to court, by order

of his father. Tygranes hearing of his great talents, invited him to Armenia, and gave him in marriage his sister Bergiah, in the year 560 B. C. While he was in that kingdom, his time was chiefly employed in military exercises, and in the chace. About a year after his return to Persia, Cambyses died, and his friend Arbazes obtained for him, the Satrapal Government held by his father. As soon as he found himself at the head of the civil administration in Persia, he began to reflect seriously on the deliverance of his country from the yoke of the Medes. His proud soul could not brook dependence. His alliance with Tygranes laid the foundation of his future grandeur: he obtained from that prince a promise of all the succours he might want; and as soon as he found himself able to measure his forces with those of Astyages, he proclaimed himself *autocrat* of Persia.

Astyages was not gifted with valour; but he possessed, in a supreme degree the art of dissimulation, and the refinements of a crafty politician. He soon found that Cyrus was ably supported by his brother-in-law; and as he could not repel force by force, he basely conceived the treacherous design of murdering Tygranes; to this intent he convoked his council. The favorites advised him to raise a considerable levy, and to demand succours of his allies, particularly of his brother-in-law Crœsus King of Lydia. Astyages observed that such a plan might certainly arrest the progress of the enemy for some time; but that they were not certain of vanquishing two such formidable rivals at once; and that, in a similar conjuncture, it was not only necessary to collect a powerful force, but that infallible means must also be found of annihilating both rivals. "Nothing," said he, "can better disconcert the plan of an enemy and insure his destruction, than treachery, under the mask of friendship. Though without credit and money, and having no army, yet I could easily ask in marriage Tygranuhi the king of Armenia's eldest sister. Should I obtain her, I might soon contract a friendship with her brother, then bribe his family and favorites, and cause him to perish by poison or by the dagger."

His impious council approved of the plan, and Astyages wrote the following letter to Tygranes: "My Brother, thou knowest that the greatest favor which the Gods can grant to princes, is a great many wise and valiant friends: that is the surest method of restraining the fury of ambition, of averting the menaces of the wicked, of curbing the rash efforts of the envious, of banishing discord from our states, of maintaining good order internally, and of causing our authority to be respected externally. Convinced that such advantages will be the result of our mutual friendship, I have resolved to unite with thee in the closest bands. Thou wilt strengthen our common happiness by granting me in marriage thy amiable sister the beautiful Tygranuhi. If thou acceptest my request, be assured that the princess will become the queen of queens.

I wish thee every prosperity,

Thy brother Astyages, King."

Tygranes, who had no suspicion of Astyages's perfidy, received his ambassadors in the handsomest manner, and accepted the proposition. When all the preliminary arrangements were made, the parties met on the frontiers, and the marriage was celebrated with all possible pomp and dignity. Astyages, the better to conceal his designs, commanded that his consort should be considered as the first personage in the kingdom; he wished all the court to depend upon her, and obey her orders; he admitted her into his privy council, and even entrusted her with the regal administration.

One day in conversation, Astyages turned the discourse to the subject of the revolt in Persia, excited by Cyrus, and the apparent sanction given to it by Tygranes. To inspire her with the hatred which he bore to Tygranes, he said to her, "Zaruhi queen of Armenia, thy sister-in-law, through jealousy of thee has concerted an alliance between thy brother and Cyrus, to seize on my states and destroy me. The ambition of Zaruhi, is to see herself one day queen of these realms." He then explained to her that it would be necessary to come to the decision, either of seeing themselves driven from the throne, and perishing by a cruel death; or of preventing such calamities by the destruction of their enemies, particularly of her brother.

The virtuous Tygranuhi was seized with horror, on learning the criminal intention of her husband. However, she disguised her feelings, with the view of rendering assistance to her brother. She replied with calmness, and shewed only the lively interest she took in the preservation of his person. But she lost no time in secretly imparting to her brother the information she had received. After such a communication to the queen, Astyages expected no opposition to his plan. He sent an invitation to Tygranes to meet him on the frontiers, where objects were to be discussed, of much too interesting a nature either to be committed to paper, or to be entrusted to the discretion of an envoy. Tygranes, aware of the treachery, sent for answer: "I will meet Astyages; not for an interview, but for a fight."

Although the King of Armenia kept his troops on a war establishment, and might have marched immediately against Media,

yet to render his vengeance more signal, he imparted the plot to Cyrus, who was then engaged in subjecting the different people in Persia; and invited him to turn his arms against the Median monarch. Tygranes began, by fortifying his frontiers against any invasion from the King of Lydia, who was the father-in-law and ally of Astyages, he raised also a considerable levy in Cappadocia, Georgia, Albania, and Mount Caucasus, and then marched against Media. The two armies met on the frontiers of Atropatania. Astyages frequently endeavored to give battle, but Tygranes who wished to wait for the arrival of Cyrus, and was afraid of irritating Astyages, while his sister remained in Media, acted five months on the defensive, and diverted the enemy by slight skirmishes, until he was sure of a decisive blow, and of saving Tygranuhi. In fact, the queen, disguised in male attire, at length escaped to her brother.

Soon after her arrival, Tygranes heard that Cyrus, who had subdued the rebellious people, was advancing at the head of a large force, impatient of signalizing himself by fresh conquests. Each party then endeavored to begin the action: Cyrus opposed the enemy's left wing; and Tygranes made the Medes fall back, by occupying a very advantageous post. To harrass the enemy the confederates made partial attacks on different points, seized on the heights, and appeared to rest on their arms for some days. While the Median army remained quiet in its position, the Persico-Armenians surprised it in the night, made a horrible slaughter, and pursued it to the gates of Ecbatana. Astyages had scarcely time to retreat to his palace; the capital was besieged, and soon surrendered, and the king then saved himself by flight. He retired to the frontiers of Hyrcania, collected the remains of his army, and again opposed the enemy. The Persico-Armenian princes who were ignorant of the king's escape, sought to draw from his favorites and the royal family the secret of his concealment; or at least to shew them his corpse if he were dead; when to their great astonishment they heard that he was at the head of a new army, and coming to surprize the victors at Ecbatana.

Then Cyrus and Tygranes, leaving a body of troops in the capital, marched to meet Astyages, whom they engaged at the foot of the Hyrcanian mountains. Astyages fought so desperately, that the victory long remained undecided. In the heat of the action, however, he received the stroke of a battle-axe from the hand of Tygranes, which cleft his head and laid him lifeless on the field. The Medes, having learned his fate, submitted to the conquerors. [Moses of Chorene, b. 1. ch. 27, 28. Ciamcian, b. 1. ch. 12.]

Cyrus, by this victory, became lawful sovereign of Media. Tygranes, satisfied with having destroyed a formidable rival, and having settled the sovereignty on his brother-in-law and sister, accepted as his portion of the conquest, the treasures of Astyages, and 10,000 prisoners; among whom were Argenis his last wife, his two sons Darius and Cyaxares, and the remainder of his children and concubines. He established colonies in the eastern plains of Ararath, and gave to Argenis a whole village built on the ruins of an ancient city, where she received a pension suitable to her rank. He carried his attentions so far towards the young queen, as even to erect a temple on the spot, and to form an establishment of priests, for the worship of the Median Gods.

Tygranes, moreover, did not forget what he owed to his sister Tygranuhi. To console her for her misfortunes, he married her to an Armenian prince named Chareoh, and built in honor of her a superb city, called Tigranocertes, the revenues of which were settled on her. Her descendants styled *Ordondun* (free house), became the presumptive heirs to the throne. This family existed until the tenth century. [*Idem.* b. 1. ch. 29.]

Soon after the fall of the Median empire, Croesus King of Lydia raised a considerable army to be avenged of Cyrus and Tygranes. Before he marched against the enemy, he consulted the oracle on the issue of the war, which he was about to undertake; the answer he received was: "If Croesus passes the Halys, he will destroy a great power." This equivocal answer he considered as favorable to his enterprise, and boldly placed himself at the head of his troops. His ally the king Babylon sent him considerable succours. While things were in this situation, Tygranes fell sick, and was obliged to return to his residence. During his absence, his son Vahak took the command of the army, which consisted of 140,000 men, as well infantry as cavalry. The battle lasted many days, and although Croesus was reduced to great extremities, yet he defended himself bravely, relying on the hope of success he had received from the oracle; but at last he was obliged to collect the remnant of the army, and retired to Sartia to pass the winter.

The enemy having learned his retreat, marched to surprise him. Croesus immediately took the command of a large body of cavalry to oppose them. Cyrus formed his vanguard, of camels of an extraordinary size; Croesus's cavalry were so terrified at the sight, that they fell back in confusion, were soon routed and pursued to the gates of Sartia, which was taken after a siege of fourteen days. [*Idem.* Herod. b. 1. ch. 70, 90.

Xenophon, b. 3, 7. Diod b. 13. Justin, b. 1. ch. 7.]

After the conquest of Lydia, and Asia Minor, Cyrus, and Vahak turned their victorious arms against Nibonides king of Assyria and Babylon. Tygranes, having recovered his health, joined Cyrus on the frontiers of Mesopotamia, with a new levy of 20,000 cavalry and 35,000 infantry. These two sovereigns had long meditated the ruin of Babylon; knowing that its fortifications, and position rendered it impregnable, they took care to remain on friendly terms with Nibonides, that he might not suspect their designs: they had, moreover, by their intimacy with him, succeeded in gaining over his chiefs and favorites. Notwithstanding all their plans and immense army, said to amount to 375,000 men, the destruction of the empire, and the possession of the capital was no easy purchase. Nibonides finding that resistance was in vain, abandoned his provinces, and shut himself up in Babylon, with provisions for some years.

After a siege of two years, seeing that it was impossible to take the city by assault, the Persico-Armenian army dug an immense basin, and by means of a canal, turned the waters of the Euphrates. As soon as the river was fordable the troops entered, and by the assistance of spies arrived at the quays during the night. The feast of Belus had been celebrated during the day, and the sentinels were drunk or asleep, so that the enemy penetrated to the palace. Nibonides surrendered at discretion, abdicated the throne, acknowledged the authority of the victors, and retired to one of the provinces of Armenian Cappadocia, under the protection of Tygranes. [Herod. b. 1. Xenophon, Cyropœd. b. 7. Prep. Evang. b. 9. Ciauncian, b. 1. ch. 13.]

After the conquest of Babylon and Assyria, Cyrus and Tygranes divided the spoils, consisting of gold, silver, and statues in different metals. They agreed that the conquered countries should constitute a kingdom, tributary to Persia, and be governed by Darius son of Astyages, who was prisoner in Armenia.

Tygranes returned to his capital with his booty, and Darius received the government of Assyria and Babylon, in quality of king tributary to Cyrus. After two years, whether the new sovereign wished to render himself independent, or whether by perfidious counsels he had been drawn into a conspiracy, which induced Cyrus to made a legitimate conquest of his states, Darius declared war against Cyrus, who entered Assyria a second time with a formidable force; Darius lost his life on the field of battle, and Cyrus was declared King of Assyria, Babylon, Media and Persia, in the year 534 B. C.

Such was the origin of this new empire, which was founded by the greatest hero that ever existed, and ended with the life of the greatest man ever born in the east. The death of Alexander the Great, and the fall of the Persian empire, may be dated from the same epoch.

OBSERVATIONS ON SARDINIA.

BY A NATIVE.

No. I.

Our information respecting this island is very scanty. Those persons who have been attracted thither by commerce, have been too much engaged to think of exploring a country inhabited by a rude and barbarous race, as the Sardinians have been supposed to be. Others, who have made it their residence, have not communicated their information to the public. It is true, that we have general histories in Spanish, Latin and Italian; but they are mostly filled with erroneous or puerile details. None of the islands in the Mediterranean appear to have been included in the grand Tour, formerly considered so necessary a finish to the education of our young nobility and gentry. How few of the numerous English families, who have resided for many months at Naples, have been induced to visit the interesting islands of Sicily, Lipari, and Malta, though distant only a few hours' sail! This proceeds from the rivalship and jealousy, which too commonly exists and even prevails between neighbouring nations. The writer has often remarked in Sicily, the astonishment of the natives, at Englishmen visiting the interior of their island; and on foot too!—a mode of travelling so thoroughly disgraceful in the eyes of those haughty islanders.

The following observations, for which we are indebted to Signor Azuni, who was formerly judge of the Tribunal of Commerce at Nice, may be interesting to those who study political economy and natural history.

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The position of Sardinia, nearly in the centre of the Mediterranean, between the two great continents of Europe and Africa; the multiplicity of its productions, which are capable of furnishing large annual exportations; the security of its ports; and the riches of its seas; support the opinion that by good laws, activity and industry, it would soon rise to a distinguished rank among commercial nations. In length from north to south, this island is about 175 miles; and

in breadth 100; the superficies contains about 11,500 square miles.

It is watered by two great rivers, and five smaller ones, flowing in opposite directions. Cape Cagliari and Cape Sassari being the chief seats of government, the island is divided into those two grand jurisdictions. The surface its broken into hills and mountains. The winters are mild; and the summers are rendered temperate, by the periodical return of the north wind; thus the climate is so very salubrious, that longevity is extended to a later period than in most parts of the continent of Europe. The annexed tables of the bills of mortality of the two capitals, will prove this:

Deaths in Cagliari for ten years.

Under 7 years males	721
——————females	631
From 7 to 60 males	566
——————females	748
From 60 to 80 males	152
——————females	142
From 80 to 100 males	55
——————females	31

Deaths in Sassari for ten years.

Under 7 years males	1127
——————females	1037
From 7 to 60 males	907
——————females	765
From 60 to 80 males	292
——————females	352
From 80 to 100 males	84
——————females	98

In these tables the proportion of octogenaries to the totality of deaths is almost 4½ per cent. In the number of 23,994 deaths in France, observed by M. de Saint-Maur, he found only 562 persons who had attained to the age of eighty; which does not amount to more than 2¼ per cent. The climate must be favorable to longevity, as the seasons are regular and temperate; the land is always clothed with verdure and flowers, so much so that the cattle are pastured throughout the winter; and the produce of all kinds is so abundant, that it would be difficult to find elsewhere fruits equal in quantity and flavour to those of Sardinia.

Various large lakes, full of fish, augment the beauty of the country; this proceeds from the sea round the island being better stocked with fish, than any other part of the Mediterranean. Many thermal springs are to be met with on the island. They were much frequented by the ancient inhabitants, as appears from the fine ruins still extant. At present the baths of Sardara are the only ones resorted to.

Twelve sea-ports add considerably to the other advantages of the island. The most secure are those of Porto-Conte, Porto-Palmas, Terra-Nova, and Cagliari; the bay of the latter is thirty-five miles in circumference, and was the rendezvous of the combined fleets of Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sicily, Genoa, Venice and Malta, and the Pope's gallies, when Charles V. undertook his expedition against Tunis. All the ports and headlands, as well as the adjacent islands, are fortified with towers and artillery, and communicate intelligence by signals of fires in the night, and smoke in the day. They amount to ninety-four, each being guarded by a corporal and his men.

The lands are held either on feudal, corporate, or private tenure. The former pay a certain annual land-tax; the corporation lands are given *gratis* to those who offer to cultivate them; and the last pay neither feudal, municipal, nor royal charges. Notwithstanding this distinction, they are almost all commonable; owing to the unhappy custom of being obliged to leave the fields open, exposed to the abuse of every one. An ideal boundary has for a long period, divided many lands into districts of different extent. One of them is sown yearly, and the others lie fallow; it is parcelled out among those who offer to cultivate it, which is settled either by lot, by previous occupation, or by other local custom, when the lands are commonable; or by election of proprietors, when they belong to private persons. The succeeding year another district comes under cultivation, and so on successively, when the divisions are numerous: but the fallows must remain open to cattle, though they belong to individuals. This disastrous community of lands, has descended from the Scythians and Goths; it is noticed by Cæsar and Horace.

The shepherds may be considered as a nomadic race, dispersed over the island, with no regulations but their own convenience, and no other object than existence. Some are proprietors of their own flocks; others divide the profits with the owners, which are guaranteed by the conscience of the shepherd and the confidence of his master. Each family lives separate, and the father is the priest, as the distance from the towns prevents their attendance on the ceremonies of the church.

Sardinia contains three archbishopricks and six bishopricks, besides eleven collegiate chapters. According to the census taken in 1790, the population amounted to 456,990 persons: The duties on exports amounted to £22,000: The net produce of the salt-pits £14,370: The duty on tobacco to £13,252: The duty on the coral fishery to £1000.

Many ruins of aqueducts, bridges, and other public buildings remain, as monuments of the Roman power; and the Museum at Cagliari contains a choice collection of medals, antiques, &c.

The Sardinian is of a robust constitution, of a lively disposition, and courageous even to rashness; he is implacable when offended. His understanding is clear and penetrating, well adapted to the study of the sciences and fine arts, which have made great progress since the establishment of universities. The vivacity of his imagination naturally disposes him to the marvellous; so that he is passionately fond of poetry. Hence there are some very good Sardinian poets; and among the people we meet with those who repeat extempore verses in their national dialect, with equal facility and genius. Hospitality is exercised as a religious duty. There being no public roads, of course there are no inns, and the pleasure of lodging strangers is a great occasion of emulation.

The women are extremely animated, well made, with fine black eyes, good teeth, and handsome figures. They are generally faithful and constant in their attachments, but jealous to excess, and capable of any undertaking to be avenged of the infidelity of a lover. They are very fond of riding and dancing. The dances are interesting and lively, accompanied by the bagpipe, or by a concert of vocal songs, analogous to the festival of the season, or extempore, according to the subject given to the poet by his mistress.

The costume of the men remains the same as it was when ridiculed by Cicero. Over a scarlet waistcoat they wear a kind of jacket made of sheep-skins, which crosses over the thighs and is open at the breast, with silver or brass hooks. A broad leathern girdle, worked in silk, serves to hold a large knife and to confine the jacket. The breeches are very wide, and made of a fine woollen stuff; buskins of the same, or of sheep skin, cover the legs. The hair is inclosed in a bag of white cloth, and covered with a cap of dark brown or black cloth.

The languages spoken in Sardinia, may be distinguished as—the foreign; and the national. The former is spoken at Alguer: it is Castilian, that town having been first colonized by settlers from Barcelona. The basis of the vernacular tongue, properly called Sardinian, is the Latin, intermixed with Greek, Italian, Spanish, French and German; with many other words which have no connection with any known languages. In 1764 when the Court of Turin founded the Universities of Sassari and Cagliari, it was ordered that the Italian should be used instead of the Castilian, and it is now spoken with fluency and purity. The national dialect is readily formed from the pure Tuscan, by using the double D instead of the double L, as *beddo* for *bellu*; in changing O into U, and E into I; and for the infinitives of verbs the accented à in place of *are*. Latin is still spoken in some districts.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MODE OF MAKING ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, AND MORE PARTICULARLY OF THAT PURSUED IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF FRANCE.

The pleasing imitation of flowers and plants is an art to which vast importance is attached in many countries, where they are profusely used in the decoration of ladies' dresses, and in embellishing the interior of palaces, also in adorning altars, supper-tables, &c. &c. This art has not been exercised since any very distant period of time in France; but that passion for finery which has ever been a distinguishing characteristic of that volatile nation, has of late, induced several of its inhabitants to direct their attention, to the cultivation of a branch of manufactures so congenial to their taste, and, to do them justice, they have produced exquisite specimens of their skill. Italy was the parent of the art of making artificial flowers. Several materials were used in the formation of the flowers, previously to the adoption of those which are employed at present. Ribbons of various colours were first made use of, then feathers, which are still occasionally used, and subsequently, cambric. The cambric-flowers have a very neat effect, and the fineness and gloss of the stuff tend to produce most accurate copies of some flowers, which are brought the nearer to perfection by the dexterity with which the different shades and hues are arranged. The beauty of cambric flowers is, however, nearly as transitory as that of their prototypes; rain totally spoils them, and the sun actually causes them to wither. The Italians employ linen and feathers in the construction of their flowers; but the substance which they prefer to all others is raw silk, than which nothing takes the dye more kindly. It is besides more durable, and has a better effect than most other materials; its transparency and light down, bearing the strongest possible resemblance to the velvety coat of a real flower. It is not susceptible of injury by moisture, and the sun has little, if any influence upon its hue. About fifty years ago an artist named Seguin a native of Gevaudan, particularly distinguished himself at Paris by his uncommon talent for imitating flowers, plants, and even trees loaded with leaves and fruit. He likewise executed pieces of architecture in trellis-work ornamented with verdure, so accurately copied as to be nearly capable of deceiving the eye of a casual observer. In the formation of the flowers and leaves he employed raw-silk, linen, and parchment, and he imitated sundry

species of Chinese plants with the pith of the alder-tree. He was well versed in the science of botany, and his taste developed by erudition of no mean standard, suggested many useful and interesting facts.

Pincers of different sorts, scissars, bodkins, nipping tools, whose forms must be as various as those of the flowers and leaves which are to be imitated, constitute the proper utensils of the artificial florist. Formerly great quantities of artificial flowers were made from small bivalve shells, each of which was employed as a separate petal. The shells were of course chosen of different appropriate colours, and the flowers made from them had an extremely light and pleasing appearance. The materials used at Paris and Lyons are cambric and taffety. The cambric is reserved for the production of the flowers, and the beauty of the material governs that of the work; the finer the cambric, and the more imperceptible its texture, the better it is adapted to the representation of the soft and glossy surface of natural flowers, more especially roses. The florists are in the practice of tinging certain flowers and leaves only; their general method is to dye a whole piece of cambric, lightly calendering it over, and pressing, but not gumming it. The leaves are made of Florentine taffety. The taffeties are dyed in pieces of 1, 1¼, and 1½ yards, each piece according to the colour of the object that is meant to be imitated. When a piece is dyed it is spread upon a tapestry-loom, and stretched by means of tenter-hooks; and so soon as it is dry, one side is glossed over with gum-arabic well diluted with water. The velvet-like appearance is communicated to the stuff, by rubbing the piece at bottom with starch-water colored in conformity with the dye, and applied with a soft brush. The nicety of this part of the process consists in applying the starch when it has attained a proper degree of consistence, so that it may not too soon grow hard or too readily sink through the surface. That part of the work which is intended to represent the strong spiral leaves of the rose-bud should be exceeding firm; the method of rendering it so is to join two pieces of taffety, and to fasten them with appropriately colored starch. The materials being thus prepared are shaped with nipping-tools, scissars being only used for the coarser kinds of work. They are usually cut upon a flat piece of lead, but a block of wood is much preferable for this purpose. Many think that a mixture of lead and pewter is still better than wood. In order to impress the membranes of the leaves, the iron-stamps or forms are moderately heated. The pressing is effected by placing the piece over a copper mould which produces the counterpart of the impression made by the irons: for the purpose of pressing the irons and copper mould together, a sort of vice is used. The various parts of the flowers being shaped, &c. are united by silken threads, experience having taught the artists that the parts adhere together more firmly in this way than when pasted: nevertheless the mode of pasting is often-times resorted to as being most expeditious, but it ought never to be pursued by a florist who values his reputation. The mounting or stalking of the flowers is the finishing part of the process. The small stalks are formed of wires or bristles twisted and covered with green paper, which is doubled and glued on. The large stalks are made of iron wire, round which are twisted pieces of starched cotton coloured so as to resemble wood.

Many artificial flowers were formerly made from Italian gauze; but this article has of late years fallen into disrepute, because it does not exhibit the colours in so lively a manner as cambric. Much of the Italian gauze is used to *back* the cambric flowers. Many flowers of this description are made at Paris not only for home-trade, but likewise for exportation. Large quantities are sent to Russia, and the fairs of Leipsick and Frankfort; the best are sent to Russia, and those of inferior quality to Germany. Most of the Italian flowers are made in the convents; and the materials employed are ribbons, crape, and gauze; also feathers plucked from beneath the wings of young pigeons:—parchment and taffety are used in the formation of the leaves. The dying is performed in the same manner as in France, with this difference, that the nicer parts of the work are painted with camel-hair pencils. The everlasting green, ground with vinegar, is the composition used for coloring the leaves; and German size is employed in their preparation.

The flowers made from silk, which are the dearest and most beautiful kind, are united with gum; and the others, by means of the needle and thread.

"The silken flowers," says M. Rolland de la Platière, "are not much esteemed among us (the French), since cambric has been brought into use, yet it must be owned that with respect to justness of expression, silk is far superior to cambric, whose chief beauty consists in its brightness. In France the foliage is admirably coloured, but Italy excels in the production of the flowers. The artificial rose of Italy is exquisitely natural in appearance; it displays with surprising truth the rotund form, the flexible stock, the opening bud, and the enchanting langour (if I may use the word) of a newly gathered flower. The brilliant rose of France, nearly concealed by a profu-

sion of beauteous leaves tastefully mounted dazzles the eye, but it will not stand the test of scrutiny. The Italians excel in the *fabrication*, as the French do in the *embellishment* of their work; and hence it is that nothing can equal the beauty of Italian artificial flowers when mounted in France, and elegantly formed into a garland ornamented with French leaves."

This learned compiler of the "Dictionnaire des Manufactures de l'Encyclopédie Méthodique," would doubtless change his tone were he aware of the rapid progress made by the French in the art of flower-making since his time. Some years ago, M. Weusel astonished the Parisians by the excellence of his productions; but the perfect resemblance to the original and the admirable finish of Madame de Vital Roux's flowers, excel the most perfect of the kind ever seen, those of Italy not excepted.

The Chinese make artificial flowers from the fine pith of the tong-zao, a species of shrub which has some similitude to the alder-tree. Having broken the woody, but brittle bark of this tree, the Chinese take out the pith in a perfect state, after which they reduce it to thin slices about the thickness of a sheet of post-paper each. To effect this, the piece of the pith is placed upon a plate of copper between two other thin copper-plates, and at the same time that, with one hand, they slide it gently between the plates, they with the other cut off the superfices as it gradually appears, using a sort of knife similar in form to a shoemaker's cutting-tool. The slices are reduced to small stripes, and these stripes are afterwards cut into the required lengths. They are kept in a moist situation, and are subsequently plunged into water, whence they are taken when about to be used. The leaves, petals, &c. are shaped in the palm of the hand by means of tools adapted to the operation. The porosity and delicate texture of the material cause it readily to receive, and permanently to retain the colours with which it is impregnated. Their colors are soft, and are only mixed with water. The component parts of the flowers are put together with a sort of paste made from thick and strong rice. The brilliant varnish that certain leaves and flowers exhibit is imitated by means of melted wax lightly laid on with a small bit of rag, and then allowed to cool.

With their pith the Chinese imitate fruits, the small insects that infest their gardens, and especially butterflies. They begin by making the body of the fruit from pieces of cane slit into thin slices; they then fill it with saw-dust of some odoriferous wood and of that of the tree whose fruit they mean to represent. The whole is afterwards covered with two leaves of tong-zao, and lastly the colours are neatly laid on.

GEOLOGY.

FOSSIL BONES.

[The following articles on Subjects of Natural History, and Natural Philosophy, are abstracted from the Minutes of the last sitting of the National Institute of France.]

M. Cuvier continues those examinations which have rendered his former labours so valuable. He has lately directed his researches to those extraordinary rocks composed of bones with a brick coloured cement, which are found at Gibraltar, near Teruel in Arragon, at Cette, at Antibes, at Nice, in Corsica, on the coasts of Dalmatia, and in the island of Cerigo. These bones are remains of herbivorous animals; the greater part known, and even existing, in the vicinities. They are mingled with fresh water shells; and, therefore, may be thought to be, though very ancient, yet posterior to the period when the sea covered our continent. No such rocks are lately formed: and those of Corsica contain animals hitherto unknown.

The lands deposited by alluvions also contain the bones of sharp-biting animals: as beavers, but much larger than any now known. The species of elk found differs from the elk of the present day: bones of the stag and fallow deer have also been found in shallow beds. The skulls of the Aurochs found on the borders of the Vistula, in the environs of Cracow, in Holland, and in North America, are extremely large; but no larger than may be attributed to the plentiful pasture of the forests where they roamed at large. Another fossil cranium M. Cuvier refers to the Bison: which he supposes to be the origin of our domestic cattle; while the Urus (or Auroch), was incapable of domesticity, and still subsists though in very small numbers in the forests of Lithuania. Bones of horses and wild boars are also found; but the former almost always with those of elephants, and other foreign animals natives of the sultry climates. Sea animals are also found:—bones of the manati, of the seal, and of the dolphin. The skeletons of three kinds of oviparous quadrupeds have been found in calcareous schists. The first had been described and figured as the skeleton of an antediluvian human subject: M. C. thinks it was a reptile allied to the salamanders. The second he thinks was of the toad kind, resembling the *bufo calamita*. The third is the most extraordinary: it was found in a quarry of Franconia. No reptile now known on the face of the globe resembles it. It has a long neck, long head and snout, armed with sharp teeth; and its fore legs are long: these marks indicate that this animal lived on insects, and that he caught them flying:

the great size of the orbits of his eyes lead to the inference, that he was an animal active by night.

M. C. has obtained from the excavations of Montmartre an *ornitholite* more complete than any hitherto known: he refers it to the class of gallinaceous, and from its size concludes, that it resembled the common quail.

At the same sitting, M. Sage described several petrified fruits, they were all exotics: a nutmeg, from the Moluccа isles, &c.

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BOTANY.

VEGETATION.

M. Mirbel has observed that the embrio contained in the seed of the common onion *(allium cœpa)* bends in opening itself, so as to form a kind of elbow which rises above the earth, while the *plumula* and *radicle* are concealed below it. If at this period of the vegetation, two marks of equal height be made on the two branches of the germ, that mark which is nearest to the radicle will rise *alone*, if the plant receives nourishment only from the juices of the earth; but if it be nourished only by the *albumen* of the seed, the mark made on the plumula will rise above the other: and if both causes are permitted to operate, and the plant be nourished both by the albumen and the earth, the two marks will rise nearly level. This is the usual order of nature; and it ceases when the albumen is exhausted; but by this time the young plant has become strong enough to obtain by its roots in the earth, or from the atmosphere, the whole of its future nourishment.

M. Mirbel added also remarks on the Nelumbo, with intention to fix the class to which this plant should be referred, by means of the two fleshy lobes between which it germinates. He thinks them real cotyledons. M Correa, though he considers the Nelumbo as being a plant having two cotyledons, yet differs from M M.'s opinion as to the properties of the lobes. He observes that these plants have a double and relative organization: one part appropriate to the earth, in which they take root; the other to the air, in which they display their foliage.

The roots are destined to supply the ascending vegetation, the leaves the descending vegetation: and it is at the part where these two systems of organization unite, that the cotyledons are usually found. Now the lobes of the nelumbo are in the lowest part of the plant, and therefore in the system of the ascending vegetation, or the roots. This view of the plant, certainly takes away the means of finding the cotyledons: but the absence of these organs from many other plants shews that they are not necessary to vegetation.

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FISHES.

ON THE RESPIRATION AND AIR BLADDERS OF FISHES.

The experiments of Spallanzani shewed, that fishes do not breathe by decomposing the water in which they swim, as some naturalists had supposed; but, in appropriating the oxigen which is combined in that fluid; or in obtaining it immediately from the atmosphere, by coming to the surface of the water. Messrs. Humboldt and Provençal lately placed seven tenches *(Cyprinus tincæ)* under a bell filled with river water, containing about 4000 cubic inches; after having remained there eight hours and a half, they were withdrawn; and by analysis it was found that they had absorbed 145,4 of oxigen; 57,6 of azote: and had produced 138 of carbonic acid: from whence it results, say these philosophers, that by the respiration of these fishes, the volume of oxigen absorbed exceeded by about two thirds that of the azote which had disappeared; and that not more than one eighth of the former had been changed into carbonic acid.

Fishes suffer in water entirely deprived of air: in pure oxigen they seem to breathe greedily, and to spread their gills more than usual: in azote and hydrogen they close their gills strongly: they seem to dread the contact of these gazes; and they soon die when put into water containing them. Carbonic acid kills them in a few minutes: but fishes do not absorb oxigen and azote by their gills only: the whole surface of their body has the power of acting on these gazes, and assimilating them.

Among those organs which are found in this class of creatures, few have been occasions of greater differences of opinion among naturalists, than the air-bladder of fishes. This singular organ is not found in all kinds: and it has so many differences in its organization, that its office does not appear to be the same in all. Generally this bladder is filled with air, and composed of two membranes. Sometimes it communicates with the stomach by a canal: in other instances it has no apparent communication, and in this case, it contains a particular organ of a reddish colour, and lamellated structure, according to the observations of M. Duvernoy. Nevertheless some bladders which have these reddish coloured bodies have also a canal of communication; and some, but a much smaller number, have muscles proper to the part. The opinions of writers vary as to the purposes of this organ and its parts: in general they have thought that its use was to vary the specific gravity of the fish; and that by the action of muscles the fish compressed or dilated this bladder, according to

its intention of rising, descending, or maintaining its equilibrium. As to the manner in which it obtains air, it has been supposed to be by the canal; and in those which have no external communication, by means of glands that secrete it. This air is a mixture of oxigen and azote, and varies according to the depths at which the fish lives; insomuch that those species which are found in the depths of the sea present a very great proportion of oxigen; while those which frequent the surface yield most azote. Some late experiments by M. Delaroche justify these inferences. Messrs. Humboldt and Provençal have endeavoured to ascertain what connexion this organ may have with respiration. The principal results of their experiments, are, that the air contained in the air bladder, does not depend on the air which is placed in contact with the gills; that the absence of this organ does not injure respiration; but that it appears to prevent the production of carbonic acid gas. They have seen tenches which had been deprived of the air-bladder, swim about, rise and sink in the water with as much facility, as those in which it was perfect.

SALTING OF FLOWERS.

It appears, that in general the usefulness of applying common salt to preserve those vegetables which are brought from a distance for the use of apothecaries or perfumers has not been sufficiently appreciated. M. Rouelle perfumed his laboratory, during the whole of his course of chemistry in the winter of 1775, by distilling the roses he had salted in the preceding June. The rose water that he obtained from them formed, by the addition of a little sugar and alcohol, a very pleasant liquor. A vessel filled with salted roses has been kept for the last three years in the author's laboratory. The perfume of these roses has not lost any thing of its agreeableness or of its strength. The salting was performed in the following manner.

Take 3lbs. of roses, rub them for two or three minutes with 1lb. of common salt. The flowers being bruised by the friction of the grains of the salt, yield their juice, so that there is immediately formed a kind of paste, that is not very bulky; and this is to be put by in an earthen jar, or in a barrel, until it is filled, by repeating the same process, by which means all the roses will be equally salted in a proper manner. The vessel is then to be shut up, and kept in a cool place, until it is wanted. When it is desired, at any leisure time, to begin the distillation, this aromatic paste is to be put into the body of the still along with twice its weight of water. By this means there is no occasion to be hurried by the season, nor pay any attention to the distance, as a person at Paris may distil during the winter the aromatic vegetables that were salted a long time before in the provinces most distant from the capital.

According to some observers, the distilled waters obtained in this manner are much more agreeable than the common, and nevertheless they yield more essential oil. It may, however, be affirmed, that these saltings may be applied to some very useful purposes; for example, if it be true that the distilled waters of some plants cannot be preserved from one year to another, notwithstanding they were prepared with every possible attention; it is equally certain, that these plants, being well salted, need only to be distilled when wanted, and may thus be used while all their medical virtues are in perfection.

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY, TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DELIVERED AT BOSTON, JUNE 7, 1809.

The following discourse contains so many of the just principles of Government in a free country, and those so clearly stated, that we are induced to record it in the Panorama for the advantage of American, and even of British posterity. It contains also views of, and allusions to, the state of the public mind in America; with hints at the proper and genuine means of advancing a people towards true greatness—a greatness infinitely more honourable, more desirable, and more certain, than those dazzling meteors deemed greatness by the gaping crowd, which are inflamed by ambition, state trick, and military fame; which vanish in total darkness, without one wish for their continuation, or one sigh at their extinction.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

Called to the office of Chief Magistrate of this great and important Commonwealth, by the free suffrages of my fellow citizens, permit me to embrace the earliest opportunity to express the deep and respectful sense I entertain of their confidence, and of the solemn obligations it has imposed, for the exercise of all my power to secure their rights, advance their interests, and increase their happiness, by all the means which are afforded by the Constitution and the laws of the land.

Educated at a time when the principles of liberty were investigated and discussed by the sages and heroes, who conceived and accomplished our

glorious revolution, my strongest and earliest impressions were in favour of that well regulated freedom, which is secured by our excellent constitution.—An absence of eight years in the service of our common country, by the opportunity it afforded of remarking the circumstances of other nations, served to confirm and, if possible, increase that respect and reverence I had previously imbibed, for the religious and civil institutions of my native state. A comparison of our condition, with that of any other people, must convince every one of the enviable situation in which we are placed, and of the superior means afforded to us, for enjoying all the blessings of which social life is capable. While this consideration cannot fail to inspire us with profound gratitude to the Almighty Ruler of the universe, it ought to awaken us to a sense of the awful responsibility we are under, to transmit unimpaired to our successors, this valuable inheritance, derived, through the providence of God, from the toils and sacrifices of our pious ancestors.

To perform this first of duties, preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government, we must follow their example, in a constant adherence to the precepts of "piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality," and must sacredly regard the fundamental principles of our Constitution, of which none are more evident, none more explicitly asserted, nor more frequently recognized, than that all power resides in the people, and that government is instituted for their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness.

Their substitutes or agents, entrusted with the administration of government, cannot, then, in their own immediate acts, nor in the appointment, nor continuance in office of others, rightfully suffer themselves to be influenced by any considerations, but such as promote these just, and declared objects.

All citizens, who possess the requisite information, talents and integrity, have fair claims to public confidence, whatever may be their sentiments on the political doctrines which are discussed in the community. And so long as men in office perform the duties assigned them, with adequate skill, fidelity and impartiality, their political sentiments ought not to be the ground of removal.

While I entertain no doubt of the soundness of this opinion, I am equally well satisfied, that when persons in office do not execute their duties with fidelity, or [do] conduct themselves in a manner that is injurious to the reputation of government and to the interests of the people, or become otherwise disqualified; those entrusted with the administration of government, are bound in good faith to their country, to remove them, undeterred by the fear, that such act may be imputed to political prejudice, or to any improper motive.

To adopt a rule, that no man is to be selected for office, unless he be of the particular sect or party, of those who administer the government, or subscribe to their political creed, is to establish a principle, not only not recognized by, but directly repugnant to, the constitution. It is moreover highly unjust to the people, as it narrows the choice for office, and may frequently exclude from their service, the purest integrity, the highest capacities, and best dispositions. It is considering government, as instituted, not for the *common good*, but for the exclusive advantage of an association or party of men.

Should they to whom is deputed the authority of the Commonwealth, surrender themselves to such motives, they would descend from the distinguished elevation of rulers of a free people, to the level of a faction, dispersing of the honours and employments of the public, as bribes to augment their party, and perpetuate their power.—When creeds and opinions unknown to the constitution are rendered necessary to employment, they very soon become the only qualification required, and supply the place not only of talents, for the performance of the highest duties, but, even of common honesty, necessary to the discharge of all. Already, we have but too much reason to deplore the violence and animosity of party spirit. It has gone far to destroy social intercourse, and all the endearing charities of life, between ancient friends and neighbours, and to substitute political opinions for virtue, intelligence, and patriotism. Already the wise and good of all parties, entertain apprehensions, lest the interests of the people and the duties of government, might be forgotten in the solicitude for party power, and the hatred of political opponents. They see and lament, not only the evils at present experienced, but they have a dread of evils still greater; even the destruction of our free government, as a necessary consequence of party passion; unless assuaged by a temper of conciliation, of mutual forbearance, of candour and respect for each other, and by the unqualified surrender of every interest, and every desire to the pre-eminent claim of country, in those, who have been selected by the citizens to guard their rights, and advance their prosperity.—Let us then, gentlemen, trustees for the public good alone, of the power and authority of a just and enlightened community, by the candour and liberality of our own conduct, endeavour to set the example so much desired, by deliberately weighing and justly appreciating the measures and motives of each other, and by pursuing, within the circle of our respective duties, unbiassed by any prejudices, or prepossessions, the happiness and prosperity of the people, and the security of their rights. Such an example from the government, we might safely trust, would be followed by our fellow-citizens, and would afford the best prospect of continuing the freedom and glory of the country.

Our forefathers, from the first settlement of the country, judged it necessary to provide for the religious instruction of the society, and to enjoin on all the members thereof, the worship and adoration of the Supreme Being, the beneficial effects of which, have been felt at every stage of our political existence, in the good order of society and preservation of civil government, in the peculiar happiness and prosperity of the people, and in the most signal instances of divine interposition, in behalf of our highly favoured land.

While the people of this Commonwealth peremptorily insist on the rights of conscience, and

guaranty, to every man, perfect freedom, to worship the great Creator and Preserver of the universe, according to the dictates of his own mind, they also invest the Legislature with power, and render it their duty to authorize, and require the citizens, in their several corporate capacities, to make suitable provision, for the institution of the public worship of God, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality, if it be not done voluntarily—and also to enjoin, on all the subjects, an attendance upon the instructions of such public teachers, if there be any on whose instructions, they can conscientiously and conveniently attend.

The principle adopted by the people is, evidently, not to impose articles of faith on the conscience; but to declare their own obligation, and that of the Legislature, to enjoin, and promote the means of instruction, and the maintainance and communication of the protestant religion, of piety and morality, as essential to the happiness of the citizens.

The least reflection on the relations of civil society and the limited power of government, will manifest the great temporal advantage, to be derived from promoting the worship of God in spirit and in truth.

The power of government does not extend beyond that class of duties, which result from positive law and perfect obligation, nor to punishment, for the breach of such, unless the same be proved, according to certain established and known rules.

All those duties, which are not of positive law, but of imperfect obligation, such as gratitude, love to our neighbours, hospitality, parental and filial affection, and offences against the same, are not the subjects of human laws. These and numerous others, which are inculcated, taught, or forbidden, by the precepts of that holy religion, which is acknowledged by our Constitution, are neither prescribed, nor prohibited, nor even determined upon, by the law of the state. Yet no man can doubt, that a firm belief in their truth, promotes the happiness of society, and that an exact performance of the duties, not subject to human control, but enjoined by Christianity, renders the citizen a better member of the community, and dispenses with the necessity of multiplying laws and increasing forfeitures. Society cannot deter from committing crimes, by inflicting punishment for their commission, unless the same be fully proved. It therefore has no hold on one who can perpetrate wickedness in secrecy, and preclude all testimony of his guilt; but religion teaches that the Omniscient Judge of crimes, pervades every recess of human concealment, and that from his all-piercing eye, it is impossible to keep secret aught that the hand can execute or the mind conceive.

Hence we may justly conclude, that, in complying with the requisitions of our fundamental laws, as regards the worship of God, and public instruction in piety, religion and morality, we commit no offence against the rights of conscience, we promote the progress of truth, the peace and happiness of society, and preservation of government.

It cannot escape the observation of a wise Legislature, that for most of the duties which are of positive law, religion affords sanctions, stronger than can be created by any human power—that while it makes us better citizens and happier in this world, it affords the only solid hope of purer enjoyment and higher rewards in another.

The Constitution enjoins on the Legislature, and Magistrates, in all periods of the Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and science, and all seminaries, especially the University in Cambridge, public schools, and grammar schools in towns. A recollection, that this duty is founded upon the principle, that the diffusion of wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, among the people, is necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties, will claim from this assembly, a continuance of that attention and regard, which it has received from past Legislatures.

Agriculture, whether considered as the immediate source of human subsistence, or as the honourable and happy employment of a great portion of our citizens, may be justly deemed of the first importance, and its improvement cannot fail to reflect blessings on every member of the community, as well as on the Commonwealth at large. It therefore merits, and will doubtless receive from this enlightened Assembly, all the encouragement of which it is susceptible.

The mode suggested in the Constitution, for the promotion of this branch of industry, by rewards and immunities, and by the encouragement of private societies and public institutions, hath been prosecuted with success. It has already occasioned the collection and diffusion of much knowledge, and excited a general spirit of improvement through the state. From the experience of other nations as well as of our own, it is probable that the distribution of such funds, as the Legislature shall think advisable to appropriate to this object, may be more advantageously applied through societies, established under the countenance of government, than in any other way.

Manufactures and Commerce promote agriculture, as they offer the most liberal rewards for all its productions. So far, then, as these interests succeed, agriculture is promoted and advanced, and not only persons immediately occupied in manufactures, and in the vast and various scenes of commercial enterprise, are benefitted by their encouragement, but the proprietors and cultivators of the soil are deeply concerned in whatever tends to their security and increase.

It is true that the principal means of fostering these great interests, are not confided exclusively, to the government of the Union, yet peculiarly interested, as is this Commonwealth in their advancement, a wise Legislature will ever be vigilant to adopt all such as are within their authority, to assist a discreet and laudable spirit of enterprise in such important objects.—Among these, may be reckoned the making, and executing just and practicable laws of inspection on manufactured articles, the encouragement of societies where necessary, for carrying

on any particular manufacture, under suitable restrictions and limitations, and the rendering communication between all parts of the Commonwealth, easy, safe and œconomical. These with every other branch of industry, and every other source, from which human happiness and the means of enjoyment may be presumed to flow, are most effectually supported, protected and increased, by enforcing honesty and punctuality in the performance of contracts, by an inviolable regard to the rights of property, and a sacred respect to all the principles of justice.

But, as in a nation greatly commercial, the utmost prudence and sagacity cannot always secure from misfortune, those whose occupations are, in their very nature subject to hazards, there is no doubt that the government may and will, so far as it can be done consistent with the rules of the Constitution, relieve the unfortunate from those embarrassments into which they have been plunged by circumstances not under their control, and restore to them the opportunity of providing for themselves and serving the community by honest industry.

On the wisdom of the Legislature the people repose with confidence, for good and wholesome laws, and all the necessary provision, for the impartial interpretation of these laws, and the administration of justice.

The Constitution instructs us, and experience confirms its propriety, that it is not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court should have honourable salaries, established by standing laws:—what salaries are of this character must always rest, with the sound discretion of the Legislature to decide. Whenever they can ascertain the amount that meets this description, they will have no hesitation in establishing the same, by law.

The business of this court is so extensive, various and important, that it can be properly performed and with sufficient dispatch, by none but the ablest men, and can leave to upright judges no leisure for attention to distinct concerns, or to provide for the support of their families, by other means than their salaries.

The Militia of the Commonwealth, is at all times a subject of the deepest interest, as on its orginization and discipline, the peace and safety of the State greatly depend.

For a remedy of such defects in the system, as experience shall have discovered, and the confirmation of such arrangements, as have proved suitable, the citizens look to their Legislature, and sure I am, gentlemen, that the intelligence, and zeal, contained in this assembly, will satisfy their just expectations.

The fiscal concerns of the Commonwealth will always claim your serious attention. To draw from the citizens the amount necessary to discharge, with punctuality, the obligations of the State, in a manner the most equal, and least burthensome to those, who are to pay, will be the first aim of a wise government.—To secure the money against loss after it is collected from the people, is an object no less important. This was supposed to have been provided for, by requiring the choice of the Treasurer, dependant on those, who in common with their constituents, must suffer from any waste of the public funds, by taking bonds, for the faithful performance of the duty, and by frequent settlement of the Treasurer's accounts.

Although it is expected, that the sum, which may eventually be received from the bondsmen, of the late Treasurer, will not be less than the amount in which his account was deficient, yet the inconvenience and derangement of the Treasury, from want of the money, at the time, when it was supposed to be at command, and the injury to the character of the State, always, in some degree implicated in the conduct of officers so distinguished, as the head of the treasury, are of sufficient importance to claim the deliberate wisdom of the Legislature, in devising the best means to prevent like evils in future.

We are seriously admonished by the circumstances, in which the treasury was left, by the predecessor of the present Treasurer, that the checks contained in the system were not sufficient to secure the community against unfaithfulness in an officer.—Several other States, prior to the revolution, suffered frequent losses, by a defect, in this department of their government. In altering their State Constitutions, they thought to remedy the evil, by assigning the appointment of their Treasurer to the Legislature.—The result has shown this remedy not to be effectual, and in several instances, they have altered their system, by adding to the officers, entrusted with the care of the revenue, one, in the character of Comptroller.

Should the Legislature turn their attention to the providing further security in this department, this mode may not be altogether unworthy their notice.

The regulations of such an office might operate, as checks on the Treasurer, by rendering the Comptroller's sanction necessary to the settlement of all accounts, to the payment, and receipts of all monies to, or by the Treasurer, and to drawing the same from the Bank, where, by law it is kept.—A system that should afford in the Comptroller's office, a particular account with each of the debtors and creditors of the State, and also an exact account with the Treasurer, which would, at all times, exhibit precisely the balance of his account, might be found to contain greater security, against misapplication of the public money, than that under which, our pecuniary concerns have been managed.

I trust, gentlemen, that we may sincerely and heartily congratulate each other, and every individual in our country, that the political year commences with the promise of reviving commerce, and the restoration of our citizens, to the exercise of their faculties, and their industry, and to the right of acquiring and possessing property, asserted in our Declaration of Rights to be essential and unalienable. We have great reason to indulge the hope of realizing these views, from the prompt and amicable disposition, with which, it is understood, the present federal administration met the conciliatory overtures of Great Britain—A disposition which is entitled to, and will certainly receive the

hearty approbation of every one who sincerely loves the peace and prosperity of the nation.

While we sincerely rejoice at the prospect, open to the United States of returning prosperity, and plenty, this Commonwealth has great reason for self-gratulation, on the patience and firmness, displayed by her citizens, under privations the most painful, and restrictions the most irreconcileable to the spirit of freemen. While the acts, enforcing these privations and restrictions, were submitted to, by individuals, with a resignation, that evinced the most exemplary love of order and respect for the constituted authorities of the nation, the wisdom and temperate firmness displayed by the Commonwealth, in their Legislature, their persevering attachment to the union, their correct estimate of their own rights, and their prudent and constitutional measures for relief must always redound to its highest honour.

The History of the United States and of this State, has ever shown Massachusetts submitting with cheerfulness to the most important sacrifices, for supporting the common cause, and general interests of the union, and this without the smallest disposition to dictate to the other members of the confederacy. Under the distressing circumstances of the last year, the Legislature did what duty rendered indispensable, and it surely did no more.

To prevent an adoption, in future, of measures so fatal to the occupations, industry and subsistence of the people of this State, cannot fail to be a subject of momentous concern, to a Legislature, entrusted with guarding the rights of the citizens, and the independence of the Commonwealth.

It may be thought advisable to attempt this, by a declaration, to be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing, that its powers shall never be so construed, as to authorize Congress, in any case, to enact a general prohibition, or restriction of maritime commerce, to operate for a longer time, than the session in which it may be enacted, and to a certain early day of the next succeeding session. Whether a purpose so desirable can be effected by this, or any other mode, must rest with the wisdom of the Legislature to decide. Although some difference of opinion may exist as to the means, I cannot persuade myself, there will be any, as to the importance of securing us, against a return of the like distress, which, in times less auspicious to peace and good order, might produce convulsions, disastrous to the harmony, if not to the union of the states, to preserve which, according to its original intent, cannot cease to be the first object of every friend to the independence and prosperity of the country.

Gentlemen,

The observations which have been submitted, principally relate to our mutual duties, as they arise under the Constitution of the State, and are sanctioned by the usage of former times, and the relation that our constituents have been pleased to create between us.

The reflections which I have presumed to offer on the effect of a blind attachment to party, you will, I trust, think not altogether unsuitable to the occasion, the time, nor the circumstances under which we are convened. They are dictated by a pure and disinterested zeal for the happiness of the whole people, and are drawn from me, by a thorough conviction, that unless we can prevail on ourselves to soften our asperities, to yield a portion of our prejudices to the common good, we put at imminent hazard the morals and the prosperity of the citizens, the safety and freedom of the Commonwealth.

Entertaining no doubt, that wisdom and candour will preside over all your deliberations, and that they will be guided by a single regard, to the best interests of the country, permit me to assure you, that these shall not languish, for want of a cordial co-operation, on the part of the Executive, nor shall they suffer, so far as depends on me, from that temper, which I have attempted to describe, and which, I am sure is at war with the sacred rights, and essential happiness of the people.

C. GORE.

JAFFA ASSASSINATIONS.

ADDITIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDANT ON THE POISONING OF THE FRENCH TROOPS AT JAFFA, BY ORDER OF BUONAPARTE.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 1165.]

The sophisms of the general, Buonaparte, though they failed of producing any effect on the highly cultivated mind of the Physician general to his army, yet were so powerfully urged by the insinuations and plausibility of the proposer, that Rogé was overcome by them, and infatuated too, we suppose, with the prospect of promotion and reward, as the consequence of his obedience. He therefore stifled the voice of conscience, and palliated his conduct, by confessing that he administered the poison to the sick in the hospital, through motives of humanity; inasmuch as he conceived that they were incurably afflicted with the plague. It is however, certain that *some* of the patients, refused to partake of the messes offered them; and others partook in a small proportion only. *Seven* of these poor sufferers, on whom the opium had not operated as was intended, *were afterwards recovered by the attention of the English.* It may therefore, rationally be concluded, that of the number which perished, many were not beyond the reach of proper medicine and adequate care.*

After the capitulation of Alexandria, by which the French were permitted to return to their own country, Rogé applied to the

* If we are not mistaken these cures were effected by the medical attendants on the force under the command of that very Sir Sidney Smith, whom Buonaparte accused of purposely sending the plague among the French troops by means of infected prisoners, &c. &c.

nglish camp and requested to be allowed to main amongst them; alleging as a reason, *at as he was the only living evidence of the eatment of the sick in the hospitals*, it ould not be safe for him to put himself in ie power of his countrymen: and still less fe for him to return to France; as he well new the story would soon become public.

SEBASTIANI'S FIRST PERPLEXITY: OR SILENCE PER MAUVAISE HONTE.

The remarkably stupid manner in which uonaparte attempted to meet the assertions of ir Robert Wilson, may be seen in Sir Roert's letter to the Editor of the *Courier de ondres*. So far as Sebastiani is concerned in iat reference we think it our duty to state, iat notwithstanding the *queer* mission, and ie strange behaviour of that officer in Egypt, e was, nevertheless, invited to dine with that man of very limited talents" Gen. Stuart, nd other officers of the English army. He ccepted the invitation. After dinner it was ontrived that the discourse should turn upon affa, and the events which had occurred iere; in order to observe what effect it would ave on the conduct and countenance of the presentative of the Chief Consul. *He observed the most speaking silence!* In truth, is situation was extremely delicate; and on iis occasion, as the turn of his countenance ould not be committed to writing, it must e acknowledged that he displayed a long-uffering and forbearance, by which he merit-d the complete approbation of his master. o let the reader into the secret,—those unicky wights the British officers, had collect-d several witnesses of the bloody deeds, and ad them at hand, ready to produce: among iem, and not the least conspicuous in regard o importance, was Rook, who was kept in ttendance in an adjoining room, for the urpose of being called in, as a witness beond contradiction, had Sebastiani so much pretended to affect to question the adinistration of the poison.

We believe Buonaparte's order, written with is own hand; to distribute the murderous otion, is still in existence; and we have opes that it may *adorn* the pages of our ork: it will be a document well worthy the xed attention of posterity. In the mean ime, we pledge ourselves for the correctness f the facts above stated, and even stake ur reputation on them. We shall watch ie *Moniteur* closely, to see if any denial, oubt, or hesitation of admission appears to isparage them; and we give notice that a *irect denial* will be very acceptable to us; r though we have not, ourselves, been on ie spot, yet many of our friends have, and ie evidence of these is equally beyond refuation and above suspicion.

SEBASTIANI'S SECOND PERPLEXITY: OR SILENCE PER FORCE.

Being now on the subject of Gen. Sebastiani's conduct in Egypt, we take the opportunity to quote from Lord Valentia's travels, the history of a piece of ill-luck, of which no traces are to be found in his famous Report to his master. It forms an admirable postcript to that exquisite production; and we adduce it without reluctance, as it proves demonstrably, the respect and even admiration, in which the First Consul, now Emperor and King, was held by the enlightened Mamelukes, Arabs, and Beys of the land of Ham. The former occasion on which this delegate *would not* open his lips, and the present, on which he *could not*, are properly assorted as *pendants*; to avail ourselves of a picture dealer's phrase.

Towards the latter end of October 1802, the French frigate La Corneille, in company with a brig, entered the old port of Alexandria, and shortly afterwards Major General Stewart, the commander in chief of the British forces, received a letter from Sebastiani, expressing a wish to have an interview with him, in order to deliver a message from the first consul. The general returned no written answer, but sent Major Misset, his secretary, to congratulate Colonel Sebastiani on his arrival, and to know at what time it would be convenient to him to land, as, in compliment to him, the quarantine regulations should not be enforced. The hour having been fixed, Major Missett, with an escort of dragoons, waited at the landing place for the colonel, whom he conducted to head quarters. The customary honours were paid to him at every post near which he passed. The message from the first consul to the British commander in chief was a demand, that, in compliance with the treaty of Amiens, he should evacuate Alexandria: to which General Stewart replied, that he had no orders to that effect from his government. Sebastiani then observed, that the general ought to consider the consequences of its being refused, as he must be aware of the inferiority of the British force in Egypt, and the consequently precarious safety of the troops in Alexandria, several of the forts being in the hands of the Turks. Justly irritated at so indecorous a behaviour, General Stewart abruptly put an end to the conversation by declaring, that were his force reduced to fifteen men, he would keep Alexandria, till ordered by his government to evacuate Egypt. That day Colonel Sebastiani dined with Major General Stewart, and the conversation having naturally fallen on the antiquities of Egypt,

the general observed, that the inscription on Pompey's pillar had lately been made out by some British officers; on which Sebastiani requested that Joubert, who acted as his interpreter, might have a copy of it. This was complied with, and some months afterwards, a paragraph appeared in the French papers, stating that Joubert had brought from Egypt an inscription which would determine at what period Pompey's pillar had been erected; but no notice was taken of the manner in which Joubert had obtained the inscription.

During his stay at Alexandria, Sebastiani received the most marked attentions from General Stewart: he was every day supplied with saddle-horses, and permitted to visit every spot within, as well as without the garrison, unattended by any British officer—a liberty of which he proved himself unworthy, by meanly holding private conversations with different soldiers of the foreign brigade, exhorting them to desert.

Soon after his arrival, Colonel Sebastiani had his audience of the governor general of Alexandria. General Stewart directed his interpreter, Mr. Reggio, to mix with the crowd, and learn what passed. Fortunately Mr. Joubert was so little qualified for the office of interpreter, that he could not translate the first compliments. The governor distressed, called out aloud, "is there no one here who speaks Franks?" Reggio immediately stepped forward, and acted as interpreter to the French agent, who began by assuring the governor of the First Consul's high regard for his nation, that he was extremely afflicted that the English continued in Egypt contrary to its desire, but begged him to rest assured that the French would soon oblige them to retreat. Sebastiani was perfectly satisfied with his interpreter. It was only when speaking of Reggio to the French at Cairo that he discovered the trick that had been played him.

Sebastiani had brought with him a large collection of the First Consul's portraits, which he sent to the different Arab Schechs in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, with the same message to each, "that the First Consul continued to have the most affectionate remembrance of the poor Schechs in Egypt, and particularly of the person to whom he sent." The Schechs who detested the French, and cared nothing for the present (a most ridiculous one certainly, and the sending of which shews a strange ignorance of their manners and prejudices,) in general, returned no answer. One, however, replied, that it was impossible that the First Consul could have sent such a message to him, or have any recollection of him, for he had retired into the desart the moment the French arrived, and had not returned till the English landed.

At Cairo, Sebastiani never visited a single Schech, nor did one visit him. Schech Abdallah Scherkowie, of the great mosque, never was attached to the French, nor were any of his brethren, except Schech Soolimaun-el-Fauime. Sebastiani sent to this man to say he would pay him a visit, but the Schech, terrified lest the government should consider him as a friend of the French, sent to Mr. Rosetti to conjure him to induce the colonel to keep away. So much for "the enthusiasm excited among the Schecks by the view of the portrait of the First Consul!"

The account of the insult offered to him at Cairo, is equally false and ridiculous. Sebastiani was riding through the streets, with a Chaous of the Pacha before him, when he was met by Mustapha Aga, Akil, or agent of the Porte in Egypt *(procureur de la Porte)* This man reproached the Chaous for being such a wretch as to ride before a Frenchman, who had brought so many evils on his country; not, as Sebastiani says, for marching before a christian; and made his people beat the Chaous. Sebastiani instantly returned to the house of Mr. Rosetti, who was absent at Boulac, and sent, in the most pressing terms, to desire him to come to town. *Rosetti*, on his arrival, *found Sebastiani pale as death and excessively alarmed.* He told Rosetti how he had been insulted, and said that he suspected it was a plan of the English to have him assassinated. He was therefore determined to depart instantly, and that he had sent to the Pacha to inform him of what had happened, but to declare that he did not wish any steps to be taken on the occasion. Rosetti blamed him for this, and said it was a business that ought not to be passed over: that Mustapha was a friend of his, and he would settle the business. Sebastiani still hesitated, and said that he feared the consequences. At length it was left to Rosetti, who saw the Pacha and Mustapha: it was agreed that the latter should make an apology to the colonel, who was to receive him graciously. *Sebastiani on this became valiant:* he wished to resent the affront on Mustapha's appearance, but Rosetti insisted on his keeping the terms agreed on, and they parted excellent friends. Nothing more passed.

Sebastiani never saw the Pacha, except in the presence of Mr. Rosetti. He never made any offer to him of mediation with the beys; nor did the Pacha shew him his powers, nor enter into any political conversation with him. The usual compliments passed; but when Sebastiani said that it was his wish to visit the Beys in Upper Egypt, Mahommed Pacha most positively refused his consent, declaring that, in the present situation of affairs, it was a thing he could on no

account permit; and insisting that he should pledge his word of honour to him, that, during his stay in Egypt, he would have no communication with them by letter, or otherwise. With this Sebastiani complied; but on his return home he informed Rosetti that he had the First Consul's orders to offer the Mamalukes his protection, and that, therefore, as he could not go, he must write to them on the subject, and desired Rosetti to get it done. Rosetti, astonished, asked him if he had forgotten his honour so recently pledged: and finding that his argument had no effect, declined having any thing to do with a business which might end in the destruction of them both, should the letter be intercepted. This alarmed the colonel, and the business was dropped for the present. When, however, Sebastiani arrived at Damietta, knowing that he should be safe before any thing could happen, he did write to the Beys, and sent the letter to Madame Murad Bey, who being afraid to meddle with the business, sent it to Mr. Rosetti, in whose possession it now is.

The assertion, that there was an attempt to excite the Albanians against him, is equally devoid of truth. Their certainly was a report current, that the French were seen off Syria, and were coming to Egypt; but it was invented by the French themselves, and Rosetti believes by the order of Sebastiani. This report was, at least, spread by him at Alexandria, where he officially notified to the Christians who waited on him, that they would not much longer be under the oppressive Government of the Turks, for the French would soon be in Egypt. No letter was received from Rosetti on the subject; no person was summoned before him, nor was any communication made to the Pacha on the occasion.

General Stuart did indeed write to the Pacha, warning him not to credit the assertions of Sebastiani, that the English had hostile designs against Egypt, and apprising him of the real designs of France as exemplified by Bonaparte's proclamation. It was his duty so to do, as the representative of the British Nation in Egypt, and consequently, the guardian of its interests and character; nor could any thing, except the habit of contemplating crimes, have led to an idea that this was "an attempt to instigate assassination." Had General Stuart been the dupe of Sebastiani, he would not have been thus accused, nor have been reported to the First Consul as a man of mediocre talents. It was wounded vanity, and bitter disappointment, which instigated both assertions; assertions which General Stuart has, I think with propriety, considered as unworthy of reply, for no one who knows him, even by the report of his whole conduct in Egypt, can believe him capable of the one, or deserving of the other.

In May 1803, the French establishment in Egypt was organized under Mr. Lesseps, who succeeded in creating a mortal enmity between Osman Bey and Elfi Bey, by exciting the former to assassinate the latter, on his return from England, under an idea that he was come with a sufficient European force to place him at the head of the government. On finding afterwards that Osman Bey was inclined to throw himself upon the protection of the English, he bribed Mahommed Ali and Achmed Bey, two Albanian chiefs, to revolt from the Beys, and to drive them from Cairo. This scheme proved successful, and Egypt became, as the French Government wished, divided under three masters. A detail of all the events which led to this, and of the different intrigues by which the revolutions were accomplished, would occupy a much greater space than my limits will allow. The result has been, that one of the finest countries on the globe is sinking under the severest oppression, —*Lord Valentia's Voyages, Vol. III. p. 467. et seq.*

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Answer of Sir Robert Wilson to the Remarks made by the French Government on his History of the Egyptian Expedition.

To the Editor of the Courier de Londres.

Sir,—In the official correspondence lately published, there appear some remarks which the French ambassador was instructed to make on my History of the Expedition to Egypt, and of which I feel called upon to take notice, not in personal controversy with General Andreossy, for conscious of the superior virtue of my cause, I find myself neither aggrieved nor irritated by the language he has used; but that the public may not attribute my silence to a desire of evading further discussion, and thus the shallow mode of contradiction adopted by the chief Consul acquire an unmerited consideration.

The ambassador observes, "That a Colo-"nel in the English army has published "a work in England filled with the most "atrocious and disgusting calumnies against "the French army and its general.—The "lies it contains have been contradicted "by the reception which colonel Sebas-"tiani experienced. The publicity of his "report was at once a refutation and repa-"ration which the French army had a right "to expect."

But surely a new signification must have been attached in France to the word *calumny*, when such a term is applied to my account of the conduct of the French troops in Egypt, and the consequent disposition of the inhabitants towards him!

Independent, however, of the proofs to

be adduced in corroboration of my statement, Europe may justly appreciate the probable truth of what I have written, when she recollects the unparalleled sufferings endured by the unoffending countries into which, during the last war, a French army penetrated, and she will at least hesitate to believe that the same armies should voluntarily ameliorate their conduct in a country more remote, where the atrocities they might commit would be less liable to publicity; and that this extraordinary change should be in favor of a people, whose principles and resistance might have excited the resentment of more generous invaders.

I will not enter into an unnecessary detail of the numerous facts which I could urge; but I appeal to the honor of every British officer employed in Egypt, whether those observations are not sacredly true which describe the French as being hateful to the inhabitants of that country, which represent them as having merited that hatred, from the ruin and devastation with which their progress through it has been marked; and I am ready, if there be one who refuses to sanction this relation, to resign for ever every pretention to honorable reputation, and submit, without a further struggle, to that odium which should attach to calumny and a wilful perversion of truth.

But, Sir, I feel confident there is no individual who will not amply confirm all that I have written on this subject; and perhaps Europe has a right to condemn me for not having made the accusations still stronger, when I can produce frequent general orders of the French army for the destruction of villages, and their inhabitants; when I can prove, that above 20,000 of the natives perished by the swords of the French soldiery; and that every act of violence was committed, and particularly in Upper Egypt, which could outrage humanity, and disgrace the character of civilized nations. When writing a history of the campaign, was it possible not to express indignation against the authors of such calamities? Would it have been natural not to have felt the animation of that virtuous pride, which a reflection on the different conduct of the British soldiery must inspire in the breast of every Briton? I have asserted, that a British soldier could traverse alone through any part of Egypt, or even penetrate into the Desart, secure from injury or insult. I have described the natives as considering the British their benefactors and protectors, soliciting opportunities to manifest their gratitude, and esteeming their uniform as sacred as the turban of Mahometanism; and I may venture to predict, that hereafter, the French traveller will be compelled to conceal the name of his nation, and owe his security to the assumption of the British character.

But, Sir, does the effect of colonel Sebastiani's report justify the chief Consul's conclusion, "that it is a complete refutation "of what I have advanced, even if we "attach to that report implicit belief in its "candour and veracity?" Is it possible that the chief Consul can suppose, the world will trace respect for the French name in the circumstance which occurred to colonel Sebastiani at Cairo, and which rendered it necessary for him to demand protection from the Vizir? Or, would he imagine, that the apologue of d'Gezzar Pacha, was not intelligible even previous to the instructions being published, which M. Talleyrand sent to the French commercial agents?

That illustrious senator, to whose virtues and stupendous talents England owes so much of her prosperity, has declared that this Report of colonel Sebastiani in no case contradicts my statement; and I should consider that high opinion as amply sufficient to remove any impression which the French ambassador's note might otherwise have made, did I not think it a duty to press some observations on that part of the paragraph which alludes to the direct accusation against general Buonaparté; that the public may know I was fully aware of the important responsibility which I had voluntarily undertaken, and in which much national honor was involved. I would wish the world seriously to examine, whether the accuser or accused have shrunk from the investigation, and then hold him as guilty who has withdrawn from the tribunal of inquiry.

I avowed that I was his public accuser: I stood prepared to support the charges. The courts of my country were open to that mode of trial, which, AS AN INNOCENT MAN, *he could have alone required, but of which* HE DID NOT DARE AVAIL HIMSELF. It was no anonymous libeller against whom he was to have filed his answer, but against one (and without any indecent vanity I may say it), whose rank and character would have justified his most serious attention.

The charges were too awful to be treated with neglect, and we know that they have not been read with indifference. Nor is it possible that the first Consul can imagine the fame of general Buonaparté is less sullied, because a few snuff-boxes bearing his portrait were received by some abject or avaricious individuals with expressions of esteem. Or can he hope that the contemptible, but not less unworthy insinuation, directed against the gallant and estimable British general, will divert mankind from a reflection on the crimes with which he [Buonaparte] stands arraigned?

Fortunately for Europe, she is daily be-

coming more intimately acquainted with the character of this hitherto misconceived man; and I confess that I feel considerable gratification, when I indulge the thought that I have contributed to its development.

Success may, for inscrutable purposes, continue to attend him. Abject Senates may decree him a throne or the pantheon; but history shall render injured humanity justice, and an indignant posterity inscribe on his cenotaph—

"*Ille venena Colchica*
"*Et quicquid usquam concipitur nefas,*
"*Tractavit.*"

ROBERT WILSON, K. M. T. Lieut. Col.

The inference from this letter is unanswerable; if the Corsican had been guiltless, he would have provoked discussion in an English Court of Justice—where, if the accusation could not have been proved, the whole of the charge would have fell, impotently, to the ground,

——Dissolved,
And, like this insubstantial pageant, faded,
Left not a rack behind.

It cannot be asserted that Bonaparté would not have stooped to cite a person at the English bar, as he knew the late Queen of France indicted Lord George Gordon for a libel who was cast; and he, himself, did, at the time of this challenge, or a little after, prosecute M. Peltier for a libel, which was a mere shadow, in comparison to this charge of Assassinations and Poisonings. —*Editor.*

Extracts from Whitman's Travels in Asiatic Turkey, Syria and Egypt.

FOUR THOUSAND of the wretched *inhabitants* of Jaffa who had surrendered, and who had, in vain, implored the mercy of their conquerors, were, together with a part of the late Turkish garrison of El-Arish (amounting it has been said, to five or six hundred) dragged out in cold blood, *four days after the French had obtained possession of Jaffa*, to the sand hills, about a league distant, in the way to Gaza, and there most inhumanly put to death. I have seen the skeletons of these unfortunate victims, which lie scattered over the hills, a modern Golgotha, which remains a lasting disgrace to a nation calling itself civilized.

The distance of time which elapsed after these poor wretches had surrendered, and which furnished a fit opportunity for cool reflection, and the distance of the spot to which they were led, at least a league from the place of their captivity, manifest a spirit of diabolical revenge, of atrocious tyranny, which, for the honour of human nature, it is to be trusted will never recur on any future occasion, among civilized and enlightened nations, to blacken the page of history, and to sully the military character. The surface of the ground had been some time before thickly covered with the skeletons of the victims; but at the time of my visit they were much reduced in number, the Grand Vizier having ordered a large hole to be dug, into which as many as could be well collected were thrown. Sculls, bones, remnants of clothing, &c. were still, notwithstanding, scattered over every part of the hillocks.

The charge of cruelty against the French General does not rest here. It having been reported that, previously to the retreat of the French army from Syria, their commandinchief had ordered all the French sick at Jaffa to be poisoned, I was led to make the enquiry to which every one who should have visited the spot would naturally have been directed, respecting an act of such singular, and, it should seem, wanton inhumanity. It concerns me to have to state, not only that such a circumstance was positively asserted to have happened; but that, while in Egypt, an individual was pointed out to us, as having been the executioner of these diabolical commands.

POETRY.

ON THE PREVALENCE OF VICE.

I.

Virtue, friend, is rarely found,
In this life's uncertain round:
While vice fills up the mazy way,
And bears throughout despotic sway.

II.

Vice triumphs! or the sceptic bold
Dare not his impious thoughts unfold;
Nor laugh at virtue as a cheat;
And call the grave our last retreat.

III.

Nor bid us revel all the day,
And idly trifle life away!
Nor madly spurn at Heaven's dread laws,
Yet turn to claim the world's applause.

IV.

Forbear, my friend, the world to blame;
Virtue will triumph if sincere:
Glow with a bright celestial flame,
And beam around its splendor here.

V.

Virtue below is only tried
If it be genuine, or no:
If it can meet the scorner's pride;
And can unvanquish'd face the foe.

VI.

Then let us still enjoy the hope
Of worlds above, long since decreed
By heavens' high king, with boundless scope,
To those who merit virtue's meed.

HAPLESS JOE THE MANIAC.

Founded on Fact.

Say, pensive wand'rer, where art going,
With looks so wild, and pace so slow?
I do but rove, alas! not knowing
Who'll be the friend of hapless Joe.

Once was my heart so light and cheerful!
My face was tinged with healthy glow!
Now pale, and weak, and sad, and fearful,
Who recollects poor hapless Joe?

My father owns yon stately dwelling,
Where lofty firs and larch trees grow,
There while my story I was telling,
A menial beat off hapless Joe.

Yes, it is true, I lov'd my Nancy,
Though poor, the loveliest form below!
Base was her worth; and more than fancy,
Rapt the warm breast of hapless Joe.

Tread lightly here! 'twas here she left me,
The print of Nancy's foot I know,
Three villains first, of sense bereft me,
Then tore the maid from hapless Joe.

Now here along the vale I wander,
And call on Nancy as I go;
I seek in vain! I cannot find her,
Nor does she answer hapless Joe.

My cruel father, heaven spare him,
The sordid cause of all my woe,
So terrifies the country near him,
That none dare succour hapless Joe.

What did I utter? "heaven spare him!"
No, thunder-bolts come strike him low!
And fiends infernal rise and tear him!—
Avenge the cause of hapless Joe!

Nay stop, my friend, return and hear me,
My heart relents, my eyes o'erflow:
I never harm; and none need fear me:
Come, mingle tears with hapless Joe!

Shrewsbury, C. H.
January 31st, 1810.

NOSE *versus* EYES:

WITH THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

[*From the Christian Observer.*]

Most of our readers must be well acquainted with Cowper's "Report of an adjudged case, not to be found in any of the books." The following trifle will be seen to be a continuation, or rather imitation, of that humorous piece. As it may be convenient, for the purpose of comparison, to have the *jeu d'esprit* of Cowper at hand, we introduce it in the first place.

Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose—
The spectacles set them unhappily wrong—
The point in dispute was, as all the world knows,
To which the said spectacles ought to belong.

So the Tongue was the lawyer, and argued the cause
With a great deal of skill, and a wig full of learning;
While chief baron Ear sat to balance the case,
So fam'd for his talent in nicely discerning.

In behalf of the Nose, it will quickly appear;
And your lordship, he said, will undoubtedly find,
That the Nose has had spectacles always in wear,
Which amounts to possession, time out of mind.

Then holding the spectacles up to the court,
Your lordship observes they are made with a straddle
As wide as the ridge of the nose is; in short,
Design'd to sit close to it, just like the saddle.

Again; would your lordship a moment suppose
('Tis a case that has happened, and may be again)
That the visage or countenance had not a nose?—
Pray who could, or who would, wear spectacles then?

On the whole, it appears, and my argument shews,
With a reasoning the court will never condemn,
That the spectacles plainly were made for the Nose,
And the Nose was as plainly intended for them.

Then shifting his side, as a lawyer knows how,
He pleaded again in behalf of the Eyes;
But what were his arguments few people know,
For the court did not think they were equally wise.

So his lordship decreed with a grave solemn tone,
Decisive and clear, without one *if* or *but*,
That, whenever the Nose put his spectacles on,
By day-light or candle-light, eyes should be shut

.....

NOSE REFUTED,

OR LIPS MOVING FOR A NEW TRIAL.

"*Audi alteram partem.*"

"In the cause at last sessions of Nose versus Eyes,
It will clearly appear, my lord, Eyes suffered wrong:
That mistakes from a pressure of business will rise,
Must be surely allowed by my learned friend Tongue.

"Eyes now are awakened to see their distress,
And the loss they'll lament, too, as long as they live,
Of the grace and the wisdom they used to possess,
And all the grave dignity spectacles give.

"My learned friend says they are made with a straddle:
But what does this prove? though the fact may be so;
Does the horse or the ass claim the right to the saddle,
Because it fits close to his back? surely no!

"Let your lordship imagine no eyes to a face
(For my learned friend's instance is here just inverted),
Are spectacles worn or put on in this case?
Not a nose in all Europe would dare to assert it.

"That my client the Eyes may give way to a nap
With the spectacles on, is past all contradiction
But your lordship must see, this occurs through mishap:
That they're wilfully closed, is my learned friend's fiction.

"Will your lordship but turn to 5th Edward the Third—
An act which undoubtedly settles the question,
And which shews that new trials were granted and heard
Of less moment than this, and less weighty digestion.

"Before I conclude, I appeal to the court—
And your lordship will surely my argument grant—
That the action commenced through an envious retort;
For the Nose, as a nose, cannot spectacles want."

So his lordship cried hem! and then stroked down his face;
And when all the court re-considered it o'er,
They wished well to the plaintiff, they pitied his case,
But could grant no new trial the cause to restore.

Yet, to make up all diff'rence, his lordship proposed—
That Eyes in this case no advantage might lack—
"That a glass should be fixed, where the buttons were closed,
By a ribbon suspended, blue, yellow, or black.

"That this shall be deemed the sole right of the Eyes,
To them and their farthest descendants for ever
With all the immunities thence to arise,
To quiz or to stare through, look clumsy or clever.

SONGS FROM THE MANIAC; OR THE SWISS BANDITTI.

Song—Mr. Phillips.

When deeds of fame, at honor's call,
The soldier's breast inspire,
No tears from woman's eyes should fall
To damp his martial fire!
Still no unmanly sigh or word,
Should e'er discovered be,
But this the motto on his sword,
"For Love and Liberty!"

Yet oft' within the hero's breast,
Some softer thoughts may steal,
Emotions, which, altho' suppressed,
He cannot cease to feel:
But still is heard at every pause,
This universal cry!
"Our Friends! our Country! and our Laws!
"Home! Love! and Liberty!"

Song—Mrs. Bland.

A net, a net, who wants a net?
All sorts and sizes I can make;
A salmon or a heart to get,
A lover or a fish to take.
Ye ladies all of high degree,
Who flourish in the court or mall,
Attend a while to simple me,
And heed the little Netting Girl.

Your nets with care and caution spread,
Nor strive too large a draft to get,
One lover may be freely led,
But more will surely break your net.
'Mid many sharks, few hearts appear
Worth catching in the court or mall:
Then where you throw your net beware,
And heed the little Netting Girl.

Song—Mr. Mathews.

The world's a great ocean in which all men fish,
They catch what they can, and they keep what they get;
The Lawyer in general gets a large dish,
For every thing's *fish* that comes into *his* net!
Fishermen all, tol de rol.
The Ladies, all lovely from head to the heels,
Catch lovers by dozens, as children catch flies:
But there's no catching them, for they're slippery as eels,
Whilst they angle away, and all bait with their eyes.

The poet for fame and for food often trolls,
The Doctors all fish for a large cane and wig;
'Tis the care of the Parson to angle for souls,
And he baits with a sermon, and hooks a tythe-pig.
The wise Politician, to mend matters wishes,
And *pro bono publico* offers his pelf:
But he's only watching the loaves and the fishes,
To shove *others* out, and to get in *himself*.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AUSTRIA.

Oriental Literature.—Proposals for publishing a Miscellany of Asiatic Learning, under the title of "THE MINES OF THE EAST EXPLORED," have lately been published at Vienna.

Oriental literature, to which we have repeatedly called the attention of the British public, as likely to increase in importance and utility, has lately found a friend at Vienna, who proposes to render it essential service. Hitherto those who have engaged in this branch of study have been a few persons, in places distant from each other; and no unanimous effort has been made to favour their acquisitions, or to combine the productions of their labours. This disadvantage is likely to be removed. Greek and Roman literature have made great advances: Oriental literature is not less deserving of encouragement; but the difficulty of procuring the means is greater, from the cost of manuscripts, the uncertainty of such speculations, as articles of trade, the small number of scholars, who engage in this department of knowledge, and the still smaller number of patrons who promote it. The illustrious Sir William Jones, indeed, founded the Asiatic Society at Calcutta: the Ministers, Counts de Suhm, and de Herzberg, assisted Adler, and Rink in the publication of *Abulfeda*, and in a small part of *Macrizi*. Many useful works have been planned, but quickly abandoned, especially periodical works: the *Asiatic Magazine* of Klaproth in Germany lasted but a year; and the *Asiatic Collections* of Ouseley in England did not become permanent.

A society of friends to Oriental literature is now formed, who propose to continue a periodical work under the title of "THE MINES OF THE EAST EXPLORED." Their intention is to spread by their united efforts, the knowledge of Oriental literature throughout Europe.

The epigraph of their work is selected from the Kor-aun: it imports:

Say: God is the Master of the East, and of the West,
He guides whoever he pleases, in the right way.

Count Wenceslas Rzewuski, an associate of this society, furnishes the necessary expences; those engaged in it therefore trust it will long continue to gratify the learned world. They hope to deliver four numbers yearly, each containing about 17 to 19 sheets; making within the year one volume, folio, of 300 pages.

This journal will include whatever relates to the East: translations, dissertations, observations, announciations, extracts, notices, descriptions, drawings, and compositions of every kind. The major part of the associates are, indeed, Germans, and the journal will be written in German; but other languages, with which it may be supposed that those who desire acquaintance with Asiatic learning are acquainted, will be admitted; as French, English, Italian, Spanish, and Latin. In adopting all these languages, hopes are entertained that the learned of different nations, as well in Europe as in Asia, will contribute assistance. Already a correspondence is opened with Constantinople, and the factories of the Levant; in Persia, in Syria, and in Egypt.

All arts and sciences will be included: even politics and theology: but these only in moderation. Notices of works of merit but little known, extracts, new and interesting translations of works hitherto reserved in MS. Also Accounts of MSS. with Collections of books, or of MSS.

Vienna has within twenty years become a kind of magazine for furnishing literature to Greece; that city, with the metropolis of the Ottoman empire will now become the same for Asia: and thus Europe and Asia will be more intimately and strongly allied than ever. Essays in the vulgar Greek will therefore be admitted: there are many learned men of that nation, especially at Constantinople. Great care will be taken as to the beauty of the types (especially of the oriental types) and the correctness of the press.

"If all cannot be attained, all should not be neglected: for the knowledge of a part is preferable to ignorance of the whole."

So says the Arab proverb; and this will be the spirit of the proposed journal.

The editor is M. Hammer, at Vienna: the bookseller is Schaumbourg, of that city.

. . . . . .

We recommend this work to the attention of our countrymen; considering the connections of Britain with India, where Arabic is of the greatest importance; with Persia, and with the Mediterranean, where we hope to see British connection prosper more and more. We presume that in making this notice public, we are serving at the same time the interests of learning, and of our country, and are proud to add that some of our own countrymen are forwarding the views of this laudable undertaking; among the rest Sir Sydney Smith is not the least prominent. We consider it as auguring favourably for the merit of the work, that M. Hammer, who formerly acted as Arabic Secretary to the gallant knight, and whose talents and judgment were rendered conspicuous in that capacity, has un-

dertaken to work the rich mines of Oriental literature, laying within reach of those educated in the College of Maria Teresa at Vienna, of which he is so distinguished a member—and no less so, that the name of Sir Gore Ouseley, His Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Persia, is on the list of its patrons, since he will have a rare opportunity of contributing much valuable matter, in addition to what his brother has given to the European literati.

Finances.—Vienna, Dec. 30. The course of exchange on Augsburgh suffers to-day a check, of which there has hitherto been few examples. On the 27th it was at 497: today it is fallen to 463. It is difficult to foretell what will be the result of all this: it seems as if the endeavours of government to raise the public paper money, produced the directly opposite effects.

The payment of the postponed interests of the public debt ought to have begun in the middle of this month, but it is adjourned to the beginning of January: because by that time all the public offices, of which some are still in Hungary, will be returned to this metropolis.

Finances.—Vienna, Dec. 30. The exchange of bank bills continues extremely low. Paper on Paris is sold to-day at the rate of 107 kreutzers for one livre tournois.

Exportation of Silver prohibited.—Vienna, Dec. 30. The regency of the Arch Duchy of Lower Austria, has recently prohibited the sending of any silver goods out of the hereditary provinces of Germany. This is in consequence of orders contained in letters patent of the 19th of this month, by which all silver vessels were ordered to be sent to the mint. All silver, therefore, which it is attempted to send out of the country without a licence from the government, will be liable to confiscation, and the parties offending will also be fined. The custom houses on the frontiers, are ordered to make strict examinations to render this decree effectual. A reward in proportion to the value is given to informers.

Mines.—Vienna, Dec. 31. It is intended to redouble the activity of the labourers in the mines of gold and silver in Hungary; and to add greatly to the number of persons employed in them.

Finances.—Vienna, Jan. 3, 1810. To-day, at the opening of the exchange, there was some appearance that the public funds would rise a little; but towards the close the course upon Hamburgh was marked at 470. If we had a Lloyd's Coffee-house here, certainly wagers would be laid, that before the end of the month our paper money would fall to a loss of 500 [for 100.]

Commercial Agents.—Vienna, Dec. 30. Agents for the Saxon and Silesian manufactories are travelling in Hungary and Turkey, to open mercantile intercourse with the factors and dealers of those countries, particularly with the Greeks, and also to open new channels of sale for the manufactures of which they are agents. It is affirmed that several of these travellers have already done considerable business, and have received large orders for linens and draperies. The same houses are endeavouring to extend their connections to Italy. Some days ago, the rumour was circulated on our exchange that some very large transportations of cotton coming from Macedonia, had been stopped and pillaged by the Bosniacs, who over-run the provinces in troops and do much mischief. The particulars have not been confirmed.

Commerce.—Vienna, Dec. 31. The importation of cottons from Turkey is at this moment very great: nevertheless, this article keeps up its price; which is owing to the numerous orders for it, from Switzerland, France, and the North.

Local Militia paid: Officers retained.—Vienna, Jan. 14. All the Landwehr (Local Militia) has been paid on Jan. 5, from the funds of the army. Those officers who desire to serve in the troops of the line, will be admitted as supernumeraries: those who prefer continuance in the landwehr, will preserve their rank, if they have fought the enemy: those who have not so done, will be placed in a lower rank.

Newspaprrs garbled.—The emperor has ordered that all the newspapers printed in the empire should be superintended so strictly, that they may not contain any article at which foreign powers may take offence.

The Earthquake that we lately felt consisted of two shocks, with an interval of several seconds of time. The houses and their furniture were shaken; and a noise as of a crackling was heard. No damage was done. One of the astronomical pendulums at the Observatory was stopped suddenly; and from the direction in which it was placed, it is supposed that the course of the shocks was from north to south-west, or the contrary: because the other pendulums which moved parallel to this direction suffered no alteration. The barometer was 28 inches 6 lines, Vienna measure: the wind was N. N. E. and very cold: it afterwards changed to S.E. The thermometer was $11\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above *zero*.

Our Course of Exchange improves. On the report of an Austrian princess being to be married to Buonaparte, Austrian paper rose 10 per cent.

Deaths, &c.—The number of deaths last year at Vienna and its suburbs, including all the hospitals and sick-houses, was 20,218; marriages 1517; and births 12,286.

Hay, Straw, &c.—So great is the scarcity of hay and straw in the South of Germany, occasioned by the consumption during the late war, that the greater part of the farmers, for want of fodder, are obliged to kill their cattle, and sell the carcases at one half of their real value.

BAVARIA.

Advice to Germans emigrating to Russia.—"We see in several papers an article dated from Dantzic, containing a most enchanting picture of the pretended prosperity enjoyed by the German settlers in the Crimea. Although this is known to be false; it may be perhaps useful to repeat here, that people cannot be too much on their guard against those reports on the favourable situation of emigrants. It is certain, that those who suffer themselves to be seduced, by the forged letters circulated in German, and French villages, are for ever lost to their country, and families, when once they set their foot in the Crimea. [Compare under the title RUSSIA, the article we have inserted describing *Odessa*.]

CHINA.

Outrages committed by the Ladrone Pirates, in the Chinese Seas—If the reader will turn to the volume of the PANORAMA, Vol. V. pp. 729, 929. he will find a correct description of the manners, and force of the Ladrone Pirates. It should seem that since that account, though dated only three years ago, their power has greatly increased, until, at length, it bids defiance to the naval force of China.——To what this may proceed, it is impossible to say, or what advantages may be derived from this circumstance to the British interests: it will be recollected that we have this information *via* America. It is possible, that our countrymen may have further concern in the affair; as it is probable enough that this is not the last visit the Pirates will pay that feebly defended coast. The following extract of a letter from China, contains the latest and the most authentic information on this subject.

Canton, Oct. 1, 1809.—I embrace this opportunity by the Sylph, American brig, bound for New York, to advise you of the arrival of the Direct and Madras ships at Chuempee (a little below the Bocca Tigris), where they are to remain until pilots are sent to bring them up to the second bar (and no higher); the emperor having sent orders to this government not to allow the English Company's ships to trade, until such concessions are made for their past conduct (alluding to the expedition) as he may deem ample; that he may be induced to pardon them. No goods can be landed from the ships for a month to come; as it will be at least twenty-six days more before the emperor's permission can arrive, for the company's trade to be renewed.

We have been in some danger here from the pirates; who entered the river with 160 sail about six weeks since, and continued above twenty days, committing the most horrid depredations all the way up to within five miles of our factories.

They burnt Cheenal and butchered about *two thousand* people, belonging to that town; in short, they continued until they had killed above *ten thousand* inhabitants, belonging to various towns, and villages in the Inner Passage; and levied heavy contributions of rice, provisions, and money, from such places as preferred submitting to their demands, to risking their extermination. You will scarcely credit it, but I can assure you the Viceroy, though in danger of losing the greater part of the country, could not assemble a force to drive the invaders from the river, who after having satiated themselves with plundering the Inner Passage, effected a passage through the back of the Bogue; and carried their devastations up to the first bar, where they overtook a flying squadron of the emperor's vessels of war, and drove them in among the shipping, capturing some of their rear. After this they sent up notice of their determination to attack Canton itself; and the Viceroy received a letter from their admiral, demanding a large sum of money, and supplies of provisions, ammunition, &c. to be sent to them within a very short time; or he would burn the city, and put the inhabitants to the sword.

At this time the Mandarins applied to me through the merchants, for a ship to go down to attack the pirates, and rescue three large Siamese Junks, bringing presents to the emperor, and having an ambassador on board. We had a ship at that time commanded by Captain Jones, of whom we had bought her; and I agreed that, on a proper request being made to me, in writing, by the Viceroy or Quantcheoufou, the Mercury should be equipped for the service. They said it was impossible the Viceroy or Quantcheoufou could condescend to ask for the assistance required; and on my refusing to order the ship down without such authority, they applied to the American Consul, who was willing and anxious to afford them the aid of a ship, under American colours; but found on application to the supercargoes of seven ships lying at Whampoa, that none of them could go. The negociations with the Americans took up some days; and in the mean time the danger was increasing so much, that the Mandarins were obliged to send the merchants back to me: the contract was then concluded for the Mercury to cruize fifteen days, or longer, if the committee of supercargoes, and his Majesty's commander (with whom we

could not have communication at this time) approved of the ship's being chartered for a longer period as a cruizer. I got her equipped in two days with 20 guns, and 50 volunteers, from the American ships; and she soon cleared the river. The pirates never stood her fire after the first; when she cleared the decks with grape shot, of such as she came up with; destroyed seven or eight of the vessels, and took one prize: her cruize was out the day before yesterday; and she returned to her moorings. The government are so astonished at her achievements, that they are applying for her again; but I cannot accede to their request, unless they apply first to the committee of supercargoes, who are at Macao: if they grant permission, the Mercury will be chartered for five months, or as long as I choose.

Sixty of the Ladrones boats, under Linton, attacked the Barracoota brig of war about the latter end of September; after a few broadsides they retired. Captain Kay, of the Marquis of Ely, having unfortunately sent his boat with the first officer and seven men into Macao for fresh provisions, intelligence was soon after received that the Ladrones had captured them, and had demanded as their ransom 40,000 dollars.—Their force by sea is from 900 to 1000 junks, from 3 to 28 guns, perfectly manned, and they are amply supplied by their abettors in the maritime provinces.

All the efforts of the Viceroy of Canton to suppress them have proved fruitless, as the agents sent for this purpose proved treacherous, acting in concert with the rebels. The lower order of Mandarins cannot be trusted to execute the orders of government; such is the wide-spread disaffection! Their mode of war is of the most sanguinary kind; the prisoners on both sides are murdered in the most savage manner. Application had been made by government, through the security merchants, to the Americans, for them to drop down the river for a few days, to protect the passage from the Bog-Tyris to Whampoa, but this request could not be complied with, as the ships were not in a situation to fight their battles.

The latter end of August, 18 or 20 of the largest Ladrone junks, made a formal attack on the ship Atahulpa, Sturges, of Boston, while at anchor in Macao roads, and when Captain Sturges's crew were on shore. The attack was repelled with the utmost bravery for a length of time, when, taking the advantage of a breeze, cut the cables, and ran under the guns of the fort at Macao. The attack was led on by the admiral's junk, of 28 guns.

Seventeen American ships, and twelve country ships, were at Whampoa, and two Americans at Macao; the latter were waiting the arrival of a few more of their countrymen, in order to proceed in companies for fear of the Ladrones.

A Conspiracy against the Emperor of China has been detected, in which upwards of forty individuals were implicated, among whom were six mandarins, the peculiar favourites of their master. A few of the conspirators had escaped, and eluded pursuit; several others, to avoid ignominous punishment, had laid violent hands on themselves, but by far the greater number, after undergoing the severest tortures, had been buried alive.

DENMARK.

Danish Naval Officers. — Copenhagen, Jan. 6, 1810. The number of naval officers at present in actual service, is, at the beginning of this year, admiral 1: vice-admirals 2: rear-admirals 8: commodores 4: captain-commanders 15: captains 28: captain lieutenants 31: first lieutenants 64: second lieutenants 68: there are also engaged in the admiralty service, and recruiting, rear-admiral 1: commodores 7: captain-commanders 2: captains 6.

FRANCE.

Austrian Prisoners of War.—The following notice has been published at Rouen.

The farmers and manufacturers of the department of *Seine-Inférieure* who have in their service Austrian prisoners of war, are invited, *if they do not choose to keep them*, or if these foreigners do not intend remaining in France, to send them immediately to the *dépôt* established at Rouen, in order that they may be included in the last division, which is to march in a short time. *Nota.* There are now in the dépôt *thirty* prisoners, who have declared their intention of remaining in this department.

English Prisoners of War.—The dépôt of English prisoners of war established at Verdun, contained Feb. 9, 1810, the number of 659 individuals, as follows: gentlemen 104; *artificers* and servants 25; sea and land officers 314; masters of merchant vessels 152; passengers 29; soldiers and sailors 35.

Destruction of Wild Beasts. — In the course of 1809 the following number of wolves were destroyed, in the department of the *Meuse: viz.* male wolves 99; female wolves 84; ditto pregnant 6; cubs 45; mad wolf *one*; total 435. The bounties given to the destroyers amounted to 4891 francs (about £120 sterling).

Liberty of the Press.—Buonaparte has issued a new decree relative to the press. According to this, the number of printers and booksellers is to be considerably reduced; those who are suffered to continue the trade, being bound to indemnify the persons excluded. The privileged class of them are to

be supplied with a licence from the police, upon taking an oath that they will not print or expose to sale any work tending to entrench upon the interests of the State, or upon the duties which subjects owe to their Sovereigns.

Ill-fated revolution of France, that was to have regenerated science and civilized society, by means of the Liberty of the Press!—"To this complection art thou come at last. Fie, fie upon it, how it smells! how abhorred it is in our imagination."

GERMANY.

New Institutions.—Ratisbon, Jan. 6. The Prince Primate has sanctioned two new institutions. 1. An academy for design. 2. The establishment of an Office of Succour, on account of the fires that happened during the bombardment of April 23, 1809. This office will distribute annually 60,000 florins, among the sufferers, either as assistance, or as advances, or as rewards. The number of buildings entirely burnt or greatly damaged is 134, 37 belonged to religious societies, and 8 to the city. Among them are the churches of St. Paul, and St. Claire, also the Convent of this name, and the Hospital of St. Catherine; twenty houses are rebuilt.

HOLLAND.

State of the Country.—Amsterdam, Feb. 28. The following is a copy of a letter addressed by his Majesty to the Legislative Body:

The King to the Legislative Body.

Gentlemen—I have been disappointed in my expectation of being enabled to return before the 1st of January. From the annexed documents contained in the *Moniteur* of yesterday the 31st of January, you will perceive that the result of our affairs is connected with the conduct of the English Government.

The regret which I have felt has been considerably *increased* by reading the *unjust accusation* made against us, of having betrayed the cause of the Continent, that is, of having been unfaithful to our engagements; and I write this letter to you to diminish the impression which *so unjust* and *astonishing* an accusation must make upon your hearts, as well as upon the heart of every true Hollander.

Whilst, during the four years that have elapsed since the commencement of my reign, the nation, and you in particular, called to watch over her interests, have borne with so much difficulty and distress, but at the same time with so much resignation, *the doubling of the imposts, so considerable an augmentation of the public debt,—and armaments so great and so disproportionate to the population and means of the kingdom*—we little thought that we should have been accused of having violated our engagements, and of not having done enough; at a moment when *the state of maritime affairs operates upon us with a greater pressure than upon all other countries collectively*, and when, to complete our misfortunes, we are, besides, compelled to sustain *a blockade upon the Continent.*

It is the heartfelt consciousness of these considerations, Gentlemen, which should lead us to the exercise of patience, until the moment when the justice of his Majesty the Emperor, my brother, shall make reparation for a charge which we have so little deserved.

I cannot ascertain how long I may yet be prevented from gratifying the first and most anxious of my wishes, namely, that of returning to my capital, and seeing myself in the midst of you, at this difficult and critical juncture.

But, however distant that period may be, be assured, that nothing can alter my affection for the nation, and my attachment to her interests, nor lessen you in my esteem and confidence.

(Signed) LOUIS.

The following letter, addressed by his Majesty to the Council of State, was this day read by the Minister, the vice-president, at a meeting of the council, which was attended by all the ministers and other members:

The King to the Council of State.

Though I with regret, see the end of the third month since my departure fast approaching, nothing has yet been decided with regard to our affairs.

I cannot, however, suffer a single instant to pass, after my recovery, without repeating to you the assurance, that *all possible exertions shall continue to be made to preserve the existence of the kingdom.*

We cannot conceal from ourselves, that this will cost us great and difficult sacrifices; but I shall not hesitate, if there be but *a possibility* of Holland, after all that can be demanded of it, being *suffered to exist*, to submit myself to the generosity of the Emperor, my brother, in the just expectation that, upon the removal of all the causes of dissatisfaction, we shall receive those indemnifications to which we are so strongly entitled, and which will be *more than ever necessary to us.*

My intention in submitting myself to the pleasure of the Emperor, my brother, in every thing that he can demand of us, is to convince him that we have many enemies; that we may have been the victims of calumny, of petty passions and interests; but that we have never ceased, and still will continue to admire the Emperor, and to conduct ourselves as true friends and old allies of France, *tried by numerous sacrifices and various events.* Should I be able to succeed in this purpose, as I have every reason to expect, every thing else will follow, inasmuch as it must be both the interest and inclination of France to favour and aggrandize her friends, and not to depress them.

I therefore intreat you to unite all your efforts to *prevent emigration to foreign countries*, and every proceeding that might indicate *despondency*, and to exhort the nation to await the determination of the Emperor upon our fate, with that firmness which is so peculiarly their character, and which so intimately belongs to the justice of their cause.

I am not ignorant of what every individual suffers. I have done every thing to plead our

cause in the most effectual manner. Neither the loss of time, nor the failure of my efforts, nor any other consideration has been able to deter me from my purpose; and accordingly I have every reason to believe, that if we can come to any arrangement which does not exclude *the possibility of our existence*, Holland may still escape the *present impending tempest*; particularly if, after all this, there remain not only no grounds, but even no pretext for misunderstanding and dissatisfaction, to which all my efforts are directed. Your loving King, LOUIS.

Paris, Feb. 1, 1810.

Buonaparte *versus* Holland: Holland *versus* Buonaparte.

Buonaparte lately wrote and published in the Moniteur (having nothing more malignant at that moment within his reach) some very spiteful and severe reflections on the conduct of the Dutch; in which he accused them of betraying the common cause, and threatened "to occupy the ports and coast of Holland by Douaniers and troops in which confidence might be placed—to extend the coasts of France to the Elbe—and to shut out British commerce completely." All this in opposition to those invincible Orders in Council which retorted on him the principles of his Berlin and Milan decrees. In reply to those malevolent aspersions, the Hollanders have published the following remarks, which we introduce, as the last dying words of that unhappy country previous to execution.

Extract from the Royal Courant of Feb. 7, published at Amsterdam.

We call an Omniscient God, and all Europe to witness, that we have not merited this heavy charge.

But let facts speak for themselves.

Who can be ignorant of the sacrifices made by this country for the common cause—how she has exhausted herself—what she has suffered? To say nothing of the *hundred millions of specie which we gave for our ransom*; nor to mention *the number of French troops years after years clothed, fed, and paid*, by this little spot of ground; nor of *the great number of vessels of war sacrificed* in the common contest; nor of the equally *great number of our best soldiers and sailors, and the flower of our youth* fallen into the hands of the enemy; nor of our *burdens thereby not only increased but almost doubled*—let us confine ourselves only to more recent times, and more particularly to the period immediately connected with the cause to which we are suspected of having been unfaithful, and with regard to which we have the more reason to boast of our sacrifices, as they have a more immediate relation to the sources of our prosperity and existence, and must, therefore, according to the principles of equity, be estimated at a higher rate.

When the English Orders in Council of 1807 subjected neutral commerce to such unprecedented restraints, and the Emperor thought proper, by his Decree of Milan, to meet them with more rigorous measures, by way of reprisal, did not our King spontaneously *shut all the ports of the Kingdom?* and did we not thereby set an example to the Americans? With a very trifling and short-lived exception, in favour of the export of some few articles of Dutch produce, did not this embarrassing state of things continue *upwards of fourteen months?*

Was not a further mitigation, a more unqualified admission of American vessels, revoked by the King in the space of four weeks, and the former regulations again declared to be in full force? Did not the whole of the American vessels suffered to enter and unload in consequence of this so much reprobated free admittance, amount only to the small number of *three-and-twenty*, all of them provided with regular Certificates of origin? and, were there not among these vessels ten whose certificates came from French Consuls in America?

Does not the list of seizures, actually condemned, or still under detention, made since the 1st of April, 1809, and amounting to the number of 141 vessels and 88 boats* and waggons, afford an incontrovertible proof of the purity of the intentions of government?

Are not all articles of import examined by skilful persons, and permitted to be entered inwards only upon their declaration on oath, that the origin is unquestionable? Are not such commodities as appeared doubtful, lying at this moment in the King's warehouses?

Has not the King very recently acceded to the Emperor's request for the *exclusion of all Americans without any distinction whatever?*

Have not, accordingly, express orders been given, that all American vessels *must depart without breaking bulk?*

Have we not seen our King, while his feeling heart bled at it, refuse entrance to, and force to put to sea, Dutch ships, laden, under a neutral flag, with Dutch property, in the midst of the worst season of the year, and in stormy weather?

Have we not, with a view to the destruction of contraband traffic, seen a broad and extensive boundary line fixed, within the limits of which there can be no depots of colonial goods? Have not what were found within those limits been seized and confiscated? Was not the importation by land, in all the Northern and North-east departments subjected to the strictest regulations, as to the production of certificates of origin, and proofs of the goods having been actually landed on the Continent previous to the 1st of January, 1808, as soon as it came to be discovered that contraband traffic had began to avail itself of that channel, notwithstanding the vigilance of the

* List of Vessels, and Waggons or Boats detained since the 1st April 1809:—

	Ves.	Wags.
Laden with colonial goods and manufactures	101	88
Laden with permitted goods, but under process for false papers	29	0
Laden with permitted goods, but with suspicious papers, now under examination	11	0
Total	141	88

French officers of the Customs in the North of Germany? In short, has not our very inland conveyance been subjected to *regulations never before heard of?* Has not all this been done to make a fresh, but necessary sacrifice to the common cause?

That contraband traffic has been carried on is incontrovertible. But has it not been carried on every where? Can contraband traffic be, under any circumstances, entirely prevented? and more particularly, is it possible to prevent it along so extensive a line of coast? Must not applications for a military garrison to oppose smugglers, who often support this traffic by violence, remain in many instances unattended to, because a part of our troops are employed for the common cause in Germany and Spain? And must, then, a whole nation *suffer for a few covetous individuals?* Must that be the fate of a nation, which, highly prizing virtue and good morals, and making them the objects of their esteem and confidence, knows well how to distinguish in the class of commercial inhabitants, the disgraceful smuggler from the respectable fair dealer.

The more, therefore, that we feel hurt at this unmerited imputation of *betraying the common cause*, the more may we expect from the justice of the Emperor, that on being better informed as to the real state of things, and looking to his own interest and that of France, he will cause justice to be done to our King, and not expose himself in the eyes of Europe and posterity to the accusation of having adopted, against a loyal and industrious nation, connected by every possible tie with France and her Imperial Ruler, measures that would be inconsistent with their independence, and which must terminate in the destruction of their very existence as a people. We are more disposed to flatter ourselves that the *Great Napoleon*, assured of our sincere and zealous co-operation in the system of the Continent, will place his highest glory in supporting and cherishing a people to whom, by the treaty of Paris in the year 1806, he, for himself, and his heirs and successors, has guaranteed the maintenance of their constitutional laws, their independence, the integrity of their possessions in the two hemispheres, and their political, civil, and religious freedom on the same footing on which it then stood—a people who, from the government of his brother, who more and more attracted the love and esteem of the nation, expected once more to enjoy peace and prosperity after so many calamities.

INDIES, EAST.

Extraordinary Inundation of the Ganges.—Intelligence from Calcutta of the 20th of September, mentions that the rainy season had set in with such violence, that the Ganges had overflowed its banks, and swept away whole villages. In several districts the crops of indigo have been destroyed; and throughout a vast extent of country the floods have occasioned the most extensive devastation.

ITALY.

Buonaparte's Disposal of the Roman State: of the City of Rome; and of the Pope.—By the decree for the union of the Roman State to France, of which it is, in future, to form an integral part; the state of Rome, thus united, is to form two departments, viz. the department of *Rome*, and the department of *Trasimene*; the former to send seven deputies, and the latter four, to the legislative body. The city of Rome is to be the second city of the empire, and the hereditary imperial prince is to enjoy the titles and honours of *King of Rome*. There is to be at Rome a prince of the blood, or a grand dignitary of the empire, who is to hold the court of the emperor.—After having been crowned in the church of Notre Dame, at Paris, the emperors will be crowned in the church of St. Peter's, at Rome, before the tenth year of their reign.—The second part of this decree provides for the independence of the imperial throne, of all earthly authority.—After their exaltation, the Popes are to make oath *never to do any thing contrary to the four propositions of the Gallican church, agreed to in the Assembly of the clergy, in* 1682.—The third part respects the temporal existence of the Pope. He is to have palaces in several parts of the empire where he may wish to reside; and, especially, one at Rome and *one at Paris*, with a revenue of two millions of livres.

PRUSSIA.

Finances.—Berlin, Jan. 2, 1810. The treasury bills did not long maintain themselves at par: they are now fallen to 70. The bank has begun to pay the interests.

Issue of New Bills.—Jan. 19. The minister of the finances is occupied with extraordinary activity, on the subject of debts owing by the state. Lately a considerable office is organized on this subject; all the persons employed in it are sworn to secrecy. It is, however, known that they are employed in modelling new emissions of paper, to be called bills on the domains.

Merit honoured by Insignia.—The king being desirous of honouring merit in all its branches, has given a new organization to the orders of knighthood of his kingdom. There will henceforth be two distinct divisions; one appropriated to all kinds of merit; the other to military merit manifested in active service, and in the face of the enemy. The first class is that of the black eagle: that of the red eagle, to which the king will add a second and third class, with medals of gold and silver attached to the order of the red eagle. The ordinary tribunals will have no power to deprive the wearers of the decorations of these orders: that degradation will be in the power of the king alone. Six military officers and fifty-one civil officers received these decorations, Jan. 19.

RUSSIA.

Newly discovered Country, North of Siberia.—The celebrated traveller M. Hender-

strom has again visited the countries discovered to the North of Siberia, which are marked on the best maps, under the name of "country of Listickof or Sannikow." He has found them to be only an island. But further to the North, this traveller discovered a country watered by considerable streams, which he thought formed part of the Continent. He examined the coasts to the extent of 170 wersts, and found them all covered with great trees petrified, and lying in heaps one on another. The hills are formed of scarcely any thing beside slates, petrified wood, and coal. This country he has called New Siberia.

Gigantic Bird.—We learn that M. Hendenstrom, who continues, in New Siberia, his researches on natural history, has discovered the claws of a gigantic bird; which seems to have belonged to a species at present unknown. These claws are each *a yard in length*. The *Yakuts* have assured M. Hendenstrom, that in their hunting excursions, they frequently have met with skeletons, and even feathers of that bird. But what they say of the size of these feathers appears exaggerated. However that may be, this discovery cannot fail of proving interesting to naturalists, since, it strengthens the probability that together with the *Mammouths*, *Mastodontes*, and other gigantic quadrupeds, now extinct, there existed, both in the animal and in the vegetable system, species of corresponding dimensions; and, in all probability, a world quite different from our own.

*** This discovery if perfected, would also tend to strengthen the traditions of gigantic men, who in former ages inhabited the earth: for the same seasons, food, and other natural causes, which contributed to the growth of such large animals, might also prove favourable to that of the human species, and to individuals whose length of life was ten times that of the present generations.

Russian Violence in Finland.—In violation of an express stipulation in the treaty for the transfer of Finland to Russia, a certain proportion of the inhabitants were ordered to be drafted, or rather impressed, into the emperor's service: considerable levies were procured, before their destination was known to be the shores of the Euxine, to fight against the Turks. In the province of Savolax the alarm became general; and the people, conceiving that they were exempt from service, for a limited time, ventured to remonstrate against, what they considered, an infraction of the treaty. Count Tolesky, the Governor of Finland, to whom the appeal was made, in the most respectful and submissive terms, invited the inhabitants, by proclamation, to repair on Sunday, Feb. 4, to their respective churches, in order to obtain a redress of grievances. The inhabitants, who are widely scattered, were collected; and, while unconscious of impending danger, they were suddenly surrounded by soldiers, who, deaf to the voice of humanity, dragged the flower of the young men from the altars, from the bosoms of their parents, and the enjoyment of all that was most dear to them; and, moreover, butchered, without any distinction of age, sex, or condition, those who attempted, by intercession or force, to soften the hearts or avert the weapons of their remorseless assassins. No less than *seven hundred* unoffending and defenceless individuals, have fallen victims to the relentless fury of these monsters in human form.

Odessa. State of this City and Colonists.—An account of the present state of the city Odessa, situated at the mouth of the Niester on the Black Sea. The colonists who have settled here, have, through the care of the government, which has aided them by every possible means, made very great progress both in their buildings and agricultute. From 1805 to 1810, no less than 3137 families have settled here; making an aggregate of 15,120 souls. These are divided into twelve villages, which are extremely well built. In consequence of their great industry and their advancement in agriculture, they have already a great deal of cattle. Many have taken to the cultivation of vineyards, and in the year 1808 they had as many as 20,000 vines planted.

Their houses are built of stone, cement, and wood; they possess numerous mills, in which they grind the finest flour; they have also good granaries for the storing of corn. There have also been some very handsome churches built at the expence of the crown; and an appointment of Catholic as well as of Protestant clergy, by the crown, to officiate. These receive their salaries from the government for the first ten years; during which time the colonists are free from all contributions; the salary is from 300 to 400 roubles per annum.

Among the numerous settlers we may particularly notice a great number of Bulgarians and Turks; these by their industry have distinguished themselves in an uncommon degree. They had scarcely been two years in Russia, before their product of Turkish, and other grain, was so abundant, as not only to supply their own immediate wants, but to enable them to ship several quantities, for exportation.

Finances.—Petersburgh, Feb. 17.—The court gazette of this day contains a very remarkable ukase relative to the finances. The following are the principal articles:—

"The bank-notes are declared a national debt.—All the territorial riches of the empire are considered as mortgaged for the bank-notes.—The number of these notes are not to be augmented.—In order to reimburse the

national debt, a loan shall be opened, the conditions of which shall be fixed by a particular decree.—As the cessation of the issuing bank-notes will diminish the resources of the crown, the most rigid economy has been introduced into all the branches of administration. The expences for the current year have been reduced more than twenty millions, and will be yet further reduced by the suspension of many works. Now, in order to meet the necessary expences of government, it is requisite to adopt measures to bring back the imports to the same real value they were of previous to the discredit of the bank-notes. To this end the poll-tax shall be two rubles, besides, each peasant shall pay, in addition to the land-tax already existing, an extraordinary tax of three rubles in governments of the first class, two and a half in those of the second, and two in the third. Citizens subject to the poll-tax, shall pay five rubles. Countrymen keeping open shops in town, shall pay from 25 to 100 rubles. The impost upon capital in trade shall be augmented one-half per cent. Salt, which the crown sold at 40 kepeeks the pound, is to be a ruble. Each pood of copper shall pay to the crown a new duty of 3 rubles. At the Custom-houses the rix-dollar shall be valued at 4 rubles. The other dispositions are relative to the augmentation on stamps."

SAXONY.

Leipsick Fair.—Our new year's fair has been good, and even very good, for some articles. Woollens of inferior quality have been especially in demand; and manufacturers could not execute all their orders. Contractors have bought, or bespoke, 35,000 yards of white cloth for the Russian army. The manufactures of Saxony, of Silesia, and of Brandenburgh are excessively busy, nor are they any longer in want of wool, since the English are excluded from the Continent. They were in the habit of monopolizing the finest wools of Saxony, to the great injury of our manufacturers, who could not afford to pay them the same price.

N. B. The inference *e contra* of this statement is, that the wool-growers are forced to sell their commodity at a lower price now, than they did while the trade was open with England.

SWITZERLAND.

Marriages forbid between the People of Baden and Switzerland.—Carlsruhe, Jan. 11, 1810. Government has published a treaty concluded with the greater part of the Swiss Cantons, on the subject of marriages between the subjects of the two countries, which marriages are no longer to be permitted, unless the man intending to marry shall have previously proved the permission of his government, and that it is in his power to return with his family to his own country. This treaty was ratified by the Grand Duke of Baden, Nov. 9, 1808: by the Swiss Cantons, June 13, 1809. Ratifications exchanged Nov. 23, 1809.

Avalanches.—The village of Selva (in the Grisons' country) unfortunately situated among the mountains, has been nearly carried away by avalanches, which have destroyed and thrown down several buildings.—And a letter from Bergamo says, that on Feb. 22, at eight o'clock in the evening, the little village of Trabuhella, in the valley of Brembana, was almost completely buried under an enormous *avalanche*, which, breaking off from the mountain, swept along with it rocks, trees, and houses. Thirty of the sufferers by this lamentable event have been already dug out, and it is feared that a much greater number will still be found.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Comparative State of Placemen having Seats in the House of Commons during Seventy Years: as stated by Mr. Rose.

There are at present members of the House of Commons, holding places of profit during pleasure, in Great Britain,*.....40

In 1739 there were.....	72
1748	65
1751	75
1756	74
1762	90
1769	89
1775	78
1781	65

Comparative State of Military and Naval Officers having Seats in the House of Commons: as stated by Mr. Rose.

	In the Army.	Navy.	Total.
There are now members, not holding civil employments.....	44	19	63
In 1748 †	47	11	58
1751	41	14	55
1756	37	16	53

* In the supplement of the third report of the committee of finance, made at the close of the last session of parliament, [Inserted in Panorama, p. 2 of present vol.] the number stated is 41; but we *deduct* Captain Hope, who is not in office; Mr. Johnstone's was not an office of profit; Mr. Wellesley Pole is reckoned twice; Sir John Nichol no longer holds an office under the crown; and we *add* Mr. Jenkinson, and Mr. Calvert, though not holding immediately under the Crown, because their offices are during pleasure; and Mr. Johnes, as his office is not for life.

† In 1739, the officers who were members are not noticed in the Court Kalendar.

	In the Army.	Navy.	Total.
In 1762	42	20	62
1769	45	19	64
1775	44	19	63
1781	34	14	48

*** For a complete view of annuities, pensions, sinecures, &c. paid by the public, compare PANORAMA, Vol. VII. p. 15. *et-seq.*

Expedition to the Scheldt.—Return shewing the effective strength of the army which embarked for service in the Scheldt, in the month of July, 1809; the casualties which occurred; the number of officers and men who returned to England, and the number reported sick according to the latest returns (with the exception of the 59th regiment, from which corps a proper return has not yet been received).

Adjutant-General's Office, February 1, 1810.

	Officers.	Sergeants, Trumpeters, Drummers and Rank and File.
Embarked for service,	1,738	37,481
Killed	7	99
Died, on services	40	2,041
Died, since sent home	20	1,859
Deserted		84
Discharged		25
Total Officers and men who returned, who are now borne on the strength of their respective corps.	1,671	33,373
Of which number are reported sick	217	11,296

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen.

Example of Amount of Property in the Public Funds.—The Hon. Mr. Cavendish, who died lately at Clapham Common, has left funded property to the amount of one million two hundred thousand pounds; seven hundred thousand of which are bequeathed to Lord George Cavendish, two hundred thousand to the Earl of Besborough, and the remainder in legacies to other branches of the Devonshire family.—He was the largest holder of Bank Stock in England.

British Home Defence.—It appears from official returns laid before the Commons in the course of the Inquiry, that after the departure of the Expedition to the Scheldt, the force which remained in the United Kingdom and the islands in the Channel was, in the whole, including Militia, 116,660; viz. for Great Britain and the Islands, 10,519 cavalry, 26,182 infantry, 43,539 militia: for Ireland, 4154 cavalry, 8637 infantry, and 20,629 militia.

Pecuniary Restoration to the Public.—The sum of 1600l. was lately paid in to the Exchequer, by the direction of Mr. Perceval; to whom it had come inclosed in an anonymous letter, describing it to be the amount of certain duties which had been omitted to be paid, and of which the person who sent it, was anxious not to defraud the public. A sum of 200l. received in a similar manner, was paid in the Exchequer by Mr. Perceval some months ago.

Exchequer Bills.—The amount of outstanding Exchequer Bills, up to the latest period at which the same can be made up, is forty millions eight hundred and twenty seven thousand two hundred pounds.

Legacy Duty.—The receipt of Legacy duty last year exceeded that of the preceding one by more than one half; and from an investigation of the business in that office, it appears that it will be productive in a three-fold degree, when the intended arrangement takes place.

Antient Weapons.—Isle of Man.—A few days ago several military weapons, apparently of great antiquity, and probably Danish, were found under a large projecting rock, at Glanrushen, in the parish of Kirkpatrick, Isle of Man. Amongst them is a spear, made of a composition of metal, and mounted with gold. It measures 16 inches in length, and weighs 1lb. 9oz. and also two swords of the same kind of metal, but no device or inscription upon either of them.

SCOTLAND.

Religious Bequest.—According to the Aberdeen Journals, the executors of a gentleman, recently deceased, are by his will empowered to offer a sum of not less than 1200l. for the best treatise on "the evidence that there is a Being all-powerful, wise and good, by whom every thing exists; and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity; and this, in the first place, from considerations independent of written Revelation, and, in the second place, from the Revelation of the Lord Jesus; and, from the whole, to point out the inferences most necessary for, and useful to, mankind." The ministers of the established church of Aberdeen, the Principal and Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges of Aberdeen, and the trustees of the testator, are appointed to nominate and make choice of three judges, who are to decide after the first day of January, 1814, upon the comparative excellencies of the treatises that shall be laid before them. There is also left, by the same testator, a further sum, not exceeding 400l. for a treatise on the same subject, which shall be thought, pursuant to the same decision, next in merit to the first premium treatise. What an honour is this legacy to the land in which we live!

Herring Fishery.—A herring fishery has been for some years past carried on along the eastern coast of Caithness, more especially in the neighbourhood of Wick, Staxigo, Clyth, &c. From some papers recently published by Sir J. Sinclair, this fishery appears susceptible of great improvement, but even in its present state it is, as a nursery for seamen of considerable importance, as it employs 850 vessels and boats, and about 5700 hands, and produces on an average 50,000 barrels yearly.

IRELAND.

Veto refused by the Catholic Bishops.—The Roman Catholic Prelates, assembled in Dublin Feb. 24th, came to several resolutions; in one of which they say, that having disclaimed upon oath all right of the Pope to interfere in temporal concerns, an adherence to the practice observed in the appointment of Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, cannot tend to produce any mischievous exercise of any foreign influence—of course they will not concede the *Veto*.

Catholics' Petition.—To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, on behalf of ourselves, and of others of his Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic Religion in Ireland, humbly beg leave to represent to this Honourable House—That we your Petitioners did, in the years 1805 and 1808 humbly petition this Honourable House, praying the total abolition of the penal laws which aggrieve the Catholics of Ireland.—We now feel ourselves obliged, in justice to ourselves, our families, and our country, once more to solicit the attention of this Honourable House to the subject of our said Petition.—We state, that the Roman Catholics constitute the most numerous and increasing portion of the inhabitants of Ireland, comprising an immense majority of the manufacturing, trading, and agricultural Interests, and amounting, at least, to four-fifths of the Irish population; that they contribute largely to the exigencies of the country, civil and military; that they pay the far greater part of the public and local taxes; that they supply the armies and navies of of this Empire, with upwards of one-third part in number of the soldiers and sailors employed in the public service; and that notwithstanding heavy discouragements, they form the principal constituent part of the strength, wealth, and industry of Ireland.—Yet, such is the grievous operation of the penal laws of which we complain, that the Roman Catholics are thereby not only set apart from their fellow subjects, as aliens in their native land, but are ignominiously and rigorously prescribed from almost all situations of public trust, honour, or emolument; including every public function and department, from the Houses of Legislature down to the most petty Corporations.—We state, that whenever the labour of public duty is exacted and enforced, the Catholic is sought out and selected—where honours and rewards are to be dispensed, he is neglected and contemned.—Where the military and naval strength of the Empire is to be recruited, the Catholics are eagerly solicited; nay compelled, at least to bear their full share in the perils of warfare, and in the lowest ranks; but when preferment and promotion (the dear and legitimate prize of successful valour) are to be distributed as rewards of merit, no laurels are destined to grace a Catholic's brow, or fit the wearer for command.—We state thus generally the grievous condition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, occasioned solely by the fatal influence and operation of the penal laws; and though we forbear to enter into greater detail, yet we do not the less trust to the influence of reason and justice (which eventually must prevail), for effecting a full and deliberate inquiry into our grievances, and accomplishing our effectual relief.—We do beg leave, however, most solemnly to press upon the attention of this Honourable House, the imminent public dangers which necessarily result from so inverted an order of things, and so vicious and unnatural a system of Legislation—a system which has long been the reproach of this nation, and is unparralleled throughout modern Christendom.—And we state it as our fixed opinion, that to restore to the Catholics of Ireland a full, equal, and unqualified participation of the benefits of the Laws and Constitution of England, and to withdraw all the privations, restrictions, and vexatious distinctions which oppress, injure, and afflict them in their country, is now become a measure not merely expedient, but absolutely necessary—not only a debt of right due to a complaining people, but perhaps the last remaining resource of this empire, in the preservation of which we take so deep an interest.—We therefore pray this Honourable House to take into their most serious consideration the nature, extent, and operation of the aforesaid penal laws, and by repealing the same altogether, to restore to the Roman Catholics of Ireland those liberties so long withheld, and their due share in that Constitution which they, in common with their fellow-subjects of every other description, contribute by taxes, arms, and industry, to sustain and defend.—And your petitioners will ever pray, &c. &c."

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF EMINENT PERSONS, DECEASED, BETWEEN JULY 1, AND DECEMBER 31, IN 1809.

Sir GEORGE BAKER, Bart. F. R. S. Physician to the King and Queen.—This gentleman, who formerly practised at Stamford, Lincolnshire, was born in Devonshire, about 1721. He imbibed the rudiments of his education at Eton; and he entered as a scholar at King's College, Cambridge, on the day that the celebrated Bentley was buried. Devoted to the study of physic, and of classical literature, he has left several published, and unpublished works; and his labours were rewarded by the acquirement of a splendid fortune, and the esteem, respect, and admiration of his contemporaries. After a long life, passed with scarcely any of those infirmities from which he had relieved thousands in the course of his practice, he died, almost without a struggle, at his house in Jermyn Street, June 15.

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Count VON BERCHBOLD.—This nobleman, distinguished as the Howard of Austria, fell, like his prototype, a victim to his efforts in the cause of humanity. He died at Smradiarke, a bathing place in Moravia, at the latter end of the year.—Count Berchbold travelled in Europe for thirteen years, and four years in Asia and Africa, in order to become acquainted with the happiness and the wretchedness of mankind,—intent on promoting the former, and mitigating the latter. He was the founder of the Moravian *Humane Society*; also of the *Establishment of Preservation* at Prague and at Brunn. At the period of his death he had converted his fine castle of Buchlowitz, in Moravia, into an hospital for sick and wounded Austrians, in attending whom he caught an epidemic fever, which terminated his life.

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The Rev. GEORGE BORLASE, B D. author of "The Natural History of Cornwall," &c. died Nov. 7.—This gentleman, who was the youngest son of the late Dr. Borlase, of Castle Horneck, Cornwall, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, &c. was many years fellow and tutor of St. Peter's college: A. B. 1764; A. M. 1767; B. D. 1780. Latterly, he was casuistical professor and registrar of Cambridge University; also rector of Newton, in Suffolk. His character for integrity and independence stood high; but, in consequence of the warmth of his attachment to the principles of Mr. Fox, the late Dr. Yorke, Bishop of Ely, twice refused him the mastership of the college, though unanimously nominated by the fellows.—Mr. Borlase married, first, Harriet Serocold, sister to the wife of Dr. Pearce, now Bishop of Ely; secondly, Miss Home, sister of Meyrick Home Bankes, Esq. of Winstanley Hall, Lancashire. He left no issue.

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MATHEW BOULTON, son of Mathew Boulton, by Christian, daughter of Mr. Piers, of Chester; was born at Birmingham, September 14, 1728. He received the chief part of his education at the private grammar school of Rev. Mr. Ansted, who officiated at St. John's Chapel, Deritend. So early as 1745, Mr. Boulton, having lost his father, who left him in flourishing circumstances, distinguished himself by the invention of a new and most ingenious method of inlaying steel. Buckles, watch chains, and a great variety of other articles, wrought at his manufactory, were exported in large quantities to France, where they were eagerly purchased by the English, whose ignorance blinded them against the merit of the productions of their own country. The confinement of a populous town was ill suited to such an establishment as soon became necessary for Mr. Boulton's extensive experiments. He therefore in 1762, purchased those tracts of common, or barren heath, with only a small house and mill, on which the Soho manufactory now stands. He laid the foundation of these capacious works, at the expence of £9000. To this spot his liberal patronage soon attracted great numbers of ingenious men from all parts, and by their aid he so eminently succeeded in imitating the *or moulu* that the most splendid apartments in this and in many foreign countries received their ornaments from Soho. Here, too the works of the greatest masters in oil colours were mechanically taken off, with such ease and exactness, that the original could scarcely be distinguished from the copy. This mode of copying was invented by the late Mr. Eggington, whose performances in stained glass afterwards introduced his name to public notice. The utmost power of the water mill, which Mr. Boulton had hitherto employed, fell infinitely short, even with the aid of horses, of that immense force which was soon found necessary to the completion of his designs. Recourse was therefore had, about 1767, to that *chef-d'œuvre* of human ingenuity, the steam engine. The first that Mr. Boulton constructed was on Mr Savary's plan; but that machine was yet in its infancy. In 1769, Mr. James Watt, of Glasgow, obtained a patent for such a prodigious improvement of it, that Mr. Boulton immediately sought his acquaintance, and induced him to settle at Soho. At this place the facility of the steam engine in its application to a variety of concerns, wherein great force was requisite, soon manifested its vastly superior advantages to the public. Parliament,

therefore, in 1775, cheerfully granted a prolongation of Mr Watt's patent for twenty-five years. A partnership now commenced between Messrs. Boulton and Watt; and a manufactory of steam engines, on their improved plan, was established at Soho, which still supplies the chief mines and manufactories throughout the kingdom. Aided by such talents, and commanding such unlimited mechanical powers, Mr. Boulton's views were enlarged, and Soho began to exhibit symptoms of the extraordinary powers it possessed. The art of coining had long stood in need of simplification and arrangement, and to this art Mr Boulton no sooner turned his attention, than, about 1788, he erected a coining mill, on an improved plan, and struck a gold medal of the full weight of a guinea, and of the same form as that of his copper coinage now in circulation.

The Sierra Leone Company have employed Mr. Boulton's mint in the coinage of silver, and the East-India Company in that of copper. He also sent two complete mints to Petersburgh. Mr. Boulton having presented the late emperor Paul I. with some of the most curious articles of his manufactory, in return received a polite letter of thanks and approbation, together with a splendid collection of medals, minerals from Siberia, and specimens of all the modern money of Russia. With the view of still further improving and facilitating the manufactory of steam engines, Messrs. Boulton and Watt, in conjunction with their sons, established a foundery at Smethwick, a short distance from Soho. Here that powerful agent is employed, as it were, to multiply itself, and its various parts are fabricated and adapted together with the same regularity, neatness and expedition, which distinguish all the operations of this manufactory. Those engines are afterwards distributed to all parts of the kingdom by the Birmingham canal, which communicates with a wet dock belonging to the foundry. The last discovery for which Mr. Boulton obtained a patent, was an important "method of raising water and other fluids." For a long time previous to his decease, he had been confined to his room by illness, and his dissolution was expected. He was buried August 24, at Handsworth, near Soho. A hearse and nine mourning coaches attended, followed by numerous carriages of his friends. All the beadles in Birmingham rode on horseback, and kept open the way. The corpse, carried by three sets of bearers, was followed by six hundred workmen, each of whom received a silver medal struck for the occasion.

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Tiberius Cavallo, Esq. F. R. S. who died at his house in Wells Street, Oxford Street, Dec. 26, 1809, is thus noticed in the *Memoirs of Living Authors*:—"This gentleman, by birth a Neapolitan, was destined to be initiated, at London, into a mercantile profession; but the study of nature displayed superior charms, which seduced him from the dull routine of the accompting house to the leisure of a philosophical retreat. His treatises on popular and interesting branches of physics, may be justly esteemed the best elementary works, which are extant in our language. They possess every requisite of such performances—perspicuity of style, proper selection of materials, and clear arrangement. He published in 1777, the first volume of his complete Treatise on Electricity in theory and practice, which was finished in 1795, in three volumes octavo. It is unquestionably the neatest, the clearest, and the most sensible elementary treatise to be found on this popular science, and it is excellently adapted to furnish the mind with those brilliant images and facts which provoke inquisitive genius to closer and more profound researches. His other publications, beside occasional contributions to the Philosophical Transactions, are, a Treatise on Air, in one volume, quarto, an Essay on Medical Electricity in one volume, octavo; the History and Practice of Aerostation, in one volume, octavo, an octavo volume on Magnetism; and a folio on Mineralogical Tables."

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George William Coventry, Earl of Coventry, Viscount Deerhurst, Lord Lieutenant of the County, and Recorder of the City of Worcester, died at his house in Piccadilly, on the 3d of September. His lordship was born in April, 1722; he was educated at Winchester, was afterwards of University College, Oxford; and, with his eldest brother, Lord Deerhurst, (who died in 1744) was created M. A. in 1739. He succeeded his father, Earl William, in March 1751. The following year he married Maria, the eldest of the three daughters of John Gunning, Esq. the most celebrated beauties of that day. The issue of this marriage have been remarkably unfortunate; the first-born daughter died young; Mary Alicia, the next child, was the first wife of the present Sir Andrew Bayntum, to whom she was married when 23 years old, in June 1777; was divorced in 1783, and died in January 1784; Ann Margaret, the next child, was married in 1778 when 21 years old, to the Hon. Edward Foley, from whom she was divorced in 1787, and the following year she married Sir Samuel Wright, a captain in the army; George Viscount Deerhurst, who succeeds his father, and is now Earl of Coventry, was married, at 19 years of age, to Lady Catherine Henley, a daughter of the late Earl of Northington; the marriage was without the consent of his father, and the lady died in less than two years (in Jan.

1779); a few months after which, as Lord Deerhurst was hunting in Worcestershire, attempting a dangerous leap, his horse fell on him, beat his face nearly flat, and though he was miraculously preserved, he has ever since been totally blind. In 1783, he married Miss Pitches, second daughter of Sir A. Pitches, by whom he has a numerous family. The first wife of the late earl died in 1760; and in 1764, he was united to Barbara, daughter of John, Lord St. John of Bletsoe, who died 1804, leaving him several children. Lord Coventry was Lord of the bed-chamber to his late and present majesty, which office he resigned in 1770. He supported the prerogative in the American war, though he deprecated the exertion of force; in 1788 he voted with ministers on the regency question; and 1795 voted Mr. Hastings "not guilty" on all the charges against him. March 27, 1796, he opposed the negociation with the French Directory; and in 1803 spoke against the proposition for censuring Lord Sidmouth's administration.

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Sir John Dineley, Bart. and one of the Poor Knights of Windsor, died in November, aged 80.—This gentleman, long distinguished for his eccentricities, and fantastical attachment to the fair sex, of which hundreds of ridiculous stories have been circulated; had, at an early period of his life, contrived to dissipate the competent relics which he inherited of a noble, ancient patrimony. Sir John derived his title from his elder brother, Sir Edward Goodyere, of Burghope, co. Hereford, Bart, who died unmarried in March 1761, aged 32, grandson and heir male of the body of Sir Edward Goodyere of Burghope, created a baronet Dec. 5 1707, and died March 29, 1739, aged 82, having married Eleanor daughter and heir of Sir Edward Dineley of Charleton, co. Worcester, knt. born 1634, by Frances, daughter of Lewis Watson, Lord Rockingham. This Sir Edward was son of Edward Dineley, Esq. of Charleton, who died 1646, aged 46, by Joyce, daughter of Sir Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley, co. Worcester, and who was great grandson of Henry Dineley of Charleton, Esq. living 1569, by Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Nevil of Berling, co. Kent, sister of Edward Lord Abergavenny, descended from Richard Dineley, of Charleton, who married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir Symon Handsacre of Charleton, in the reign of King Edward III. On one of these ancestors is the following epitaph in the church of Cropthome (in which Charleton is situated): "To the noble memory of Francis Dingley, Esq. nobly descended on both sides, deriving the masculine line from the antient family of Dineleyes or Dingleyes of Lancashire; which was since yet more ennobled by many honourable and worshipful matches; as, of Handsacre, deduced from the antient Kings of Scotland, Throgmorton, Rous of Ragley, Tracy, Hardwicke, St. Nicholas, Neville, and Bigge. By his feminine line, from his mother Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Neville, lineally descended from Joan de Acres, daughter of King Edward the First, from Joan daughter of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of King Edward the Third, and Constance daughter to Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, fifth son of King Edward the Third. Her mother was Elinor daughter of Andrew Lord Windsor. He happily matched with Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bigge, Esq. descended, by his mother's side, from the noble families of Burges, Salwey, Bracey, *alias* Brace, and Magdalen Hobby his wife, by whom he had issue eleven sons and eight daughters, and with whom, having spent the space of fifty years in comfortable wedlock, he died in peace, leaving behind him the precious memory of a zealous patriot, a worthy justice, a true friend to religion, and a great example of valour and wisdom. Elizabeth his late consort hath consecrated this mean monument of her love and his merits. Obiit 27 Oct. A. D. 1624, ætat 74."—Of the tale of fraternal discord and even murder, often repeated, we would not again open the wounds. A noble property, from causes of this kind, passed into the hands of strangers. Sir John Dineley has left two surviving sisters, the representatives of his antient family. Mary, the eldest, is unmarried; Anne, the younger, married Capt. John Willyams, formerly of Plaistow in Essex, and afterwards of Canterbury, who at his death, in 1779, was the oldest master and commander in the Royal navy, and who left by her two daughters and an only son, the Rev. Cooper Willyams, now rector of Kingston and Stourmouth in Kent, well known for his "Campaign in the West Indies, 1796," and his "Voyage up the Mediterranean, 1801," who is now, through his mother, the representative of the antient and highly-allied family of Dineley.

The advertisements of the late Sir John for a wife; with his assurances of high birth by alliance and descent, were often the amusement of the public: his self-importance and self-complacency, were sometimes the butt of wicked wits, who delighted themselves in raising his hopes, and confounding his expectations. He lived to meditate feelingly on the little value of blood and pedigree, without more ponderous recommendations and golden charms.

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Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart, died at the house of the Globe Insurance Company (of which he was chairman) Pall Mall, Nov. 14.—His father, Robert, was

the second son of Sir Robert Eden, Bart. of Auckland, co. Durham, and brother of the present Sir John Eden, and of Lord Auckland. He was himself created a baronet in 1776, and died in 1786, leaving issue, by Caroline Calvert, sister of the last Viscount Baltimore, the late baronet, Sir Frederick Morton Eden, who married Anne only daughter, and heiress of James Smith, Esq. of Bond Street; and is succeeded in title and estates by his son Sir Frederick, born Dec. 26, 1798.—Sir Morton Eden, now Lord Henley, is another younger brother of Sir John. Sir F. Morton Eden was a man of distinguished knowledge, particularly on political and commercial subjects. He published, 1. "The State of the Poor; or an History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest to the present Period; in which are particularly considered, their Domestic Economy with regard to Diet, Dress, Fuel, and Habitation; and the various Plans which from time to time, have been proposed and adopted for the Relief of the Poor, together with parochial Reports, relative to the administration of Workhouses and Houses of Industry; the State of Friendly Societies, and other Public Institutions, in several Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing Districts; the Appendix, contains a chronological Table of the Prices of Labour, of Provisions, and of other Commodities; an account of the Poor in Scotland; and many original Documents on Subjects of National Importance. In three volumes, 1797," 4to. 2. "An estimate of the Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain, 1801," 8vo. 3. "Observations on Friendly Societies for the maintenance of the industrious Classes, during Sickness, Infirmity, old Age, and other Exigencies, 1801," 8vo pp. 30. 4. "Eight Letters on the Peace, and on the Commercial Manufactures of Great Britain, 1802," 8vo. He issued Proposals, a few years since, for his friend the Rev. Jonathan Boucher's Provincial and Archaiological Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, of which a short "Specimen" was published. He was interred at Ealing, where his lady was buried, who died in the preceding year. Sir Frederick has left a large and valuable library, among which are many rare and curious manuscripts.

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The Chevalier O'Gorman.—This celebrated character, who died in the month of November, at Dromlechy, in the west of the county of Clare, advanced in age, was one of the individuals who seemed to have been born to exhibit the strange fluctuation of human events. The Chevalier was a native of the county of Clare, and might boast of lineal descent from antient Irish Royalty. He left the land of his forefathers at an early age for France; where, having connected himself with a distinguished noble family, he was introduced to the first circles of elevated life. The magnificence of his establishment in Paris, and the splendour of his equipages, are strong in the recollection of many yet living; and no man possessed more consequence and influence than he did at the Court of Versailles, where he moved with all the attributes of nobility in the days of the unfortunate Louis. He owed his declension, and comparative obscurity, to that parent of misfortune and wretchedness, the French revolution!

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Mr Sylvester Harding, engraver, of Pall Mall.—This gentleman, who died in August, aged about 64, was an eminent copier, in water colours, of antient portraits. He published "The Biographical Mirror, 1795. &c." of which the last part is now ready for publication. He is also known, by his "Prints to illustrate Shakespeare." He was familiar with most of the Collators of his day; and of lively parts and social manners. He married a daughter of the late Dr. W. Perfect, of Town Malling, in Kent, by whom he has left three surviving sons and a daughter. Another son, Edward, a rising engraver, died young, about 1796. George Perfect Harding, his second surviving son, follows his father's occupation.

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The Rev. George Huddesford, M. A. of New College, Oxford, 1780, vicar of Loxley, in the county of Warwick, and youngest son of the Rev. George Huddesford, D. D. formerly president of Trinity College, Oxford, died in London, in his 59th year, at the latter end of November.—He was editor of "Salmagundi, a miscellaneous Combination of original Poetry, 1791," 4to; and author of "Topsy Turvy; with Anecdotes and Observations illustrative of leading Characters in the Government of France, in the year 1793," 8vo. then first published; "Bubble and Squeak, a Galli-*maw-fry* of British Beef, with chopp'd cabbage of Gallic Philosophy and Radical Reform," 8vo. first published in 1799; "Crambe Repetita, a Second Course of Bubble and Squeak, or British Beef Galli-maw-fryed; with a Devil'd Biscuit or two to help digestion, and close the orifice of the Stomach," 8vo. 1799. In 1801 he collected the above into two volumes under the title of "The Poems of George Huddesford, M. A." In 1804 he edited "The Wiccamical Chaplet, a Selection of Original Poetry, comprising smaller poems, serious and comic;" 12mo. He afterwards published "Wood and Stone, a Dialogue between a Wooden Duke and a Stone Lion;" and "Les Champignons du Diable; or, Imperial Mushrooms, a mock

heroic Poem, in Five Cantos; including a Conference between the Pope and the Devil, on his Holiness's Visit to Paris; illustrated with Notes, 1805."

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Sir Wm. Jerningham, Bart. whose amiable and benevolent character will be long remembered, died at Costessy Hall, Norfolk, August 14, aged 73.—He was a great admirer of literature, and the *album* at his seat at Costessy was abundantly supplied with poetical effusions left by various guests whom his intelligent conversation had attracted. He descended from one of the most antient families in the county; he added to the solid worth of the old English gentleman, the winning courtsey and gracefulness of modern refinement. Being a Catholic by descent, he was precluded from parliamentary and most other civil duties. He employed his leisure hours in beautifying, on a great scale, the country around his venerable mansion. Of the taste displayed in his improvements, the public have been enabled to judge for themselves, by the kind permission which he gave to all, to ride or walk about his extensive plantations.

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John Kelly, LL. B. of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1794, and LL. D. in 1799, died at Copford, in Essex, of which parish he was rector, Nov. 13.—This gentleman was a native of the Isle of Man, on which he reflected no ordinary degree of honour, by his abilities, his acquirements, and his truly exemplary conduct, as a divine and a scholar. He prosecuted his classical studies under the late Rev. Philip Moore of Douglas; whose indefatigable coadjutor he afterwards became, in the important work of revising, correcting, transcribing, and preparing for the press, the manuscript translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Manks language; the impression of which, comprising all the books of the Old and New Testaments, with two of the Apocryphal books, he also superintended at Whitehaven, in the capacity of corrector; to which, on the recommendation of the last mentioned gentleman, he was appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; the patrons of that impression, as of every subsequent religious work connected with it. Dr. Kelly also superintended the printing of an edition of the book of Common Prayer, and Bishop Wilson's Treatise on the Sacrament, all in the Manks language; and in the course of his labours in this vineyard, he had transcribed all the Books of the Old Testament, three several times, before he had attained his twenty second year! On the completion of this charitable work, begun by Bishop Wilson, who, like Bede, by his piety and virtue, acquired the appellation of *venerable*; and promoted by the active zeal of his successor, Bishop Hildersley, Mr. Kelly was ordained, on a title from the episcopal congregation at Ayr, where he resided, respected by all who knew him, until the Duke of Gordon engaged him as tutor to his son, the Marquis of Huntley, whose studies he superintended at Eton and Cambridge; and afterwards he accompanied that young nobleman on the tour of the continent. Soon after his return, Mr. Kelly graduated at Cambridge; and again visited the continent with two other of his pupils. In the course of a few months after his return, he was presented to the rectory of Aveleigh, in Essex, and afterwards to that of Copford in the same county, the former of which he resigned some years since. From the time he entered the ministry, it might be truly said, that he made the vocation of holiness honourable. He has left behind him a monument of his erudition in the Celtic, in a grammar of the ancient Gaelic, or language of the Isle of Man, which was expected to be followed by a much larger work, a Manks Dictionary, which was unfortunately consumed in the fire at Messrs. Nichols's, a short time ago, when nearly ready for the press. A large edition, the fourth, of the book of Common Prayer, printed by the patronage and munificence of the Bible Society, from the corrected copy of Dr. Kelly, was recently finished at Whitehaven, and sent to the Isle of Man. Of twenty-seven clergymen, concerned in the translation of the Manks scriptures since the year 1760, three only are now living. These are the translators of the books, of Judges, and Ruth; Ecclesiastes; and the Minor Prophets, from Joel to the end.

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The Marquis of Lansdowne.—The most noble John Henry Petty, Marquis of Lansdowne, was born December 6, 1765; and was a member of the House of Commons until he succeeded his father William, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the peerage, May 7, 1805. On the 27th of the same month he married Mrs. Gifford widow of Duke Gifford, Esq. of Castle Jordan, co. Meath, Ireland; (who under a supposed right assumed the title of Sir Duke Gifford, Bart. though the ancient baronetage of Gifford of Castle Jordan had become extinct in the elder branch, and was not descendable with the estate to the younger branch.) The Marquis deceasing without issue, is succeeded in his title by his half brother, Lord Henry Petty. In the autumn of 1809, his lordship, by the advice of his medical attendants, was preparing to embark for Lisbon, to try the effect of the temperature of the atmosphere of that country. Previously to his intended departure he visited his favourite Castle at Southampton, and finding himself daily getting better, he abandoned his intention of going to Portugal. His disorder was

a liver complaint, to which he had for many years been subject. He had a presentiment of his approaching end. Three days before his death, he observed to a favourite domestic, "happy is that man who closes his earthly career when in sleep." It was a remarkable circumstance that he should depart this life in a way so agreeable to his own wishes. He was a man of most unassuming and conciliatory manners: in his domestic habits he was beloved by all his household. A few months before his death, as he passed the church yard at Paddington, commenting on the display of a pompous funeral procession, observing that such sometimes are carried a hundred miles into the country, he ridiculed the idea; and added, "when I die, pray let my remains be deposited here." His lordship died at Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, Nov. 15th; and his funeral took place on the 23d at Paddington, with as little pomp as was consistent with respect. The body was deposited in a private vault, purchased for the purpose, under the chancel, in a spot which the deceased had pointed out.

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Marshal Lasnes.—This officer, to whom Buonaparte some time ago gave the title of Duke of Montebello, and who died of the wounds he received in the battle of May 22d against the Austrians, was one of those insolent upstarts that sprouted from the feculence of the French revolution. The most remarkable period of his life was that of his being minister at the Court of Portugal; in which character he carried his deportment to a pitch of arrogance and outrage unexampled in the history of diplomacy. It may be still fresh in the recollection of our readers, that this ruffian used to force himself into the presence of the Prince Regent, in spite of the attendants of his highness; and that he was in the habit of transmitting the most insulting communications to the Portuguese government.—It seems he did not bear the approach of his dissolution with that courage which might have been expected from a veteran soldier, who had often dared death in the field of battle. He wept immoderately, and frequently lamented his approaching end. The physicians secretly complained of this to the emperor; who in one of his visits, enraged at his favourite's pusillanimity, threatened to discontinue his visits if he gave way to it. If this be true, it shews, what hardly could have been expected, that his atrocities had not steeled him against the power of conscience.—Other reports say, that he bitterly reproached the emperor for the devastations he was spreading over the face of the earth, in consequence of his remorseless ambition: and that Buonaparte unable to bear the sensations connected with the discussion, rushed out of his presence.

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Mr. Francis Legat, omitted in the biographical department of our preceding volume, died, in the month of June, at his apartments in Charles Street, Middlesex Hospital. He was an historical engraver of the first class and genius; an enthusiastic lover of his art; and (which is of infinitely more consequence) an amiable, unaffected, ingenuous man. His chief works, are the prints which he contributed to Boydell's Shakespeare, and those he executed from pictures in the Houghton collection. Among these may be enumerated, with great praise, an engraving from a painting by Northcote, representing the murder of the royal brothers in the tower, and a scene from Shakespeare's Lear, from the pencil of the late Mr. Barry. Excellent, however, a these productions are, Mr. Legat considered them but as preludes to a print on which he had exerted every effort of his genius and elegant taste; a print on which he had been engaged (in sickness and in sorrow), for the last three years of his life; which promised not only to add to his reputation as an artist, but even to increase the elevated character which line engraving has acquired in this country. This print is from a picture by Mr. Stothard: the subject, the death of General Abercrombie

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General Robert Melville, the oldest general but one in his Majesty's army, was descended from the Melvilles of Carnbee, in Fife, a branch of the ancient and noble family of his name, of which the chief is the present Earl of Leven and Melville. The original stock of this family was a Norman warrior, a follower of William the Conqueror, who, on some disgust conceived at his treatment in England, withdrew into Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, from whom he received lands in Lothian, about 1066; branch of his family were afterwards established on lands in Angus and Fife. He was born at Monimail (of which parish his father was minister), in Fifeshire, Oct. 12, 1723; his mother was a daughter of Robert Whyte, of Bennochy, Esq advocate, and a sister of the late celebrated Dr. Robert Whyte, his Majesty's physician in Scotland, and professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh. His parents dying when he was very young, his guardians placed him at the grammar school of Leven, where he soon distinguished himself by a quick and lively apprehension, united to a singularly capacious and retentive memory. He afterwards studied at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. His fortune being but moderate, the study of medicine was proposed to him; but, preferring a military life, he repaired to the Netherlands early in 1744, and was appointed ensign in

the 25th foot, then forming a part of the allied army. He served first under Field-Marshal Wade; afterwards, till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, under the Duke of Cumberland, partly in the Netherlands, and partly in Britain, whither the regiment had been drawn in 1745. At the end of 1746, the 25th returned to the Continent; and, having distinguished himself at the battle of Lafeldt, Mr Melville was promoted to a lieutenancy. While besieged in Ath, after the battle of Fontenoy, he narrowly escaped destruction by a shell passing through the bed which he occupied.—On the termination of the war, Lieutenant M., in proceeding with his regiment to the south of Ireland, was shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy. In 1751, he was promoted to the command of a company in the 25th, and employed in recruiting in Scotland; in consequence of his activity and success, he was appointed aid-de-camp to the Earl of Panmore. In 1756, he was made major of the 38th, then in Antigua. He was employed in the attack on Martinique; and, in the invasion of Guadaloupe, he commanded the light infantry at the advanced posts. At the latter place, by an explosion in a house which he was entering, just after it had been abandoned by the enemy, he was blown to a considerable distance, and taken up for dead, an accident, to the remote operation of which, is attributed his subsequent decay of sight, which terminated in total darkness.—In recompense for his services at Guadaloupe, Major M. was directed to succeed Lieut.-Col. Debrisey, in the defence of Fort Royal, which he held until the reduction of the island, when, in addition to the government of that fort, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Guadaloupe, with the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 63d regiment. Brigadier-Gen. Crump, who was made governor of the new colony, dying in 1760, Lieut.-Col. M. succeeded to the government, with the command of the troops; and, to his exertions, is chiefly to be ascribed the subsequent conquest of the remaining French islands. That object accomplished, he repaired to England, where he found his services and general conduct highly approved; and, in addition to the rank of brigadier-general in 1763, he was, on the recommendation of Lord Egremont, secretary of state for the colonies, appointed April 9, 1764, to the peculiarly arduous and important situation of captain-general and governor in chief of all the islands in the West-Indies, ceded by France to Britain at the peace of 1763, viz. Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago. In the autumn of 1764, Governor M. proceeded to his station; and, during about seven years, he only once quitted his post, in 1769, when he visited England, on business of the highest importance to the colonies intrusted to his care. Some partial and frivolous complaints by a few disappointed individuals, brought against him while in London, but directed in fact rather against the King's council in Grenada, were deservedly disregarded by the King and council. It is but justice to add, that although General M.'s salary from home, as governor of so many islands, hardly exceeded 1000l. per annum, yet he not only refused to accept of the offered and usual salaries from each colony, but gave up many official fees, where he conceived such a step might tend to the advantage of the new colonists. The duties of a major-general, throughout the several islands under his command, he also punctually discharged, without any allowance or charge whatever on the public. Even in some small purchases of land in some of the islands under his command, General M. was swayed much more by considerations of public advantage than of private emolument. From the period when he retired from his government, General M., adhering to his favourite maxim of taking nothing for doing nothing, never solicited, nor even wished, for any pension or emolument from the public purse, although his eminent services, and his ill health, and total loss of sight, originally contracted in the discharge of his public duties, might well have encouraged him to proffer claims so commonly made and allowed. The last service he rendered to his country, in a public capacity, related to Tobago, an island originally settled by him, and long fostered with peculiar care. This colony, in the course of the war, fell into the hands of M. de Bouillé, after a defence in which the civil governor (George Ferguson, Esq.) and the inhabitants so greatly distinguished themselves, as to merit, and obtain from the captor, a most liberal capitulation. By the preliminary articles of peace concluded in the beginning of the year 1783, Tobago was ceded to France, without any of those stipulations for the advantage of the British settlers, proprietors, and traders, usually granted on similar occasions. To remove as much as possible the alarm this excited among those interested, measures were adopted for obtaining from the court of France some melioration of their condition. The first step was to select a proper negociator; and for this purpose all eyes were turned towards General Melville, who was requested to repair to Versailles, to solicit those indulgences to which, from the terms of the cession, the colonists of Tobago could form no claim. The general, that the application might appear the more decorous, desired a coadjutor, and Mr Young (now Sir William) was joined in the mission. Their success exceeded expectation; and to the beneficent magnanimity of the ill-fated Louis XVI, on the liberal suggestions of his truly respectable minister for the navy and the colonies, the late Mar-

shal Duke de Castries, that success was by General M. uniformly attributed. Having satisfactorily closed his relations with the West-Indies, as a governor and commander in chief, General M. turned his attention to his favourite study—military history and antiquities. He had already visited Paris, Spa, &c.; but the years 1774, 1775, and 1776, he devoted to a tour through France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, the Low Countries, &c. during which, besides the objects of the fine arts, in which he possessed a very delicate taste, with great sensibility of their beauties and defects, he examined the scenes of the most memorable battles, sieges, and other military exploits, from the Portus Iccius of Cæsar, on the margin of the English Channel, to the Canhæ of Polybius, on the remote shores of the Adriatic; and from the fields of Ramillies, to those of Dettingen and Blenheim. With Polybius and Cæsar in his hand, and the most authentic narrations of modern warfare, he traced upon the ground the positions and operations of the most distinguished commanders of various periods, noting where their judgment, skill, and presence of mind were the most conspicuous, and treasuring up for future use the evidences of their mistakes and errors. Relying on the authority of Polybius, and guided by *la raison de guerre*, or common sense applied to war, he traced the route to Italy pursued by Hannibal, from the point where probably he crossed the Rhone in the neighbourhood of Roquemaure, on the left bank of that river; nearly to Vienne, across Dauphiné, to the entrance of the mountains at Les Echelles, along the vale to Chamberry, up the banks of the Isere, by Conflans and Moustier, over the gorge of the Alps, called the Little St. Bernard, and down their eastern slopes by Aosti and Ivrea to the plains of Piedmont, in the neighbourhood of Turin. In tracing this route, which seems to have been strangely disregarded by commentators, historians, and antiquaries, although certainly the most obvious for that illustrious Carthaginian to take, General M. found the nature of the country, the distances, the situations of the rivers, rocks, and mountains, most accurately conformable with the circumstances related by Polybius; nay, even the *Leucopetron*, that celebrated *crux criticorum*, he discovered in its due position, known under the identical denomination of *la Roche Blanche*. Not satisfied, however, with the evidence arising from so many coincidences, Gen. M. crossed and re-crossed the Alps in various directions, pointed out as the track of Hannibal's march; but of these not one could, without great violence, be brought with any reasonable correspondence to the narrative. Military and antiquarian researches were, however, far from wholly occupying the capacious mind of General Melville. The Royal Botanic Garden in the island of St. Vincent, now so richly stored under the management of Dr. Anderson, with the most useful and ornamental vegetable productions, was originally projected, established, and supported by Gen. M. during his government, at his own expense and risk. It was at last taken under the special protection of his Majesty, and the expenses are now defrayed out of the public purse.

General Melville was, in private, the friend of "the widow, of the orphan, and of those who have no helper;" in public, he was a ready and a liberal contributor to the support of the most valuable charitable establishments. The Scotch Corporation, or Hospital, in London, will long remember the services, and regret the loss of its venerable recruiting general. By the uniform tenor of his conduct, General Melville evinced himself to be, in the strictest sense of the terms, the true friend and lover of his country. He was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London and Edinburgh, by the University of which last city, his *alma mater*, he was honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was also an honorary member of the Board of Agriculture, and an active member of the Society in London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Although he never had a regiment, a home government, or any other military emolument whatever, since he quitted the West-Indies, he was appointed a full general, October 1798. He died at his house in Great George-street, Edinburgh, August 29. Never having been married, General M. is succeeded, in name and estate, by his cousin, John Whyte Melville, of Bennochy, in the county of Fife, Esq.

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Major-General JOHN RANDALL M'KENZIE, who gloriously fell in the battle of Talavera, was the representative of a very ancient family, whose patrimonial estate (Suddie) lies in that part of the county of Ross called the Black Isle. He was about 47 years of age. He began his military career in the marines, under the immediate eye of his uncle, General M'Kenzie, of that most honourable corps; and for some time previous to 1794, did the duty of adjutant to the Chatham division. On the death of his uncle, by which he succeeded to some personal fortune, he relinquished the marines, perhaps from ambition to get forward in his profession more rapidly than that service admits. In the spring of 1794, he became major of the 2d battalion of the 78th foot, raised by the present Lord Seaforth. In the latter end of that year, or early in 1795, both battalions of the 78th were consolidated, by which measure this gallant officer became attached to the 1st battalion, and, with the officers

and men from the 2d, joined it at the Cape, whence they proceeded to India, 1200 strong, where the regiment served with distinction under the present Lieut.-Gen. (then colonel) M'Kenzie Fraser. With this corps, the gallant major-general served many years in India; latterly he commanded the regiment. He returned to Europe in 1801-2, sincerely regretted by all who knew him; and if his service in the East was not marked by any brilliant professional event, it was because the situation of that country, during his stay in it, did not call for active exertion. Promoted to the rank of colonel soon after he came home, on the breaking out of the present war in 1803, he was placed on the northern staff as a brigadier; soon afterwards he became governor and commander of Alderney, and was shortly replaced on the northern staff as major-general, which situation he occupied, when, on his own solicitation, no doubt, he was removed to the command of a brigade in Portugal, in 1808. He was in parliament four years; first for the Sutherland district of boroughs, and latterly for the shire of Sutherland, in the room of Mr. William Dundas. In 1804, he superintended the levy, and, in 1805, the discipline, of that gallant but ill-fated second battalion of the 78th, which, when but recruits, in fact, beat the chosen troops of France on the plains of Maida, but were afterwards annihilated, with their gallant young leader, Lieut.-Col. M'Leod, in the last Egyptian expedition.—He was a zealous, steady, cool soldier, a mild and most friendly man. His estate, called Suddie, devolves to an only sister, Mrs. Potts, a widow lady, without children.

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Andrew Mackay, LL. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh, honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Mathematical Examiner to the Hon. the Corporation of Trinity House, the Hon. East-India Company, Christ's Hospital, &c. &c. was born about the year 1759. He ranked among the most eminent mathematicians of the age, and was author of several important works in astronomy and navigation. As a calculator, he stood unrivalled in the extensive nature and perfect accuracy of his labours; and in his "Theory and Practice of finding the Longitude at Sea and Land," he has left to his country an excellent specimen of nautical science. Dr. Mackay died Aug. 3, in George-street, Trinity-square, Minories.

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Major-General Coote Manningham, who died at Maidstone, in the autumn of 1809, was second son of the late Charles Manningham, Esq. of Thorp, in Surrey, formerly one of the Council at Fort William, in Bengal. The late Generals Sir Eyre Coote and Sir Robert Boyd were both nearly related to Major-Gen. Manningham, on the side of his mother, who was one of the daughters of the late respected Colonel Hutchinson, formerly Governor of St. Helena. Under his uncle, Sir Robert Boyd, the general commenced his profession of arms, at the memorable siege of Gibraltar, being then a subaltern in Sir Robert's own regiment, 39th foot; in that corps he rose to the rank of captain. On the breaking out of the war in 1793, Major Manningham had the honour of being appointed to the light infantry battalion, formed in the islands, in order to join Sir Charles Grey, on his coming out to attack the French West Indies, and was a sharer in the glory of that campaign, at the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. He soon rose to be lieut.-col. of the 81st foot; and, in 1795, he was adjutant-general to the forces in St. Domingo, then under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Forbes. While on this service, he had the misfortune to be severely wounded in an ambuscade of the enemy. On his return to England, he was honoured by the notice and protection of his Sovereign; and, war, in 1798, advanced to be one of his Majesty's aid-de-camps, with the rank of colonel, and soon after was appointed one of his Majesty's equerries. In 1805, he was promoted major-general, and was for some time employed on the home staff. On the breaking out of the war in Spain, he anxiously sought permission to serve in the army forming to assist that country, and he was appointed to the division under the gallant Sir D. Baird, whom he accompanied to Corunna as second in command, till the junction of the main army was effected on the Duero, when Major-General Manningham took the command of a brigade. After sustaining with them the almost incredible hardships and fatigues of the latter part of that campaign, he had at last the consolation and satisfaction, at the head of these brave men, of successfully repelling the furious attacks of very superior numbers of the enemy at the memorable battle of Corunna. Within a short period after the general's return to England in Jan. 1809, his health began visibly to decline; and it is probable that the fatigues and sufferings which he had suffered on that severe service in Gallicia, operating on a constitution already affected by West India service, and the wounds received in it, produced the symptoms which carried him to the grave at the early age of 45; ripe, indeed, in glory, but immaturely for his family and friends, and above all, for his country.

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The Earl of Normanton.—Charles Agar, D. D. Earl of Normanton, Viscount Somerton, Baron of Somerton, in Kilkenny, who died in Great Cumberland-street, aged

73, July 14, was also ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, Bishop of Glandelogh, Primate of Ireland, a Privy Counsellor, Trustee of the Linen Manufactory, a Member of the Dublin Society, a Governor of the Lying-in Hospital, a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Vice-President of the Charitable Musical Society. His Lordship was the third brother of the first Viscount Clifden, and son of Henry Agar, Esq. of Gowran, by Anne Ellis, only daughter of Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath. He was educated at Westminster School, and was afterwards a student of Christ Church, Oxford. On being ordained, he was appointed chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; in the year 1768, he was made Bishop of Cloyne; in 1771, Archbishop of Cashel; and, in 1776, he married Miss Benson, daughter of Mr. Benson, merchant in Abbey-street, Dublin, to whom he had been for some years attached, and by whom he has left one daughter, Viscountess Hawarden; and three sons, the eldest of whom, Viscount Somerton, now in his 31st year, succeeds to the earldom of Normanton. His Lordship died possessed of nearly 400,000l. sterling, principally by his own acquirement. When Archbishop of Cashel, he became possessed of 40,000l. on a single fine for the Palliser estate, by running his own life against that of the existing lessee. The presentation of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Agar to the valuable prebendal stall of St. Michael, in Dublin cathedral, was made by his father the Archbishop a few hours only before his death.

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THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.—William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, Marquis of Titchfield, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Nottingham, High Steward of Bristol, a Trustee of the British Museum, President of the British Lying-in Hospital, D. L. and F. R. S. was born April 14, 1738. He was elected, in 1761, to represent the borough of Weobly, in Herefordshire; and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, May 1, 1762. He was, July 12, 1765, appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, which office he resigned in December, 1766. He was nominated, April 8, 1782, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; this dignity he held till Sept. 15, in the same year. He was farther appointed, April 5, 1783, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and resigned Dec. 17, in the same year. In 1792, he succeeded the Earl of Guildford as Chancellor of the University of Oxford; and, in 1807, was again appointed First Lord of the Treasury, which he resigned shortly before his death. The Duke of Portland married, Nov. 8, 1766, Dorothy, daughter of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire; by which lady he had issue, William Henry Cavendish, Marquis of Titchfield, who succeeds to the title, born June 24, 1768; William Edward Cavendish, born Sept. 14, 1774, appointed Oct. 25, 1783, to be Clerk of the Pipe-Office for life; a Major-General in the army, and late Governor of Madras; Charlotte, born Oct. 3, 1775; Mary, born March 13, 1778; William Charles Augustus Cavendish, born May, 1780; William Frederick Cavendish, born Nov. 2, 1784; a daughter born Oct. 1786.

William, first Earl of Portland, was descended from the noble family of Bentinck, of the province of Overyssel, in Holland, where his family had flourished for many ages. In his youth, he was page of honour to William Prince of Orange, afterwards King William the Third, from which office he was advanced to that of gentleman of his bed-chamber. He was the confidential servant of the Prince, and was sent into England, in 1677, to solicit his marriage with the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James Duke of York; and again, in 1685, to offer to James the assistance of the Prince's troops and person against the Duke of Monmouth. In 1689, after the Revolution, in the promotion of which measure Mr. Bentinck had been extremely active, he was appointed, Feb. 13, Groom of the Stole, and soon after created Baron Cirencester, Viscount Woodstock, and Earl of Portland. His Lordship served under his Royal Master both in Ireland and in the Netherlands, with great reputation. He was principally employed in the negociation of the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697; and was soon after appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France. In 1696, an inquiry being instituted into certain transactions relative to the passing of an act for incorporating the East India Company, it was reported to the House of Commons that some of the members of both houses had been bribed; and it appeared that fifty thousand pounds had been offered to the Earl of Portland, and refused. Notwithstanding the integrity of his conduct, and his great favour with King William, he was not always regarded with equal partiality by the House of Commons. In 1696, they addressed the King in opposition to an intended grant to the Earl of Portland, of certain lordships in the principality of Wales; and, in 1701, this nobleman, together with John, Lord Somers; Edward Russell, Earl of Oxford; and Charles Montagu, Lord Halifax, was impeached for his share in advising and negociating the Treaty of Partition. The office of Groom of the Stole he had resigned in 1699. On the subsequent death of the King, the Earl of Portland retired from office, and died Nov. 3, 1709. He had issue, Henry, second

Earl of Portland; William, one of the Nobles of the province of Holland; and Charles John, one of the Nobles of the province of Overyssel. Henry, second Earl of Portland, married Elizabeth, daughter of Wriothesley Baptist, second Earl of Gainsborough, with which lady he obtained, among other possessions, the moiety of the lordship of Titchfield, in the county of Southampton. By King George the First he was created Marquis of Titchfield, and Duke of Portland; and he died Governor of the island of Jamaica, July 4, 1726. William, second Duke of Portland, his son, married Margaret Cavendish, daughter and heiress of Edward, second Earl of Oxford, by which lady, who died July 7, 1785, he had issue, Elizabeth Cavendish, born July 27, 1735, and married to Thomas Viscount Weymouth; Henrietta Cavendish, born May 6, 1736, and married to George Henry, Earl of Stamford; William Henry Cavendish, the late and third Duke of Portland; Edward Charles Cavendish, born March 3, 1744, and married Dec. 28, 1782, a daughter of Richard Cumberland, Esq.

His Grace died Oct. 30, and his funeral took place Nov. 9. At ten o'clock in the morning, the St. James's Volunteers mustered in St. James's-square, and formed a part of the procession. At eleven, the cavalcade proceeded up Bond street, to St. Mary-la-bonne church-yard, wherein the Duchess of Portland lies interred, in a magnificent family vault, which was erected about thirty years ago.

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Paul Sandby, Esq. R. A. who died at Paddington, early in November, was descended from a branch of the family of Sandby, of Babworth, Nottinghamshire, and was born at Nottingham in 1732. In 1746 he came to London, and having an early bias towards the arts, got introduced into the drawing-room of the Tower. Thence after two years, he was appointed draughtsman under the inspection of Mr. David Watson, who was employed by the late Duke of Cumberland to take a survey of the Highlands of Scotland. During his excursion he made many sketches from the terrific scenery of that romantic country, from which he afterwards published a number of small etchings. From this circumstance, perhaps, we may account for the bold and striking style by which the paintings of this excellent artist are so peculiarly distinguished. In 1752 he quitted this employment and resided with his brother at Windsor. Several of the most beautiful views in the neighbourhood of Windsor and Eton now became the subjects of his pencil; here also he attained that skill in depicting Gothic architecture, which gave so beautiful an effect to these landscapes, that Sir J. Banks purchased them all at a very liberal price. Mr. Sandby soon after attended that great naturalist in a tour through North and South Wales, where he took a variety of sketches, from which he made several sets of prints, in imitation of drawings in Indian ink. In 1753 he was one of the members of an academy which met in St. Martin's-lane, and was, with several others, desirous of establishing a society on a broader basis; this was strenuously opposed by the celebrated Hogarth, which drew on him the attacks of his brother artists. Among others, Mr. Sandby (then a very young man) published several prints in ridicule of his Analysis of Beauty, which he afterwards declared, had he known Hogarth's merit as he did since, he would on no account have done. On the institution of the Royal Academy, Mr. Sandby was made a Royal Academician. By the recommendation of the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Granby appointed him in 1768, chief drawing master of the Royal Academy of Woolwich, which office he held to his death. It is needless to descant on his merits; those who have seen his drawings, can alone form an adequate judgment of the superiority of his taste, and the brilliancy of his execution.

It must not, however, be passed over without notice, that Mr. Sandby was one of the first persons who attempted to introduce an imitation of chalk-drawings into the art of engraving. An early specimen may be seen in one of his figures among "the cries of London." It is well known to what excellence this art has since been carried both in France, where the *free* imitation was exquisite, and in England where the *finished* imitation prevailed, and long furnished subjects of exportation to a great amount, yearly.

Mr. Sandby also was the means of bringing to perfection the manner of imitating *washed* drawings. An attempt may be seen in some of his miscellaneous etchings: but the mode of accomplishing that intention was originally discovered by the ingenious M. Prince of Paris. For his secret the Hon. W. Greville paid M. P. thirty guineas; and he communicated it to Mr. Sandby, who greatly improved the process, and produced works of much greater depth and durability than those of M. Prince. Several other English artists discovered similar processes.

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Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. who died at Fulham, Nov. 20, was born October 11, 1728. He was one of the oldest servants of the Crown: M. P. first for Liskeard, and afterwards, in several parliaments, for Sandwich. His entrance into public life was as a clerk in the Victualling Office: afterwards he became secretary to Lord Anson, (subsequently to his lordship's celebrated voyage

round the world), and was by him introduced as clerk on the establishment of the Admiralty Office, where he succeeded Mr. Milner as assistant secretary; and continued in that office, with great reputation for ability and integrity, till 1795, when his resignation was accepted, and he was created a baronet, and appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. By his death his pension of £1,500 a year, falls into the public purse. He has left the whole of his property and estates to Lord Viscount Ranelagh, who married his only daughter. She died in child-bed without living issue. His son Capt. Thomas Stephens, was unfortunately killed in a duel at Margate in 1790.

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THE MARQUIS OF USTARIZ. — L. Geronimo De Ustariz Tovar, Marquis of Ustariz, Member of the Supreme Council of War, Assistant of Seville, and intendant in commission of Andalusia, died at Seville, aged 74, at the latter end of the year. — He had been employed in various public situations for fifty years, with the approbation of his country. When intendant of Estremadura, he introduced a variety of reforms and improvements, the effects of which were soon manifest in the increasing prosperity of that province; and he had the satisfaction of seeing many of his agricultural, financial, and judicial regulations, adopted by the royal cabinet, and extended to the whole of Spain. From Estremadura, he was promoted to the Assistantship of Seville. But unfortunately for his country, the reign of favourites, strumpets, pimps, and parasites, was established; and, he was removed from Seville to make way for a cousin of the infamous Godoy. In reward for his public labours, he was nominally honoured with a seat in the Council of War, but was actually banished to Teruel; though the disgrace of this proceeding was attempted to be disguised, by appointing him a commissioner of mines in that quarter. Here he remained many years; neglected by the court, but honoured with the attachment, esteem, and confidence, of the Arragonese. To his popular conduct and the general admiration of his civic virtues, is chiefly to be ascribed the patriotic stand made by the people of Arragon in the present contest. This venerable, but proscribed reformer, the instant the proceedings at Bayonne were known at Teruel, sallied from his retirement, and with all the ardour of youth, traversed the province in every direction, to rouse the inhabitants to resistance. He recognised, and treated with the utmost respect the new authority of General Palafox, and accepted a seat in the Junta of Government. After ten months of indefatigable service in Arragon, he received a royal order from the Supreme Junta to resume the Assistantship of Seville, and his functions as member of the Supreme Council of War. His death, though naturally to have been expected from his advanced years and increasing infirmities, was no doubt accelerated by the incessant labours to which he had devoted himself. Before and after his arrival at Seville, every interval which he could snatch from his official duties, was employed in digesting a plan of a new constitution for Spain. His papers are said to furnish upon this subject, an inestimable treasure of historical and political knowledge, applied to the exigencies of his fellow citizens, with all the discrimination of a statesman and philosopher. Far from verifying the assertions of certain persons, that the Spanish people have nothing further in contemplation in this struggle than the expulsion of the French, and the re-establishment of the old government, the Marquis De Ustariz used to take every opportunity of inculcating a contrary sentiment. "We shall have done nothing," he frequently and emphatically observed, "if before we finish this war, we have not a constitution which shall rid us for ever of tyrants."

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WILLIAM WOOD, Esq. died in Golden Square, aged 41, November 15. As a miniature painter, he ranked among the first of his contemporaries. But what gave a peculiar value to his works, was, a mean of fixing his colours on ivory, so as not to be injured by the effects of light and heat; many of his pictures, which had been a number of years in India, have returned to this country without diminution of their brilliancy. He was president of the society of Associated Artists in Water Colours, which owed its origin to him. His talents and virtues were held in such high respect by the members, that they requested permission for a deputation from the society to join his private friends in attending his remains to the grave. In the year 1808, anxious to render his talents in some measure serviceable to his country, he published "An Essay on National and Sepulchral Monuments." His vacations from the pursuits of his profession were usually spent in studying the beauties of nature, amidst the richest of her works in this island, or at the mansions of various friends in the country whose doors were always open to receive him. With a mind habitually vigorous and contemplative, he studied landscape scenery with success; and formed several designs for the alteration and improvement of parks and grounds, which were much approved. His numerous sketches from nature, are directed by his will to be sold for the benefit of his surviving father. His directions for fixing colours on ivory, will we hope be given to the public, for the benefit of all engaged in that department of art.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE INFORMATION,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED,

From July 1, to Dec. 31, 1809, inclusive.

JULY.

1. Appointment:—Rt. Hon. Lord G. L. Gower to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

6. Letter from Capt. Hotham, of the Defiance, stating the evacuation of Coruna and Ferrol by the French.

11. The supplement to Gazette of this date contains an account of the battle fought near Aspern, between the Archduke Charles and the Emperor Napoleon, 21st and 22d May.

15. Letter from Captain Warren of the Bellerophon, relating to an attack made by the boats of that ship, under Lieut. Pilch on a Russian battery placed on one of the islands near Hango Head, which was carried, after an obstinate resistance, the guns were spiked, and the magazine was destroyed. Three vessels were taken, but abandoned as of no consequence.

18. Letter from Capt. Goate, of the Musquito, stating his capture of the battery and town of Cuxhaven.

— Grant from the King of the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom to the Rt. Hon. Dudley, Baron Harrowby, and his heirs male, under the titles of Viscount Sandon and Earl of Harrowby.

29. Capture of Le Beau Narcisse, 8 guns, 55 men, by the Moselle sloop, Capt. Bays.

AUGUST.

5. Letter from Capt. Martin of the Implacable, stating the capture of the Russian flotilla, under Percola Point, consisting of 7 gun-boats, each mounting a 32 and a 24-pounder, 12 ships under their protection, laden with powder and provisions for the Russian army, and 1 armed ship; July 9.

— Letter from Capt. Lord G. Stuart of the Aimable, stating his having landed a detachment of seamen and marines at Cuxhaven, and sent them in pursuit of a body of French horse, who entered the village Ritzbuttle on the 26th ult. and nearly captured several British officers. Learning that the enemy occupied the town of Gessendorf, they proceeded to attack it. After some resistance the enemy fled, leaving four officers prisoners. The battery guns were burst, the gun-carriages, guard-houses, &c. burnt. The powder was brought off, together with six waggon-loads of confiscated merchandise.

7. Letter from Lieut. Gen. Earl of Chatham, stating the capitulation of the town of Middleburgh and of the fortresses of Veer and Rammakins.

— Dispatches from Rear Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan, announcing the surrender of the town of Campvere, and inclosing a letter from Sir R. G. Keats, stating his having taken possession of South Beeveland, Aug 1.

11. Dispatches from Sir A. Wellesley, detailing the movements of the British army in Spain.

— Letter from Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Chatham, detailing the operations of the British troops before Flushing. Also two letters from Capt. Brenton of the Spartan, Amphion, and Mercury, dated Pesaro, April 23, and Ceseratico, May 2, when all the enemy's vessels in those ports (13 in number) were captured, and the forts destroyed.

15. *Extraordinary.*—Dispatches from Sir A. Wellesley, giving an account of a sanguinary conflict between the British and French armies at Talavera, July 27, The enemy consisting of 44,000 men, advanced against the British and Spanish, whose line extended two miles before Talavera, the right consisting of Spanish troops, placed in front of the town; the left, of the main British army, commanded by a height in possession of Major-General Hill: in the centre was a redoubt, on which Brig. Gen. Campbell was stationed with Gen. Cotton's brigade of dragoons; some Spanish cavalry being in his rear. The advanced guard, under Gen. Mackenzie, took post in a wood, on the right of the river Alberche. The French advanced in the evening; and after dislodging Gen. Mackenzie from his position, commenced the attack at dusk by a fruitless attempt with cavalry to overthrow the right of the line, consisting of Spaniards. They then attacked in great force the height on the left, occupied by Gen. Hill; who, after losing it for a moment, regained it with charge of bayonet. This attack was repeated at night and at dawn of the next day, but was repulsed. Thus foiled on his right and left, the enemy made a general attack on the main British army in three points; he was completely defeated in all, with the loss of 10,000 men. He then commenced his retreat across the Alberche, leaving 20 pieces of cannon, ammunition, &c. to the British.

19. Dispatches from Sir R. Strachan, detailing the operations against Flushing, and inclosing letters from Lord W. Stuart, and Sir R. G. Keats.

20. *Extraordinary.*—Dispatches from Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Chatham, announcing the surrender of Flushing. August 13, (says his lordship), the batteries before Flushing being complete, and the frigates, bombs, and gun-vessels having at the same time taken their stations, a fire was opened from 52 pieces of heavy ordnance, which was vigorously returned by the enemy. An additional battery of six twenty-four pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play on the town with little or no intermission till late on the following day.—On the morning of the 14th, about ten o'clock, the line of battle ships at anchor in the Durloo Passage, led by Rear Adm. Sir Richard Strachan, got under weigh, and ranging along the sea line of defence, kept up as they passed a tremendous cannonade on the town for several hours. About four in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the enemy had ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote to send in a summons: Gen. Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply to the summons as soon as he had consulted a council of war; an hour had been allowed for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed without any answer being received, hostilities recommenced with the utmost vigor, and about eleven at night, one of the enemy's batteries, advanced upon the sea dyke in front of Lieut. Gen. Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet, by detachments from

the 36th, 71st, and light battalions of the King's German Legion, under Lieut. Col. Pack, opposed to great superiority of numbers; they took 40 prisoners, and killed and wounded many of the enemy.—About two in the morning, the enemy demanded a suspension of arms for 48 hours which was refused, and only two hours granted, when he agreed to surrender according to the summons sent in, the garrison becoming prisoners of war. These preliminaries being acceded to, articles of capitulation were ratified, (the 16th) when detachments of the Royals on the right, and of his Majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town.

— Letter from Sir R. J. Strachan, confirming the above, and stating the operations of the naval force under his command.

22. Dispatch from Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Chatham, inclosing articles of capitulation of the islands of Schowen and Duiveland; also a return of the late garrison of Flushing.

26. Grant from the King of the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdom to the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley and to his heirs male, under the titles of Baron Duero of Wellesley, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington.

— Dispatches from Sir S. Saumarez, inclosing two letters from Capts. Pater and Forrest, announcing the capture of 4 gun-boats and a brig in Aspo roads, July 25.

— Letter from Major Maxwell, of the Royal African corps, informing of the reduction of Senegal.

— Letter from Capt. Columbine, of the Derwent sloop, giving his account of the naval part of the enterprise.

— Letter from Capt. Cottrell, of the Nijaden, stating the capture of 22 vessels in the river Kola by the boats of that ship, under the direction of Lieuts. Wells and Smith. A fort, under which those vessels anchored, was taken, and the guns brought away or thrown into the river.

— Order in council, dated August 16, allowing ships belonging to the subjects of any state in amity with his Majesty, to import into any of the islands and colonies in the West-Indies, including the Bahamas and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, for twelve months, certain articles, enumerated in the said order, being the growth or produce of the country to which such vessels belong; and also allowing the exportation, from the said islands, into which the importation of staves, lumber, and provisions, shall be made; of rum, molasses, and of any other articles, goods, and commodities, except sugar, indigo, cotton-wool, coffee, and cocoa; provided such ships should duly enter, report, and deliver, their respective cargoes, and reload at such ports only, where regular custom-houses should have been established.

— A further order, of the same date, directs, that nothing therein contained should be construed to permit, after the 1st November next, the importation of staves, lumber, live stock, and provisions of any kind, into any of the said colonies in which there should not be, at the time when such articles should be brought for importation, a tonnage duty of not less than 5s. per ton on every ship bringing the same, according to the admeasurement of ship or vessel; nor to permit, after the 1st July, 1809, the importation of fish into any of the said islands or territories in which there should not be, at the time of importation, a duty of not less that 1s. per quintal on dried or salted cod, or ling-fish cured or salted; and a proportionate duty per barrel on cured or pickled shads, alewives, mackarel, or salmon, so imported; and also a tonnage duty to the amount above-mentioned, on any ship bringing such fish.—Also an order for regulating the new duties imposed by the legislature of the island of Jamaica on the vessels and produce of the United States of America; with a tariff on the articles, according to the current money of Jamaica.

SEPTEMBER.

2. Dispatch from Lord Viscount Wellington, stating his being necessitated to quit Talavera, and to leave 1500 sick and wounded behind him (2,000 had been brought away), in consequence of the Spanish General Cuesta having announced his determination to abandon that place, apprehending, that Lord Wellington's forces were not strong enough to resist the French corps coming from Placentia; while the enemy was moving on his flank, and had returned to Santa Olalla in his front. Lord W. had written to him, that he did not think those reasons sufficient, but this opinion having unfortunately reached the general after he had marched, his lordship was necessitated to follow his example.

— Dispatch from Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Chatham, informing, that having authentic intelligence that the enemy's land force was considerably superior to that under his command, and that, there being so many places to secure, he could not bring any considerable number to operate against the principal places, Lillo, Liefkenshoek, and Antwerp, he felt it his duty to close his operations. He should consequently gradually withdraw from the advanced position, and sending into Walcheren, such additional force as might be necessary to secure that important position, hold them in readiness for his Majesty's further commands.

— Letter from Sir R. J. Strachan, confirming the above, and detailing naval operations.

— Capture:—La Félicité, pierced for 44, but having only 14 guns mounted, by the Latona, Capt. Pigot.

— Grant from the King of the dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom to the following gentlemen:—P. A. Irving, T. Roberts, I. Shaw, R. Blennerhassset, W. Smith, C. Cockerell, E. B. Sandys, H. Halford, and J. Tyrell, Esqrs.

5. Dispatches from Sir J. Stuart, announcing the surrender of the islands of Ischia and Procida, June 30. It appears, that he had formed a project, in concert with Rear-Adm. Martin, of making a diversion in favour of Austria, of which the capture of these two islands, and a position before Naples were parts. The works of Scylla were destroyed by the enemy.

— Letter from Major-Gen. Carmichael, stating the surrender of the city of St. Domingo, to the besieging Spaniards and British, July 6.

7. Dispatches from Lord Wellington, stating that his army had been extremely distressed by want of provisions; that his lordship had been obliged to fall back, and was proceeding to Elvas. A body of French cavalry passed the Tagus, near

Azgo Bispo, which took the cannon of Cuesta's rear-guard. Sir R. Wilson, with his small corps, had had an action with Ney's army near Banos; but, after nine hours fighting, was obliged to retreat through the mountains. Cuesta resigned his command on the 12th; and was succeeded by Gen. Equirie.

— Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, containing the substance of two letters from Capt. Stewart, of the Seahorse, and Capt. Maxwell, of the Alceste, detailing those officers' proceedings on the coast of Italy, where they destroyed several of the enemy's forts on the islands of Gianuti and Pianoso; and 2 gun-boats were destroyed at Jerrarina, by the Alceste and Cyane. Also a letter from Capt. Raitt, of the Scout, giving an account of the boats of that sloop having carried an enemy's battery near Cape Croisette, and captured or destroyed 7 sail of the enemy's coasters; and of a gallant attack made on July 15, by a party of seamen and marines, under the direction of Lieut. Butterisby, on a strong battery, which commanded the port of Carry, between Marseilles and the Rhone, effected without any loss on our side.—Also a letter from Capt. Brenton of the Spartan, stating the reduction of the citadel and batteries on the island of Luffin, May 10. The destruction of Port Rioux, on the coast of France, and the capture of 5 vessels. Another, from his lordship, conveys the substance of a letter from Rear-Adm. Martin, detailing the proceedings of the squadron under his orders, their taking possession of the islands of Ischia and Procida; and the capture of 40 of the enemy's gun-boats by the Cyane and Espoir. Also, nine of the enemy's vessels, at anchor in Demata road, were boarded and brought out by the boats of the Topaze, Capt. Griffiths.

— Captures:—A Neapolitan privateer, by the Pomone, Capt. Barrie; the Jean Bart, 4 guns, 25 men, by the Nassau boats, Capt. Campbell.

12. Capture of 3 Danish luggers, by the boats of the Lynx, Capt. Marshall, and the brig, Monkey. Before the Danes quitted the largest lugger, they placed a cask of powder close to the fireplace, with the evident intention of blowing the vessel up, and as it was not discovered till some time after she was taken, the escape was most providential.

— Capture of the Flora, Danish cutter privateer, 16 guns, and of her prize, a Danish vessel, previously taken by the Allart.

16. Capture of Le Jason, French lugger privateer, 10 guns, by the Helena, Capt. Worth.

— Appointment;—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Sherbrooke to be a Knight of the Order of the Bath.

20. General orders issued from the Horse Guards, the 18th, that it is his Majesty's command, that all officers belonging to regiments stationed in the island of Walcheren, shall immediately join their regiments; and they are positively ordered to repair for that purpose forthwith to Deal, from whence the means will be furnished to them of proceeding to their respective corps. The only exceptions to this general order are, those officers who are absent on a regular certificate of ill health.

— Capture of La Furieuse, French frigate, of 12 forty-two-pound carronades, 2 long twenty-four-pounders, and 6 of smaller calibre, by the sloop Bonne Citoyenne, Capt. Mounsey.

23. Capture of L'Aurore, French lugger privateer, 16 guns, by the Plover, Capt. Brown.

30. Order in council of the 27th, that the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare the form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the protection afforded to his Majesty during a long and arduous reign; to be used on Oct 25, next.

— Also order for a general thanksgiving in Scotland, on the Sunday next ensuing Oct. 25.

— Appointment:— Louis Casamajor, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Lisbon.

OCTOBER.

10. Appointments:—Alexander Johnson, Esq. to be Chief Justice of the supreme court of judicature in the island of Ceylon, in the room of Edmund Henry Lushington, Esq. resigned; and William Coke, Esq. to be Puisne Justice to the said court, in the room of Mr. Johnston.

— Member returned to Parliament:—Shire of Sutherland, George Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, Esq.

17. Appointment.—The Rev. S. G. Andrews, D. D. to be Dean of his Majesty's Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, void by the death of Dr. T. Powys.

21. Order in council:—that, in future, Bramborough Pool, instead of Highlake, shall be the place for such ships to perform quarantine at, as may be bound to Liverpool.

24. Proclamations for pardoning all deserters from the fleet and army, whether they return to their duty or not, provided their desertion took place previous to the 24th instant.

25 King's accession, kept as a day of jubilee all over the kingdom.

28. Appointment:—Lord Palmerston, to be Secretary at War.

— Promotion of admirals, post captains, &c. in consequence of the Jubilee.

— Capture of l'Hirondelle, French privateer, by the Plover, Capt. Browne, on the 22d inst.

31. Appointments:— Joseph Phillimore, D. L. to be Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, in the room of Dr. French Laurence; and Don Antonio Fernandez de Urrutia to be Consul for his Catholic Majesty at Gibraltar.

— Capture of the Incomparable, French privateer, by the Emerald, Capt. Maitland, on the 8th inst.

NOVEMBER.

4. Appointments:—Mr. Ryder to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.—Rt. Hon. Chas. Flower, Lord Mayor, made a Baronet; Alderman W. Plomer, and Captain J. A. Wood of the navy, Knights.—Also a Proclamation for prolonging, from the 31st December next until forty days after the meeting of parliament, the prohibition against the use of grain, in the distillation of spirits, but permitting the distillation from sugar.

7. Appointments.—The Rev. Wm. Howley, D. D. to be Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, with the place of a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ in that University, both void by the promotion of Dr. C. H. Hall to the Deanry of said Cathedral; the Rev. Hugh Chambres Jones, M. A. to the Vicarage of West Ham, Essex, and diocese of London, void by the resignation of the Rev. Gerald Valerian

Wellesley.—Also the honour of Knighthood on Alexander Johnston, Esq. on his being appointed Chief Justice to the supreme court of judicature on the island of Ceylon; and on Francis Macnaughten, Esq. one of the Judges of the supreme court of judicature at Madras.

11. Dispatch from Lieut. Col. Carrol, dated Camp on the Heights of Tamames, Oct. 19, announcing the defeat of Gen. Marchand, by the Duke del Parque, on the preceding day. "The army of Marshal Ney," says Col. Carrol, "now commanded by Gen. Marchand, advanced on the morning of yesterday, in force 10,000 infantry and 1,200 cavalry, with 14 pieces of artillery, to attack this army, which was most judiciously posted on these heights.—The enemy divided his force into three columns, which advanced against the right, centre, and left of our line. The enemy, at the commencement, gained some advantage on our left, in consequence of the retreat of a small party of our cavalry. This success, however, was momentary, as the vanguard, led by Generals Mendizabal and Carrera, charged with the greatest spirit and gallantry, routed the enemy, and retook, at the point of the bayonet, six guns, of which the enemy possessed himself during the retreat of our cavalry. The vanguard in this charge committed great slaughter among the enemy, taking one eight-pounder gun, with ammunition. After a long and obstinate contest the enemy, unable to gain a foot of ground, gave way in all points. About three o'clock in the afternoon he betook himself to a precipitate and disorderly flight.—The loss of the enemy, exceeds 1000 in killed and prisoners. The number of his wounded must be very considerable.—Our loss has been comparatively trifling, not exceeding 300. One imperial eagle; one 8-pounder brass gun; 3 ammunition waggons; 12 drums, with 4 or 5000 stand of arms; an immense quantity of ball-cartridges; carts of provisions, and knapsacks loaded with plunder, fell into our hands.

Captures:—The Rodeur, French privateer, by the Seine, Capt. Atkins; and Le Milan, French corvette, by the Surveillante, Capt. Sir G. Collier.

14. Appointments:—Lord Mulgrave, Vice-Admirals Bickerton and Domet, R. Ward, J. Butler, R. Moorsom, and W. Lowther, to be Lords of the Admiralty; and R. Dundas, Esq. to be Writer to the Signet.

— Capture of Le Lezard, French privateer; and re-capture of the Weymouth, by the Plover, Actæon, and Orestes.

18. Captures:—The French privateer lugger L'Etoile, by the Euryalus, Capt. Dundas; and the French national corvette Le Fanfaron, by the Emerald, Capt. Maitland.

— Order in Council prolonging the usual bounty to seamen and landmen, till December 31, 1810.

21. Captures:—Le Grand Napoleon, French privateer, by the Royalist, Capt. Maxwell; and the Réciprocité Danish privateer, by the Briseis, Capt. Adye.

25. An Order in Council, continuing, for six months from Dec. 6, the Prohibition against the exportation of gunpowder, &c.; and a Proclamation farther proroguing parliament from Dec. 5, to Jan. 23.

28. Letter from Col. Carrol, dated head quarters, Salamanca, Oct. 31, 1809, stating, that in the victory obtained by the Duke del Parque, over the French general Marchand, at Tamames, the loss of the enemy, in killed and taken, exceeded twelve hundred; and (their wounded two thousand. The French, on hearing of the approach of the Spaniards, had, on the preceding evening, evacuated the town of Amanaras, carrying with them the church plate and other plunder. The entry of the patriots into Salamanca excited universal joy.

— Captures:—L'Intrépide French privateer, and the Bellona and Fortune English ships, (recaptures) by the Vestal, Capt. Graham; Le Basque, French national brig, by the Druid, Capt. Bolton; and the Revenge, French privateer, by the Helena, Capt. Worth.

29. *Extraordinary.*—Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, announcing the destruction of a squadron of French ships in the Mediterranean. An inclosure to his lordship, from Admiral Martin, dated Canopus, at sea, Oct. 27, states as follows:—"In obedience to the signal for the Canopus to chase E. N. E. I stood that way the whole of the night of the 23d, and the following day, in company with the Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan, and Cumberland; in the evening four sail were seen, to which we immediately gave chase, and pursued them till after dark; when, from shoal water, and the wind being direct on the shore, near the entrance of the Rhone, it became necessary to keep to the wind during the night. The following morning, the 25th, the same ships were again seen, and chased, between Cette and Frontignan, where they ran on shore—two of them (an 80 gun ship, bearing a Rear-Admiral's flag, and a 74) at the latter place, and one ship of the line and a frigate at the former. From the shoal water and intricacy of the navigation, it was impossible to get close enough to the enemy's two line of battle ships near Frontignan, to attack them when on shore; for in attempting to do so, one of his Majesty's ships was in under five fathoms water, and another in less than six. On the 26th, I sent the boats to sound, meaning if possible to buoy the channel, (if any had been found), by which the enemy's ships could be attacked; but at night we had the satisfaction to see them set on fire.—From the circumstances under which the ship and frigate ran on shore at the entrance of the port of Cette, I have little doubt the former will be lost; and the frigate must certainly have received considerable damage; but they cannot be got at on account of the batteries."

The subsequent operations are thus related by Capt. Hallowell, in an enclosure to Lord Collingwood, dated on board the Tigre, off Cape St Sebastian, Nov. 1:—In obedience to your Lordship's order of the 30th ult. I proceeded to the Bay of Rosas with the Tigre, Cumberland, Volontaire, Apollo, Topaze, Philomel, Scout, and Tuscan; when finding it impracticable to attack the enemy's convoy while under weigh (the wind being at S. E. and a heavy swell), I anchored the ships of the squadron yesterday evening after dark, about five miles off the town of Rosas, and detached all the boats under the command of Lieut. Tailour, first of the Tigre, to destroy them

the spirited manner in which he led them on to the attack, commanded the admiration of every one present, and the gallant manner in which he was supported, reflects the highest honour on every person employed on this service."

List of Ships and Vessels captured and destroyed by the Boats.

Armed store-ship La Lemproye, of 16 9-pounders, 116 men, and 600 tons, burnt; pierced for 22 guns on the main-deck; vessel of war.—Bombard La Victoire, of 14 6-pounders and 80 men, burnt; vessel of war.—Felucca L'Alsacien, of 25 muskets and 20 men, burnt; transport belonging to government.—L'Union, of 150 tons, burnt; landed her cargo.—La Bien Aimée, of 150 tons, laden with biscuit, burnt.—Notre Dame de Resaire, of 150 tons, burnt; landed her cargo.—Felucca Notre Dame de Grace, of 90 tons burnt; landed her cargo.—Bombard La Grondiere, of 8 6-pounders and 45 men, laden with biscuit, taken; transport belonging to government.—Kebeck Le Normand, Arnaut, of 10 4-pounders, and 48 men, taken; vessel of war.—Le Dragon of 200 tons, laden with biscuit, taken.—L'Indien, of 200 tons, laden with corn and flour, taken.

List of Killed and Wounded.

On board the Tigre, 4 killed, and 10 wounded; Cumberland, 2 killed, and 15 wounded;—Volontaire, Lieut. Dalhousie and a seaman killed, and 15 wounded;—Apollo, 3 killed, and first Lieut. Begbie (slightly), and Lieut. J. Forster (severely), with 3 seamen, wounded;—Topaze, 4 killed and 8 wounded;—Tuscan, Lieut. P. Dunn (slightly), and one seaman (dangerously), wounded.—Grand total, 15 killed, and 55 wounded.

DECEMBER.

2. Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, inclosing a letter from Capt. Hoste, of his Majesty's ship Amphion, giving an account of an attack on the enemy's fort and vessels at Cortelazzo, between Venice and Trieste, by the seamen and marines landed from that ship; by which the fort was taken and blown up, and all the vessels in the port were captured or destroyed, with the loss of only one man, being wounded by accident, in destroying the works.

A List of Gun-Boats, &c. captured and destroyed August 27, 1809.

La Surveillante, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long twenty-six pounder in the bow, and one long twelve-pounder a-stern, with four swivels mounted on the gunwale, with a complement of 36 men, copper bottomed and fastened, and quite new.—La Valette, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long twenty-six pounder in the bow, and one long twelve pounder a-stern, with four swivels mounted on the gunwale, with a complement of 36 men, copper fastened.—No. 80, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long twenty-four pounder, with small arms.—No. 76, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long twenty-four pounder, with small arms.—No. 77, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long twenty-four pounder, with small arms.—No. 64, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long twenty-four pounder, with small arms.—Two trabeccalos, laden with rice, cheese, &c. taken.—Five trabeccalos, laden with wood and charcoal, burnt in the river.

— Capture of L'Etoile de Buonaparte, French privateer, by the Philomel, Capt. Crawley.

— Appointments:—J. Webb, Esq. to be Inspector-General of Ordnance Hospitals, vice Sir J. Hayes, Bart. deceased;—and the Right Hon. S. Perceval; Right Hon. J. Forster, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer; Hon. W. Brodrick; Hon. W. Eliot; Right Hon. J. Otway, Earl of Dysart; and S. Barne, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

— Baronets:—W. Alexander, of the city of Dublin, Esq. and the Right Hon. W. Stamer, of the city of Dublin, Esq. Lord Mayor of the said city.

— An order for granting to the brothers and sisters of the present Marquis Thomond the same titles and precedence as if their late father had survived to succeed his brother, the late Marquis.

5. Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, dated Ville de Paris, off St. Sebastian, Oct. 30, inclosing details of the capture of the islands of Zante, Cephalonia, Cerigo, and Ithaca, by an expedition consisting of 1690 troops, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Oswald, which sailed from Sicily, Sept. 20, in several transports, convoyed by the Warrior and Philomel, under the command of Capt. Spranger. Zante capitulated Oct. 2, after a trifling resistance; Cephalonia without opposition on the 4th; Cerigo on the 12th, after sustaining an attack for two days, in which we had only one killed and two wounded; and Ithaca on the 8th, to the Philomel.

A letter from Lord Collingwood incloses the details of an attack by the boats of the Excellent, Acorn, and Bustard, on a convoy of the enemy to the westward of Trieste, in which all the enemy's vessels, consisting of six gun vessels and ten trabaccalos were captured.

A letter from Capt. Ayscough, of the Success, gives an account of the capture by the boats of that ship, off Cerigo, of two French privateers; another from Capt. Pearce, of the Halcyon sloop, states the capture of the St. Anna, French privateer; and two from Capt. Rosenhagen, of the Volage, states his having captured two enemy's privateers, the Annunciate and Jason.

9. Dispatches from Sir John Stuart, inclosing a letter from Brig.-Gen. Oswald, dated Zante, Oct. 3, and another dated Cephalonia, Oct. 5, detailing the operations of the troops under his command at those islands, with copies of terms on which the enemy surrendered, with a letter from Capt. Church, who commanded the military in the attack on Ithaca. Brig.-Gen. Oswald concludes a letter, dated H. M. S. Warrior, Zante Bay, Oct. 16, by observing, "I will now proceed to place the islands in a posture of defence sufficient to afford probable security; and I am led to believe it may be accomplished without causing any expence to his Majesty's Government."

— Capture of the Maraudeur, French privateer, by the Rinaldo, Capt. Anderson.

12. Captures:—Le Grand Rodeur, French privateer, by the Redpole, Captain Macdonald; and L'Heureuse Etoile, French privateer, by the Royalist, Capt. Maxwell.

— Appointment of Sir G. Ouseley, Bart. to the situation of Mehmander to the Envoy Extra-

ordinary from his Majesty the King of Persia, at this court.

16. Capture of La Comtesse Laure, French privateer, by the Surveillante, Capt. Sir R. G. Collier.

— Appointment of Hon. H. Wellesley to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

19. Numerous dispatches and inclosures from Sir R. J. Strachan, relating to measures preparatory to the evacuation of Walcheren, &c. The following is an extract from a letter of Rear Admiral Otway, dated Cæsar, Flushing Roads, Dec. 11:—"The transports necessary for the embarkation of the army having arrived the 25th ult. on the following day the measures that I had previously concerted with Lieut.-Gen. Don, for the destruction of the basin, arsenal, and sea defences of Flushing, agreeable to instructions from the Earl of Liverpool, dated the 13th, and received on the 17th, were begun. On this service six hundred seamen and artificers from the fleet were employed, under the orders of Capt. Moore of his Majesty's ship Marlborough, assisted by Captains Tomlinson and Henderson, of the fireship service. The navy having completed the portion of work allotted to them, and Lieut.-Col. Pilkington, commanding the Royal Engineers, having reported to Lieut.-Gen. Don that his mines for the destruction of the gates and piers at the entrance of the basin were ready, the whole of the army, with the exception of the rear guards, was embarked on the afternoon of the 9th inst. The mines were exploded yesterday at low water, and appear to have fully answered their object; the whole of the east side of the basin had been previously completely destroyed; but as the port of Flushing west of the basin lies considerably below the high water mark, any material injury of the west bank would have caused the immediate inundation of the whole town; therefore our work on that side has been confined to the demolition of the careening wharf and pits. It was at first intended to defer the burning of the storehouse and other buildings in the arsenal until our final departure; but from the probability that with a strong east wind the flames might communicate to the town, the whole was set fire to yesterday, and is totally destroyed. Thus Flushing is rendered useless to the enemy as a naval arsenal; and the basin, which afforded a very secure retreat for several ships of the line during the winter, is for the present effectually destroyed, and can only be restored by great labour, and at an immense expence."

— Captures:—La Pugliese, French schooner, by the boats of the Mercury, Capt. Duncan; Le Téméraire, French privateer, by the Hind, Capt. Lumley; and Le Velore, French letter of marque, by the Weazle, Capt. Prescott.

— Appointments:—Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation in Spain; the Rev. Joseph Goodall, D. D. to the Provostship of the College of Eton, void by the death of Dr. Jonathan Davies; and David Douglas, Esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Berwick, in the room of John Swinton, Esq. resigned.

23. Appointment of W. Murray, Esq. to be the Deputy of Lord Palmerstone, Secretary at War, in the room of F. Moore, Esq.

26. Appointment of Rear-Admiral Sir R. G. Keats, K. B. to be his Majesty's Commissioner for the civil affairs of Malta, in the room of Rear-Admiral Sir A. J. Ball, deceased.

30. A dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Don, to Lord Liverpool, dated on board the Cæsar, off the Duerloo Passage, Dec. 22. "On the receipt," says Gen. Don, "of your Lordship's dispatch of the 13th of last month, conveying to me his Majesty's command to evacuate the island of Walcheren with the forces under my orders, and further signifying the determination of his Majesty, that previously to the evacuation I should take such measures as I might deem most effectual for the demolition of the basin of Flushing, and the naval defences of the island, I made the necessary preparations for the removal of the sick and convalescents of the army, and the arrival of a division of transports afforded me the means of completing their embarkation on the 26th ultimo. On the same day, the new frigate that was built in the dock-yard, was got out of the basin, and which enabled me on the following morning to commence the demolition of the sea defences, basin, dock-yard, arsenal, magazines, naval store-houses, &c. of the town of Flushing, the total destruction of which was completed on the 11th instant.—These services were conducted under the immediate direction and superintendance of Lieut.-Col. Pilkington, commanding engineer, assisted by a strong party from the navy, under the command of Capt. Moore."——"The embarkation of the ordnance and the stores of the several departments having been completed, the army was withdrawn and embarked on the 9th instant, but the weather being extremely unsettled, and conceiving it probable, from the active and continued preparations of the enemy, that he might hazard an attack, I judged it expedient still to hold the towns of Flushing, Middleburgh, and Ter Veer, and Fort Rammekins; at the same time I made an arrangement for the disembarkation of the army, the four divisions of which were stationed as follows, viz. the first division immediately off the town of Flushing; 2d division to the westward of that town; 3d division between Flushing and Fort Rammekins, to act and co-operate with the naval force in the Sloo passage, under Capt. Mason; and the 4th off Ter Veer, to act and co-operate with the naval force between the Veer Gat and Wolversdyke, under Commodore Owen.—By this disposition, had the enemy attempted to invade the island, the four posts above mentioned could easily have been reinforced, and the enemy, in the event of his effecting a landing, attacked in his flanks and rear; as, from the precautions I had taken in stopping the fresh water sluices, his advance into the country must have been confined to the dykes and causeway, from Ter Veer, through Middleburgh to Flushing. The fleet continued wind-bound until this morning, when the rear guards were withdrawn, the ships of war and transports from the West Scheldt got under weigh, and I conclude those in the Veer Gat moved about the same time."——"On the day of embarkation, the different corps of the army marched from the several points, and embarked in the most perfect order and regularity,

and the magistrates of the towns and villages expressed to the officers left in the command of the rear guards, that the troops on their departure had in no instance molested or injured the inhabitants."

— Also letters from Lieut.-Col. Pilkington, Rear Admiral Strachan, and Commodore Owen, (all of whom superintended particular departments during the evacuation), stating the execution of the service confided to them; and a letter from Capt. Cramer of the Diana frigate, announcing the cutting out of three vessels at Odenkirk, laden with the battering train and field-pieces, by the boats of that ship.

REGISTER OF EVENTS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

From July 1, to Dec. 31, 1809, inclusive.

JULY.

3. Trial, before Lord Ellenborough, of the cause, Wright *v.* G. L. Wardle, Esq. concerning payment for goods furnished to Mrs. Clarke at the time of investigation of Duke of York's conduct; verdict for the plaintiff.

— At the close of the Old Bailey sessions, 13 prisoners received sentence of death; one ordered to be transported for life; 22 for seven years; 15 to be whipped and imprisoned.

6. Sir Arthur Wellesley made Marshal General of the combined English and Portuguese Forces, by decree of the Prince Regent of Portugal.

— Capture of La Furieuse, French frigate, by Captain Mosney of the Bonne Citoyenne, after an action of nearly seven hours.

7. Surrender of the city of St. Domingo to the combined Spanish and British forces; under the command of General Carmichael.

8. Defeat of the Austrian army at Wagram near Vienna, after a severe conflict of three days duration.

7. and 8. Reduction of the French settlement of Senegal and Goree.

12. Admiral Keates created a Knight of the Bath.

— Captain Barclay won his extraordinary pedestrian match of 1000 miles in 1000 hours: at 17 minutes past three in the afternoon.

— Armistice concluded between the French and Austrian armies at Znaim.

14. Messrs. Pollman and Keplock, and Mrs. Hardy, tried in the the Court of King's Bench, and convicted of a conspiracy, and under false pretences, obtaining 2000l. from Robert de Brunn Hest, with an intention to defraud him, under pretence of obtaining him a situation under government, to be procured, as held out by the defendants, by a Lord of the Treasury.

— Proclamation dated Budweis issued by the Emperor of Austria, in justification of the armistice.

22. Sailed from the Downs, the expedition to Holland, under Lord Chatham.

23. Two forts in the port of Hamcerfort, in Finmark, bombarded and destroyed by the Snake sloop of war, Capt. T. Young, and the Fanny gun brig, Lieut. Sinclair.

25. Armistice concluded between the Swedish and Norwegian armies.

26. Trial of Admiral Lord Gambier came on at Portsmouth.

27. Accounts received of a Russian convoy, from Riga to Revel, having been met by two English frigates, and 18 sail, laden with provisions, captured.

27 and 28. Defeat of the French at Talavera, by the combined British and Spanish armies, under Sir A. Wellesley and General Cuesta.

AUGUST.

1. The Court of Common Council of the City of London, met for the purpose of considering a motion for rescinding the vote of thanks to Colonel Wardle; resolutions adopted confirming the former vote.

3. Siege of Flushing commenced by the British.

4. Trial of Lord Gambier closed; his lordship honourably acquitted.

9. A meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex at Hackney, to consider of the propriety of petitioning for a reform in Parliament.

16. Surrender of Flushing to the British.

26. Sir Arthur Wellesley raised to the dignity of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdom.

31. A French Court Martial, on the captains of the ships which were destroyed in Basque Roads, by Lord Gambier's fleet, at Rochefort. One ordered to be shot; two disgraced; one reprimanded. Sentence carried into execution the same day.

SEPTEMBER.

13. Her Majesty and three of the Princesses, with several of the Royal Dukes, visited the New Theatre, Covent Garden.

16. Arrived in town, the Earl of Chatham, from the island of Walcheren.

17. Treaty of Peace between Sweden and Russia concluded.

18. Intelligence received from Persia that the French influence in that kingdom had been entirely broken, by the perseverance of Sir Harford Jones.

— The New Theatre of Covent Garden opened to the public, and a riot begun on account of the rise of prices, and the managers engaging Italian singers.

21. A duel between Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh, the former slightly wounded in the leg.

23. Riot increases at Covent Garden Theatre.

— Covent Garden Theatre closed, for the purpose of referring the points in dispute to a select committee.

24. Received intelligence of the conclusion of the war in Travancore. Col. St. Leger commanded the British troops.

26. A Common Council held to consider the report of the committee respecting the best mode of celebrating the Jubilee.

27. Accounts received at the Admiralty that the whole of the Ferrol fleet had been fitted out and sailed for Cadiz.

28. Parliament prorogued till November 2.

— At the close of the Old Bailey Sessions, 20 prisoners received sentence of death.

OCTOBER.

4. Mr. Perceval kissed hands on being appointed First Lord of the Treasury.

— Earl Chatham presented to his Majesty, at the Levee, a narrative of the proceedings of the army at Walcheren.

— Covent Garden Theatre re-opened.

9. Serious and alarming affrays in the pit of Covent Garden Theatre.

11. Lord Bathurst kissed hands as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh surrendered their seals of office.

14. Peace between France and Austria.

19. The French in Spain defeated by the Duke del Parque.

20. Intelligence of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Turkey.

24. Proclamations issued for the pardon of deserters in the navy and army, in consequence of the King's entering the 50th year of his reign.

25. A Royal Jubilee kept, all over the kingdom.

28. Lord Palmerston appointed Secretary at War.

NOVEMBER.

1. The Lord Mayor proceeded in state from Guildhall to St. James's, to present the address of congratulation to his Majesty, on his entering the 50th year of his reign.

3. Mr. Kemble made a motion in the Common Council for rescinding the vote of thanks to Col. Wardle; which was negatived.

4. A Copenhagen letter of this date contains an account of the Princess of Denmark having been detected in an amour with Dupuis, a French dancing master.

— T. Soaper, a carpenter, died in St. George's Hospital, in consequence of the bite of a rattlesnake, received Oct. 17, at a Menagerie where the creature was shewn as a sight.

7. At the close of the Old Bailey Sessions, 14 prisoners received sentence of death.

13. Suspension of the negociation in America, in consequence of an altercation between Mr. Smith, Secretary of State to the United States, and Mr. Jackson, who had succeeded Mr. Erskine as British Minister.

19. Victory of the French over the Spaniards at Ocana.

20. Parliament prorogued to Jan. 23, 1810.

27. The Emperor of Austria returned to his capital.

— Session of the American Congress opened with a speech from the president, in which the rupture of the negociation with this country is a prominent article.

DECEMBER.

3. Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, to consider of an address to his Majesty respecting the expedition to Walcheren.

— Before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield. An action for assault and false imprisonment, brought by Henry Clifford, Esq. barrister at law, against James Brandon, box book keeper, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Verdict for the plaintiff 5l.

7. A dreadful wreck of ships in the Scaford quarter, 32 seamen lost.

10. The arsenal and public works about the basin of Flushing destroyed. The sea-works spared to avoid inundating the whole of the town; which lies below the level of the water.

11. Surrender of Gerona to the French: after a siege of many months.

— In the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Ellenborough, Mary Anne Clarke and Daniel and Francis Wright, indicted for a conspiracy, to obtain a verdict against Colonel Wardle. Verdict *not guilty*.

13. The Common Council reconsidered and corrected the address to the King, which had been carried at the last meeting.

14. Close of the disturbances at Covent Garden Theatre.

— A numerous meeting of the Livery of London held in Guildhall, respecting an address to the King.

— Lord Grenville elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

15. Second meeting of the Common Council of London to reconsider the address to his Majesty, voted at their last meeting. The corrections confirmed.

— The Empress Josephine and the Emperor Napoleon dissolve their marriage at the Palace of the Thuilleries, in the presence of their brothers and sisters, kings, &c.

18. Subscription in behalf of Colonel Wardle opened at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand.

20. Address of the Common Council of the City of London presented to his Majesty.

— The Persian Ambassador, his Excellency Mirza Abdul Hassan, presented his credentials to his Majesty, at the Queen's Palace.

23. Evacuation of Walcheren by the British.

26. Mr. Nathaniel Taylor, surgeon, of the royal navy, executed on board the Jamaica, in Portsmouth harbour, for an unnatural crime.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, ISSUED BETWEEN JUNE 1, AND DEC. 21, 1809.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 1251.]

J. C. Murphy, of Edward-street, Cavendish-square, Middlesex, Architect; during a residence of eight years on the continent, he has discovered and found out the manner of designing, making, and forming mosaics and ornaments in the Arabian style and manner, and which he purposes to apply to divers arts and manufactures. July 26, 1809.

S. Clegg, of Manchester, Lancashire, Engineer; for a rotative engine, the piston of which makes a complete revolution at a distance from the revolving axis, shaft, or cylinder. July 26, 1809.

T. Botfield, of Hopton Court, Salop; for a method of constructing an iron or metal roof for houses or other buildings. July 26, 1809.

R. Heaps, of Holywell-street, St. Leonard Shoreditch, Mill-Lead and Patent Pipe manufacturer; for an improved method of forming pipes, and sundry other articles, in lead, pewter, or tin, or metals of like nature. July 26, 1809.

D. Loeschman, Newman-street, Middlesex, Piano Forte maker; for certain improvements in the musical scale of keyed-instruments with fixed tones, such as pianos, organs, &c. July 26, 1809.

C. Seward, Lancaster, Tin plate manufacturer; for a new or improved street-lamp and burner, and lantern head, for street and other lamps and lanterns. July 26, 1809.

W. Hutton, Sheffield, York, Merchant; for a method of making sickles and reaping hooks with iron in steel backs fixed upon the blades thereof, whether such blades be forged, rolled, cast, hammered, or otherwise manufactured. July 31, 1809.

F. A. Winsor, Pall Mall, Middlesex, Esquire; for a fixed telegraphic light-house, and also a movable telegraphic light-house, for signals and intelligence, to serve by night and by day, in rain, storm and darkness, in any required direction, and from any given centre. August 3, 1809.

F. S. Stuart, Billericay, Essex, Esquire; for a substitute, the produce of this country, for Peruvian bark. August 4, 1809.

T. Dickin, Abrewase Mills, Stafford, Cotton manufacturer, and H. Bradley, of the same place, Cotton-spinner; for a new method of preparing hemp, flax, hurds, short tow, and clearings, and other inferior parts of hemp and flax, either alone, or mixed with cotton-wool, for the purpose of spinning the same into yarn or thread, and also certain improvements in the mode of spinning the same. August 8, 1809.

E. Lane, Shelton, Stafford, Schoolmaster; for an improved rotative engine or machine to be worked by the power of steam, for raising water, grinding corn, and various other useful purposes. August 9, 1809.

J. Hives, Holbeck, Leeds, York, Linen manufacturer; for a machine for hackling or dressing hemp, flax, and other materials. August 12, 1809.

I. Kellogg, late of Connecticut, in North America, but at present residing in Addle-street, in the city of London, gentleman; for an improved machine for shearing woollen and other cloths. August 21, 1809.

S. Long, Leicester, Leicestershire, Gentleman; for certain improvements on horizontal windmills. September 4, 1809.

J. Bramah, Pimlico, Middlesex, Engineer; for a method of making and constructing pens for writing. September 23, 1809.

G. Vaughan, Purim-place, Whitechapel-road, Middlesex, Gentleman; for certain improvements in the process of refining sugars. September 23, 1809.

J. Penwarne, St. Pancras, Middlesex, Gentleman; for a method or process by which he is enabled to give to statues, and other ornamental works in plaster (commonly called plaster of Paris) an appearance nearly resembling the finest statuary marble; at the same time rendering them more hard and durable, less liable to be soiled, and easier to be cleaned. September 26, 1809.

R. Tschiffeli de Roche, Great Pulteney-street, Middlesex, Gentleman; for certain improvements in the processes of brewing. September 26, 1809.

W. Watts, Bath, Gentleman; for methods of combining and disposing machinery, and applying the different powers of wind, water, and cattle thereto, so as to effect improvements on mills. September 26, 1809.

E. Smith, Liverpool, Optician, and M. Harris, of the same place, Mechanics; for certain improvements in ships' binnacles and compasses, and in the mode of lighting the same. September 26, 1809.

B. Flight, St. Martin's lane, Westminster, Middlesex, Organ Builder; for a new metal nave, axle, and box, for wheeled carriages, by means of which the danger of overturning and the concussion arising from carriages coming in contact at the nave is lessened, the nave much stronger, and gives more lightness of appearance to the carriages, than those now in general use; the rattling of the carriage in action is also lessened; the oiling of the wheels, which need not be taken off for that purpose, is performed with greater ease and facility; and the oil is effectually prevented from communicating to the spoke of the wheels. September 26, 1809.

J. Jones, Birmingham, Warwick, Gunlock and Barrel-maker; for certain improvements in the manufacturing of skelps for fire-arms. September 28, 1809.

W. Bundy, Camden Town, Middlesex, Mathematical Instrument maker; for a method of heading pins. September 28, 1809.

J. White the younger, St. Margaret, Westminster, Gentleman; for a certain substance which is capable of being converted into statues, artificial stone, melting pots, garden pots, and every description of pottery. September 29, 1809.

J. Bramah, Pimlico, Middlesex, Engineer; for certain new improvements in the constructing and making wheels for all kinds of carriages; and also a new method of flocking or sleding the wheels of carriages when passing down steep declining hills. November 2, 1809.

J. I. Hawkins, Great Titchfield-street, in Middlesex, Machinist; for a certain instrument, machine, or manufacture, applicable in mechanics as a balance or equipoise. November 2, 1809.

J. Barton, Argyle-street, Westminster, Middlesex, gentleman; for a lamp of a new construction, acting upon the natural unerring principle of the difference of gravity between two fluids, which produces a constant supply of oil or other combustible fluid to feed the wick or burner thereof, from a fountain, in a perpendicular direction from a reservoir beneath the flame, having the quality of burning or consuming the whole of the oil or other combustible fluid applied thereto. November 2, 1809.

D. M. Randolph, Virginia, America, but now Warwick-court, Holborn, Middlesex, Merchant; for certain improvements in the construction of wheeled carriages of every description. November 6, 1809.

E. Griffith, Birmingham, Optician; for an improved air-tight agitable lamp. November 9, 1809.

J. Hall, Newbold Astbury, Chester, Bookkeeper; for a method of making and manufacturing shives or shivers, and pulley wheels, of every description, and various other articles, from certain materials or compositions of earths and

minerals, which render the said articles more durable than such as are made in wood or metal. November 14, 1809.

R. Wass, Sheffield, Cutler; for certain improvements in the construction of hafts or handles for razors. November 21, 1809.

J. Cragg, Liverpool, Lancaster, Esquire; for certain improvements in the casting iron roofs for houses, warehouses, and other buildings, and in covering them with slate. November 21, 1809.

J. T. Rutt, Basinghall-street, London, J. Tretton, St. Andrew's-hill, and J. Webb, Clapton, Middlesex; for various improvements in the construction of machines for making cards for carding wool, cotton, flax, silk, and all substances capable of being carded. November 21, 1809.

J. Brown, Mile End New Town, Middlesex, Stationer; for certain improvements on a machine or press for letter-press printing; and also for printing various ornaments and figures; part of which improvements may be applied to presses now in use. November 28, 1809.

W. C. English, Twickenham, Middlesex, Esquire; for a method whereby heated water, steam, and air, can be rendered more serviceable for new purposes, and every purpose for which they have ever been applied, with less expence of fuel than is now used, especially for the purpose of working the steam-engine, and of warming and heating buildings and stoves, and also vessels and coppers for all purposes, and by which water, team, and air (heated), may be applied to many urposes hitherto unknown. November 28, 1809.

T. Herbert, Malden, Essex; for a rotative pump or engine for raising and forcing air, water, and other fluids. November 23, 1809.

J. Barron, Wells-street, Middlesex, Brass-founder; for improvements on the apparatus used for rollers for window-blinds, maps, and other similar objects. December 5, 1809.

G. Ware, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Gentleman; for apparatus and machinery for the support and exercise of the human frame, and for the prevention of bodily deformity. December 5, 1809.

S. Felton, Berwick-street, Soho, Middlesex, Botanist; for a botanical or medicinal preparation, being a remedy for gravel and stony concretions, which he denominates *Mucillage of Marshmallows*. December 9, 1809.

J. Jones, Manchester, Lancaster, Cotton-spinner; for a new sort of instrument or machine for preparing and cutting cotton and linen candlewicks. December 9, 1809.

J. Manton, Dover-street, Middlesex, Gun maker; for an improved lock for guns and pistols. December 11, 1809.

J. Murray, Nicholson's-street, Edinburgh, Esquire, and A. Anderson, South Bridge-street, Edinburgh, Tin-plate worker; for a portable stove or furnace, which may be made of cast-iron, forged or plate iron, or of other metals or materials, by which a current of air is heated and discharged, so as to distribute the heat more equally than by stoves such as are in common use, and avoid the unpleasant smell which they produce; and which air, if necessary, may be brought from the external atmosphere so as to produce ventilation as well as warmth. A stove of this construction may be usefully applied in warming and ventilating churches, public rooms, halls, stair-cases, and, by means of tubes connected with it, the apartments of houses, and will also be useful to ventilating and heating ships and manufactories, drying different articles of manufacture, ventilating mines, and for other purposes. December 14, 1809.

J. Duff, Great Pulteney-street, Middlesex, Cutler; for an invention, communicated to him by a foreigner, of snuffers on a new and improved construction. December 14, 1809.

M. Noble, Battersea, Surrey, Engine maker; for an improvement on chain and hand pumps, and a new invented fire-extinguishing-engine, and steam-engine. December 14, 1809.

C. F. Davis, Itchcombe, Gloucester, Clothier; for an improvement in the manufacture of woollen stocking pieces, by raising and producing on his improved manufacture a nap or pile in resemblance of kerseymere and broad cloths; and also an improvement on the manufacture of kerseymere and broad cloths, by means of transverse elasticity given to his manufacture, equal in use from its ease in the woollen manufactures. December 20, 1809.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Essex.—The cold weather has given the wheats an indifferent hue; and indeed they appear to be at a stand, but it is thought that they are not injured by the insect, as is frequently the case. The vetches make but a little progress. Some parts of this month from wet, and other times from too much frost, have impeded the planting of the beans and peas, so that it is not yet finished. Should the season continue dry for a time, it will be very beneficial to lands in general. Turnips are much gone off. Rye-grass, and clover make no figure, at present; the sowing of spring crops is scarcely commenced.

Suffolk.—The late fine weather has proved very beneficial to the wheats. Peas and beans are getting in, as well as ever was remembered. The lands work like gardens. Barley has been got in, in some parts. Coleworts are spoiled in many parts, and the land which was allotted to them is ploughed up for barley or peas. Hay is higher in price. Stock of all kinds fetch a great price.

Warwick.—Grain of every description is high: good seed oats are in demand. The wheats look well. Turnips are completely destroyed by the frosts. The lent-tillage commencing. The grounds break up kindly. Wool is rather brisk in sale. Stock, both fat and lean, is in request, and at high prices.

The loss of sheep by the rot, which had been experienced in some places, has not been felt in others: neither has it had so great effect on the market, as many anticipated.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, March 28, 1810.

The political situation of Europe differs little, this month, from what we have had occasion formerly to report. It appears to be certain, that the Emperor and King has confiscated all the American vessels which happened to be within his power, whether in Italy, France, or Holland. This is a proper finishing stroke to his *handsome* conduct towards that federal republic. Britain, by taking Guadaloupe, the last French colony in the West Indies, has reduced the question of neutral rights to a shadow without a substance; and the hope is strongly indulged, that the matters in controversy between her and America *are settled.*

The north of Europe hopes that trade will not be forbidden with Britain. Spain is overrun by the French, but not yet conquered.

But, we desire particularly to call the attention of our readers to those articles in our OBSERVANDA EXTERNA, and elsewhere, in the number for the present month, especially, which relate to the FINANCIAL STATE of the European sovereignties.

The calamitous fate of Swden, in respect to her public debt, is well known, from articles we have inserted.

The funds of Holland sunk 30 per cent. in a short time: and report affirms that a gross sum is to be paid to Buonaparte, to prolong "*the existence*" of this state, for a limited period. On this subject we refer to the letters of King Louis; who evidently dreads the emigration of all his subjects who have property worth saving.———

What the terms of this forbearance are, is not yet known: report says *two millions sterling:* but knowing the immense chasm that has been made between the money-bags of the Emperor and King, seeing that Prussia *has not* yet paid the sums demanded of her, and, indeed, *cannot* pay them: while Austria has, with the utmost difficulty, scraped together cash sufficient to prevent military execution in case of defalcation, we are of opinion, that Holland will be squeezed to the utmost stiver, in order to supply the necessities of the despot. Perhaps *four millions* is as near to the real sum agreed for, as two millions. The conduct of Louis is, we find, questioned; and some think he lends his name and chicanery to his brother's manœuvres. We hope that he suffers force, rather than assists in fraud.

Russia has issued an edict to support, if possible, her bank paper. Vienna has seen her bank notes reduced to one-fifth of their nominal value: they have risen since the report of the marriage of an Austrian princess with the desolator of Europe. Prussia dreads the same fate for her government securities; and has no princess to sacrifice, in order to relieve the difficulties under which they suffer. The following may be added to proofs of this fact already given.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—Besides the loan negociated in Holland, another at 5 per cent. has been opened for fifteen hundred millions of crowns, in the interior of this kingdom. The following is the preamble of the royal edict issued upon this subject:—"Frederick William, &c.—Though we have tried all possible resources to enable us to discharge the war contribution which we owe to France, we have, nevertheless, not yet had it in our power to pay off the whole of it. We have hitherto exerted ourselves incessantly to effect the discharge of the arrears; and we are so much the more solicitous to accelerate it, as the Emperor of the French has added to our obligations in this respect, by the *condescension* which he has shewn. We have endeavoured to lighten to our subjects the burden of this military contribution, by a considerable loan abroad, which has already been negociated. But its results will not be operative until the lapse of a certain period; whilst circumstances command, with regard to France, payments as considerable as prompt. This urgent necessity, and our confidence in the dispositions of our subjects to make, notwithstanding the misfortunes of the times, sacrifices on which depends the welfare of the state, have determined us to direct our minister of finance to open forthwith, in the different parts of our states, a loan of 1500 millions of crowns," &c.

We are far from inferring that this "loyalty loan" will be filled very promptly. It shews on what a hollow foundation the ostensible greatness of Prussia was raised. The effects of a single battle are not terminated, but require apologies on apologies, and loans upon loans, years after it was fought.

We cannot, at present, pursue this subject: but this hint will prepare our readers for a few observations at a future opportunity in diminution of the wonder, that financial effects should be felt, in a small degree, among ourselves. For in spite of all the edicts of Buonaparte, in spite of his army of *twenty thousand donaniers*, which has long watched the commerce of Britain on the continent, and in spite of the additional army of "*sixty thousand troops that can be trusted,*" Britain maintains an intercourse with the continent; and it cannot but subject her to some of the incidents which afflict that region.

That the evils by which the continent is deranged have not yet reached their ultimatum, appears from the connection forming between the Corsican and the Bourbon fa-

mily; and from his continued ill treatment of the venerable head of the church, of which he professes to be the eldest son. [How an individual under the GREATER EXCOMMUNICATION can partake in the *sacrament* of marriage, we leave to casuists of the Romish church: to us it appears preposterous; and we have the Pope's authority for saying, the *spirituality* of that office shall not attend—*either?*—but certainly—*one* of the contractors of this engagement.]

If we wanted other proofs to justify our opinion, that there is no immediate prospect of the remission of continental sufferings, we might find them in the following.

Hanover, March 7. — Proclamation. — "Hanoverians—The Emperor, *my exalted* brother, has transferred to me, by a convention concluded at Paris on the 14th January of this year, all his rights and claims on your country, and incorporated it with my kingdom. His deputies have delivered it to me, and I this day take possession of it. You are henceforth to enjoy the invaluable advantage of being relieved from the painful state of uncertainty in which you have hitherto lingered, and being for ever united with a state which for the future will secure you against all attacks of continental powers, and which will also know how to protect you from insults, which might be attempted in the course of a maritime war. The misery and wretchedness to which you have hitherto been exposed cannot but render you more thankful for the *happiness* and tranquillity which you are now to enjoy. Your *loyalty* and your good sentiments are known; I *depend on your attachment*. The esteem and regard which your king will ever entertain for you, are the surest pledges of his unwearied solicitude to promote your prosperity and welfare, by every means which he has in his power. I entertain the pleasing hope, that you, on your part, will never frustrate the confidence which I place in you, nor destroy the *brilliant* prospect which now opens to your view.—Given in our royal palace in Cassel, the 1st March, 1810.

(Signed) "JEROME NAPOLEON."

We have thought it our duty to refrain from availing ourselves even of advantages derived from our foreign communications on the subject of the expedition to the Scheldt, while the examination of that measure is pending in the British parliament. It is certain that some conclusive judgement will be given after this discussion, before the appearance of our next number, when the subject will be free to our observations. In the mean time, we are gratified in reporting the generally favourable state of the British interests; together with the assurance that even her opponents feel disposed to treat this little island with deference.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, 20th March, 1810.

Since our last Report the state of trade between this country and North America has not experienced any *ostensible* amelioration. The legislature of the United States keeps up an appearance of inflexibility, with regard to commercial policy, and the prohibitory decrees, instead of being annulled or modified, have, it appears, been lately affirmed by the voice of the Congress. Certain, however, it is that, notwithstanding these appearances, the transatlantic legislators are well aware of the existence of a clandestine traffic between Great Britain and the United States; a traffic the extent of which cannot readily escape the observation of less perspicacious and less interested persons than the rulers of either nation. Vessels are daily cleared from our principal ports for those of the United States; and the docks of Liverpool, actually swarm with North Americans. The manufacturers of Manchester, Birmingham, and the Potteries, feel the influence of this hourly increasing export trade to the United States, and they have been benefited in no small degree by the late proceedings at Buenos Ayres, of which we had occasion to speak last month. It is to be hoped, that speculation will not prevent the salutary effects of the latter from being permanent.—An order of council has lately been issued, to prolong to December 1, the allowance contained in the orders of council of April 12, and August 16, 1809, and January 10, 1810, for the importation into the West-India islands of staves, lumber, live stock, and provision (excepting beef, pork, and butter,) by neutral vessels; and empowering the governors of the several islands farther to extend the period of such allowance to December 1, 1811, or till six months after the signing of a definitive treaty of peace. There have been some importations of sugars from the West Indies within the current month; but for the present, they, as well as most other articles the produce of the islands, find a very indifferent market. This is said to be owing to the permission granted to the Irish distillers to make use of grain, and it is not at all improbable that such is the real cause of the stagnant state of the raw sugar market. It has frequently been represented to government by the merchants, that Great Britain might derive considerable benefit by permitting a free exportation of cotton. A meeting took place, towards the commencement of the month, between the Board of Trade and a deputation from the merchants trading to the Brazils, on this subject, when government came to the determination of granting licences for the free exportation of cotton to all ports and

places not declared in a state of blockade.—This permission will prove peculiarly beneficial to the holders of cotton-wool, at present a very heavy article in the London, Manchester, and Liverpool markets; we suppose that the licences will extend to the north of the Ems. —Holland is now completely subjugated to the tyranny of the French ruler; and, for the present at least, all commercial intercourse between that devoted and besotted nation and Great Britain is at a stand. Under the new order of things every ship that enters any of the Dutch ports or places as far as the Brill, is stopped, and previously to any operation on the cargo, the papers are transmitted to Paris. The following is a copy of the new Dutch decree, which in the first article doubles the duties on all colonial goods. The reservation in the second article refers to a former decree, by which colonial produce taken by privateers is permitted to be sold on payment of a very low duty. The combined object of these articles, which may justly be denominated *bye-laws of a nation of pirates*, seems to be to restrain regular foreign trade, and to encourage that bane of fair traffic, privateering.

Dutch Decree, dated February 8, 1810.

1st. The duties fixed by the tariff of our customs on colonial merchandize, in which are included drugs, spices, and generally the productions of the two Indies, whether they come from prizes, from seizures, or from other confiscations, or even if they enter in virtue of our authority, are doubled.

2d. Nothing in the preceding article shall be understood to change in any respect our decree of the 1st instant, relative to the goods and merchandize coming from ships captured by the *French* privateers, and brought into foreign ports, the transport and admission of which into France, we shall authorize.

. . . . . .

We are sorry to state that several houses of respectability engaged in the Russia-trade, have lately stopped payment in consequence of too extensive purchases of Russian commodities, in that country. This event has greatly injured or straitened many others.

The East-India Company have given notice that they will put up to sale, 5,000 bags of sugar, and near 8,000 bales of cotton wool.

The Coventry trade is very good at this time.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between February 20, *and March* 20, 1810, *with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Brace, J. Butt Lane, Kent, dealer.
Duckworth, J. B. Ashford, wine-merchant.
Pattison, J. Princes Street, coachmaker.
Phillips, W. Brighton, carpenter.

BANKRUPTS.

FEB. 20.—Barlow, T. Strand, mercer. *Att.* Beetham, Bouverie Street.
Barron, T. Great St. Thomas Apostle, warehouseman. *Att.* Foulkes and Co. Holborn Court.
Brookes, J. Whitechurch, shoemaker. *Att.* Watson, Whitchurch.
Dowsing, J. Harwich, grocer. *Att.* Bunn and Co. Southampton Buildings.
Fleming, J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Manchester.
Harrison, I. Stoke-upon-Trent, potter. *Att.* Vernon, Stone.
Herbert, W. jun. Llanidloes, draper. *Att.* Taylor, Manchester.
Hill, O. Shoreditch, cheesemonger. *Att.* Adams, Great Russel Street.
Keyse and Wyat, Langbourne Ward Chambers, merchants. *Att.* Hodgson, Surrey Street, Strand.
Leeds, S. Great Massingham, miller. *Att.* Trenchard, Swaffham.
Lindsay and Irvine, Manchester, calenderers. *Att.* Clough, Manchester.
Parker, H. Halifax, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.
Seabrook, S. Redcross Street, millwright. *Att.* Parton, Walbrook.
Tetley, S. Horton, calico-manufacturer. *Att.* Higson, Manchester.
24.—Barnes, J. New Malton, linen-draper. *Att.* Lambert, Gray's Inn Square.
Bendy, S. Row Common, soap-maker. *Att.* Smith and Co. Leman Street.
Bennett, W. Ludworth, victualler. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.
Croudace, J. Hull, cheese-factor. *Att.* Ellis, Curditor Street.
Davies, T. Tarwin, corn-factor. *Att.* Hanley, Temple.
Davis, J. Church Lane, St. George's, horse-dealer. *Att.* Davies, Lothbury.
Dedwith, M. Llanaber, merchant. *Att.* Blackstock, London.
Gasney, M. Liverpool, cotton-merchant. *Att.* Avison, Liverpool.
Gayleard, J. Richmond, smith. *Att.* Empson, Great Suffolk Street, Southwark.
Ibbetson, G. and G. Huddersfield, seedsmen. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warnford Court.
Nockhold, J. Colchester, hat-maker. *Att.* Windus and Co. Chancery Lane.
Pajot, C. Birmingham, pork-butcher. *Att.* Devon and Co. Gray's Inn.
Sweet, G. jun. Wolverhampton, cordwainer. *Att.* Williams, Staple Inn.
27.—Abbey, J. Budge Row, chocolate-maker. *Att.* Hamilton, Covent Garden.
Birch and Luerson, Hoxton, colour-manufacturers. *Att.* Bussen and Co. Crown Court, Aldersgate Street.
Coe, J. Shiere, Surrey, tanner. *Att.* Booth, Fenchurch Buildings.
Curtis, M. East Coker, twine-spinner. *Att.* King, Bedford Row.
Hudson, J. B. Hackney Grove, merchant. *Att.* Keeney, Bishopsgate Within.
Jackson, W. Clayton West, money-scrivener. *Att.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.
Lamb, J. Shepton Mallet, dyer. *Att.* Blandford, Temple.
Powler, T. Hourwithy, flax-dresser. *Att.* Chilton, Lincoln's Inn.
Trier, R. G. Parson's Green, baker. *Att.* Nelson, King's Road, Chelsea.
Tucker, M. Tiverton, milliner. *Att.* Lys, Took's Court.
Wardle, G. Newcastle-on-Tyne, grocer. *Att.* Milton and Co. Knight Rider Street.
Wood, H. Green Dragon Yard, coach-smith. *Att.* Sheatman, Hart Street.
MARCH 3.—Allen, J. Great Sutton Street, surveyor. *Att.* Godmond, New Bridge Street.
Brown, T. Shoreditch, mercer. *Att.* Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's Inn.
Clipson, W. Lawrence Lane, wine-merchant. *Att.* Allingham, St. John's Square.
Foster, R. Kingsland Road, silkman. *Att.* Gregory, Malden Lane.
Herve, H. Cheapside, jeweller. *Att.* Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's Inn.
Hinde, Wyatt, and Co. Horselydown, lead-manufacturers. *Att.* Mind, Throgmorton Street.
Mountford, J. St. Nicholas, woollen-draper. *Att.* Baddeley, Seacle Street.
Phipps, W. Brighton, carpenter. *Att.* Barber, Chancery Lane.
Plimpton, J. and J. Wood Street, warehousemen. *Att.* Parton, Walbrook.
Ramsay and Aldrich, Bishop's Stortford, upholder. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Turner, J. Manchester, victualler. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Walsh, R. King's Road, India-rubber maker. *Att.* Jupp, Carpenter's Hall.
Wilson, W. Richmond, bricklayer. *Att.* Edwards, Castle Street, Holborn.
6.——Bear, J. Sudbury, butcher. *Att.* Fairbank, Ely Place.
Burton, I. Manchester, innkeeper. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Chapman, R. Thatcham, shopkeeper. *Att.* Eyre, Gray's Inn Square.
Clayton, J. jun. Leeds, woolstapler.
Daniels, J. and J. Manchester and Liverpool, china-men. *Att.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.
Davis, J. Merthyr Tydvil, druggist. *Att.* Meyrick, Merthyr Tydvil.
Grove, J. Great Marl's Buildings, dairyman. *Att.* Cunningham, New North Street.
Houlden, T. Spilsby, maister. *Att.* Amici, Sion College Gardens.
Lynas, W. Skerton, mariner. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
Pagett, W. Hertfordshire, cyder-merchant. *Att.* Long, Temple.
Pocock, W. North Petherton, horse-dealer. *Att.* Blake, Cook's Court, Carey Street.
Rigby, R. Manchester, victualler. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
Sanders, R. Croydon, cow-keeper. *Att.* Guy, Croydon.
Seager, G. Westbromwich, timber-merchant. *Att.* Johnson, Inner Temple.
Shill, J. Bristol, watchmaker. *Att.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
Tatham, W. Ormskirk, innkeeper. *Att.* Blakelock and Co. Temple.
Walker, R. Kingston upon Hull, grocer. *Att.* Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.
Winniett, B. Margaret Street, stock-broker. *Att.* Jacobs, Holborn Court.
10.——Cooper, J. Chester, wheelwright. *Att.* Orred, Liverpool.
Davey, C. W. Rotherhithe, ship-joiner. *Att.* Sheppard, Dean Street, Southwark.
Davies, J. Chester, glover. *Att.* Garner, Chester.
Dove, J. Llanford Street, money-scrivener. *Att.* Maybew, Symond's Inn.
Garnett and Speyer, Huddersfield, merchants. *Att.* Battye, Huddersfield.
Hobbes, T. R. Mary-le-Bonne Park, music-maker. *Att.* Tatham, Craven Street.
Jackson, J. H. Selby, mariner. *Att.* Prickett and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
Johnson, T. Macclesfield, victualler. *Att.* Chatham, Stockport.
M'Kenzie, W. Covent Garden, merchant. *Att.* Forbes and Co. Ely Place.
Prina, P. Brewer Street, jeweller. *Att.* Clarke and Co. Chancery Lane.
Roberts, J. Tottenham Court Road, baker. *Att.* Aubery, Tooke's Court.
Sheppard and Black, Basing Lane, merchants. *Att.* Scott, St. Mildred's Court.
Thornley, E. Hinkley, money-scrivener. *Att.* Greenway, Attleborough Hall, Warwick.
Young, R. W. Walcot, slopseller. *Att.* Sheppard, Bath.
13.——Baker, J. Tokenhouse Yard, merchant. *Att.* Tilson, Chatham Place.
Ballard, J. Birmingham, coal-dealer. *Att.* Rutson, Wellclose Square.
Butcher, W. Brighton, plumber. *Att.* Goode, Howland Street.
Clive and Richardson, Tokenhouse Yard, merchants. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.
Drakeford, A. Coleshill, butcher. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's Inn.
Hask, W. Hampstead, haberdasher. *Att.* Cuppage, Jermyn Street.
Hewitt, G. South Moulton Street, tailor. *Att.* Newcomb, Vine Street.
Maxsted, J. Little Earl Street, victualler. *Att.* Whilton, James Street, Bedford Row.
Payne, J. Burnham, clothier. *Att.* Coote, Austin Friars.
Phillips, J. East Stonehouse, mason. *Att.* Boutflower, Devonshire Street.
Price and Cross, Bristol, merchants. *Att.* Oakley, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street.
Reed, J. Bath, confectioner. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery-Lane.
Richardson and Sanderson, Tunbridge, farmers. *Att.* Tourle and Co. Doughty Street.
Shaw, W. Long Acre, cheesemonger. *Att.* Patten, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.
Waidson, J. Cheshunt, tailor. *Att.* Railton, Clifford's Inn.
Whitehead, J. and C. Henley, earthen-ware manufacturers. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warnford Court.
17.——Aldridge, J. Bowling Street, tailor. *Att.* Bryett, Millbank Street.
Barnes, J. New Malton, linen-draper. *Att.* Lambert, Gray's Inn.
Bishop, J. jun. Shadwell, victualler. *Att.* Hill, King David Lane.
Davis, J. Merthyr Tydvil, druggist. *Att.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.
Davison, J. New Brentford, linen-draper. *Att.* Tilson, Chatham Place.
Edwards, G. Wootton under Edge, shoe-maker. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
Heaver, T. St. James's Market, poulterer. *Att.* Kaye, Newington Butts.
Hewson, Higgin, and Platt, Isleworth, calico-printers. *Att.* Holmes and Co. Clement's Inn.
Howell, A. London Road, Southwark, haberdasher. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warnford Court.
Jones, J. C. New Tothill Street, victualler. *Att.* Phillipson and Co. Staple's Inn.
Lifford, W. Shadwell, rope-maker. *Att.* Nind, Throgmorton Street.
Lye, G. and E. L. Bath, brewers. *Att.* Blake and Co. Essex Strand.
Marshall, C. Little Hermitage Street, sail-maker. *Att.* Wilde, jun. Castle Street.
Marshall C. Bermondsey Street, worsted-manufacturer. *Att.* Morten, Gray's Inn.
Plimpton. Goddard and Plimpton, Wood Street, warehousemen. *Att.* Parton, Walbrook.
Simmons, D. High Street, Southwark, builder. *Att.* Clutton, St. Thomas' Street.
Welchman, J. Crewkerne, linen-draper. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.

CERTIFICATES.

Adams, A. Chester Place, timber-merchant.
Ashe, J. R. Ormskirk, draper.
Bland, J. Moulton, blacksmith.
Blyth, W. York, mercer.
Bowser, W. Chatham, iron-manufacturer.
Brooke, R. V. Hurcott, paper-manufacturer.
Brooke, F. Basinghall Street, warehouseman.
Chapman, J. Dalston, flour-factor.
Ceren, P. Quality Court, scrivener.
Cox, J. Penzlewood, miller.
Cusset, J. East Street, Red Lion Square, upholder.
Davies, J. Holborn, trunk-maker.
Davis, G. Broad Street, Bloomsbury, dealer.
Davis, H. Walworth, cap-maker.
Devenish and Newport, Villiers Street, upholders.
Drury, W. Stamford Street, stationer.
Falconer, J. Bernard Street, dealer.
Frodsham, J. Kinggate Street, watchmaker.
Gardiner, W. Luton, sack-manufacturer.
Gibson, R. Selby, cooper.
Glover, W. and J. Poultry, haberdasher.
Gurney, J. Brixton Causeway, carpenter.
Hand, J. Wormwood Street, warehouseman.
Hawkes, G. Longfleet, tanner.
Hawkins, R. Bridgewater, tanner.
Hemming, J. Walsall, druggist.
Hoole, S. Tottenham Court Road, hardwareman.
Jacobs, J. Broker's Garden, watchmaker.
Johnson, J. Liverpool, tallow-chandler.
Ireland, D. Portsmouth, tallow-chandler.
Kirkpatrick, T. Oxford Street, silk-mercer.
Lolley, W. M. Liverpool, rectifier.
Ludlam, J. Wood Street, hosier.
Mallinson and Sheard, Huddersfield, dyers.
Mason, J. Bradford, linen-draper.
M'Cloud, J. Woolwich, wheelwright.
Mucklow, J. Whitecross Street, butcher.
Orme, W. Charles Street, Middlesex Hospital, print-seller.
Parker, W. Bucknell Works, iron-founder.
Patterson, G. Hertford, merchant.
Peat, T. Wood Street, hosier.
Piper, J. Birmingham, innholder.
Poussett, R. B. Bermondsey, coal-merchant.
Rock, J. Aldersgate Street, tailor.
Shaw, D. Barnsley, mercer.
Sheppard, A. Leeds, milliner.
Sherwood, J. W. Newgate Street, cheesemonger.
Stanford, R. Castle Street, livery-stable keeper.
Stevenson, J. Oxford Street, dealer.
Swindall, J. Pendleton, grocer.
Taylor, J. Edgware Road, carpenter.
Thornton, W. and J. New Malton, coal-merchants.
Tigwell, J. Gosport, linen-draper.
Tulford, R. R. W. Great Russel Street, shoemaker.
Upsdell, J. Castle Street, builder.
Wallis, J. Fleet Street, engraver.
Weaver, T. Cheltenham, innkeeper.
Wighton, J. Cateaton Street, woollen-draper.
Williams, W. Wapping, soap-boiler.
Wilkes, W. Birmingham, factor.
Wright, S. sen. Grange Road, bricklayer.
Young, J. Cheltenham, dealer.

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

1810	Beef. s. d.	Mutton. s. d.	Veal. s. d.	Pork. s. d.	Lamb. s. d.
Feb. 23	6 4	6 4	8 4	7 6	—
Mar. 2	6 2	6 4	8 4	7 6	—
9	6 0	6 2	8 0	7 4	—
16	6 2	6 4	8 0	7 6	—

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Feb. 23	5 0	5 4	7 0	7 8	—
Mar. 2	4 8	5 0	6 4	6 8	—
9	5 0	5 0	6 6	7 4	—
16	5 4	5 4	7 0	8 0	—

HAY AND STRAW.

	St. James's.* Hay. £. s. d.	Straw. £. s. d.	Whitechapel.* Hay. £. s.	Straw. £. s. d.
Feb. 24	6 14 0	2 17 0	6 8 0	2 14 0
Mar. 3	6 10 0	3 3 0	6 4 0	2 16 0
10	6 12 0	3 6 0	6 6 0	2 15 0
17	6 10 0	3 12 0	4 18 0	2 16 0

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 22½d.	Flat Ordinary — 18d.
Dressing Hides 20	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb.
Crop Hides for cut. 22	per dozen — 34
	Ditto, 50 to 70 42

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lbs. 4s. 7d. Soap, yellow, 98s.; mottled, 108s.; curd, 112s. Candles, per dozen, 13s. 0d.; moulds, 14s. 0d.

WHEAT.

Feb. 24	13,284	quarters.	Average	95s.	2½d.
Mar. 3	13,559	— — —		97	1½
10	11,770	— — —		93	0½
17	23,212	— — —		91	7½

FLOUR.

Feb. 24	13,799	sacks.	Average	89s.	6½d.
Mar. 33	0,104	— — —		89	6½
10	22,030	— — —		89	7½
17	15,758	— — —		89	6½

BREAD.

	Peck Loaf. 4s. 8d.	Half Peck. 2s. 4d.	Quartern. 1s. 2d.
Feb. 24	4s. 8d.	2s. 4d.	1s. 2d.
Mar. 3	4 8	2 4	1 2
10	4 9	2 4½	1 2½
17	4 8	2 4	1 2

* The highest price of the market.

COALS.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Feb. 24	45s. 0d. to 47s. 0d.	43s. 0d. to 52s. 9d.
Mar. 3	44 6 47 6	42 3 55 0
10	— —	42 9 59 0
17	51 6 0 0	47 0 67 0

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon. 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock. Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.	
Feb.						
23	35	44	40	29,39	5	Rain
24	46	51	47	,50	0	Small rain
25	47	51	40	,46	35	Fair
26	38	47	47	,89	23	Fair
27	47	53	44	,65	19	Cloudy
28	40	52	48	,99	32	Fair
Mar.						
1	47	53	47	,78	16	Cloudy
2	48	54	49	,69	10	Small rain
3	49	51	41	,55	0	Rain
4	41	50	40	,36	18	Cloudy
5	40	45	39	,16	19	Cloudy
6	35	38	41	28,95	0	Snow
7	40	45	42	,81	0	Rain
8	45	49	46	,99	15	Cloudy
9	52	54	49	29,28	10	Stormy
10	50	54	50	,76	36	Fair
11	50	54	50	,90	30	Cloudy
12	52	52	46	,75	10	Stormy
13	40	42	40	30,00	32	Cloudy
14	39	41	38	30,00	25	Cloudy
15	38	38	35	29,64	20	Cloudy
16	35	39	34	,55	10	Cloudy
17	35	40	33	,65	30	Fair
18	32	44	36	,90	22	Fair
19	29	44	43	30,00	19	Fair
20	34	50	40	29,95	33	Fair

Prices Current, March 20th, 1810.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	2	8	0	to	3	5	0
Ditto pearl	2	14	0		3	10	0
Barilla	2	9	0		3	0	0
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	1	3	0		1	4	0
Camphire, refined .... lb.	0	8	0		0	8	6
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	36	10	0		38	0	0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	2	0	0		2	4	0
Ditto, East-India.....	0	6	0		0	8	0
Coffee, fine..... cwt.	6	15	0		7	5	0
Ditto ordinary.....	4	10	0		6	5	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	0		0	2	1
Ditto Jamaica....	0	1	5		0	1	6
Ditto Smyrna....	0	1	3½		0	1	4½
Ditto East-India..	0	1	3		0	1	6
Currants, Zant .... cwt.	3	10	0		4	5	0
Elephants' Teeth	18	0	0		30	10	0
——— Scrivellues	12	10	0		20	0	0
Flax, Riga..... ton	105	0	0		106	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	94	0	0		95	0	0
Galls, Turkey..... cwt.	5	10	0		7	12	0
Geneva, Hollands .. gal.	1	0	6		1	2	0
Ditto English.....	0	10	0		0	14	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	5	0	0		11	10	0
Hemp, Riga..... ton	73	0	0		75	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	73	0	0		75	0	0
Hops ..... bag	3	10	0		5	5	0
Indigo, Caracca ..... lb.	0	5	6		0	11	9
Ditto East-India	0	4	6		0	12	6
Iron, British bars, .. ton	15	0	0		16	0	0
Ditto Swedish.....	21	0	0		23	10	0
Ditto Norway.....	24	0	0		25	0	0
Lead in pigs..... fod.	37	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto red..... ton	35	0	0		36	0	0

Lead, white..... ton	50	0	0	to	50	10	0
Logwood chips..... ton	32	0	0		35	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	5	12	0		6	6	0
Mahogany ..... ft.	0	1	6		0	2	6
Oil, Lucca, .. 25 gal. jar	24	0	0		26	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	107	0	0		110	0	0
Ditto whale	46	0	0		47	10	0
Ditto Florence, ⅛ chest	3	15	0		4	5	0
Pitch, Stockholm, .. cwt.	1	1	0		1	3	0
Raisins, bloom .... cwt.	4	5	0		6	5	0
Rice, Carolina.....	1	6	0		1	9	0
Rum, Jamaica .... gal.	0	4	4		0	6	4
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	10		0	4	6
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3	18	0		3	19	0
Silk, thrown, Italian.. lb.	2	8	0		3	4	0
Silk, raw, Ditto	1	4	6		2	4	0
Tallow, English .... cwt.	3	17	6		0	0	0
Ditto, Russia, white..	3	13	0		3	14	0
Ditto ———, yellow..	3	12	0		3	13	0
Tar, Stockholm .... bar	2	9	0		2	11	0
Tin in blocks ..... cwt.	6	10	0		0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl. .... lb.	0	0	5		0	1	4
Ditto Virginia	0	0	9		0	0	11
Wax, Guinea ..... cwt.	7	10	0		8	8	0
Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.	75	0	0		90	0	0
Wine, Red Port.... pipe	90	0	0		105	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	85	0	0		95	0	0
Ditto Madeira.....	74	0	0		125	0	0
Ditto Vidonia.....	70	0	0		85	0	0
Ditto Calcavella.....	90	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto Sherry..... butt	71	0	0		105	0	0
Ditto Mountain	65	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto Claret .... hogs.	42	0	0		95	0	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 31-5——Ditto at sight, 30-7——Rotterdam, 9-13——Hamburgh, 28-10 ——— Altona, 28-11 ——Paris, 1 day's date 19-16——Ditto, 2 us. 20-0 ——Madrid, in paper ——Ditto, eff. 44 —— Cadiz, in paper ——Cadiz, eff. 37 ——Bilboa, —— ——Palermo, per oz. —— —— Leghorn, —— Genoa, —— ——Venice, eff. —— ——Naples, ——Lisbon, 65⅛——Oporto, 65⅛ —— Dublin, per cent. 9⅛——Cork, do. 10 ——Agio B. of Holland, — per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th FEBRUARY, to 20th MARCH, 1810.

N.B. In the 3 per ct. consols the *highest* and *lowest* price of each day is given; in the other stocks the *highest* only.

1810.	Bank stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	5 1-2 d. Exchq. B.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 p. Cent.
Feb. 22	276	68⅛	67⅛	84	99⅛	—	—	66⅛	—	180½	10 11p	—	—	—	1 8 p	—	67⅛	—	—
23	—	68⅛	67⅛	84	99⅛	18⅛	—	67	—	—	11p	—	—	—	10p	—	67⅛	—	—
26	276½	68⅛	67⅛	83⅞	99⅛	18⅛	—	—	—	—	12p	—	—	—	10p	—	67⅛	—	—
27	276	68⅛	67⅛	84	99⅛	18⅛	1¼p	—	—	186	12p	—	—	—	6p	—	68⅛	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mar. 1	—	68⅛	67⅛	84	99	18⅛	—	—	—	185¾	12p	—	—	—	10p	—	68⅛	—	—
2	275	68	67⅛	83⅞	—	18⅛	—	—	—	—	10p	—	—	—	10p	—	66	—	—
3	—	68¼	67⅛	83⅞	98⅞	18⅞	—	—	—	—	12p	—	—	—	11p	—	68⅛	—	—
5	—	68⅛	67⅛	83⅞	98⅞	18⅛	—	—	—	—	12p	—	—	67⅛	12p	—	68¼	—	—
6	—	68⅛	67⅛	84	98¼	—	—	—	—	—	12p	—	—	—	12p	—	68⅛	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13p	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	67⅛ 8	—	98⅜	—	—	—	—	—	12p	—	—	—	—	—	68⅛	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11p	—	68⅛	—	—
10	—	—	67⅛	—	96	—	—	—	—	—	11p	—	—	—	12p	—	68⅛	—	—
12	—	—	67⅛	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	12p	—	—	—	12p	—	68⅛	—	—
13	—	—	67⅛	—	97⅝	—	—	—	—	—	12p	—	—	—	12p	—	68⅛	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	67⅛ 8	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	13p	—	—	—	16p	—	69¼	—	—
16	—	—	68¼	—	98⅜	—	—	67⅛	—	—	18p	—	—	—	25p	—	69	—	—
17	—	—	69¼	—	99	—	—	68¼	—	—	17p	—	—	—	31p	—	70	—	—
19	—	—	68⅛	—	98⅛	—	—	—	—	—	17p	—	—	—	21p	—	69⅛	—	—
20	—	—	68⅛	—	98⅛	—	—	—	—	—	14p	—	—	1	15p	—	—	—	—

London Premiums of Insurance, March 20th, 1810.

London *to* Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c. 1½ *gs.*	Quebec and Montreal, 8 *gs.* ret. 4.
Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth, 2 *gs.*	Brazil and South America, 8 *gs.*
Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c. 3 *gs.*	Africa, and thence to W. Indies or America, 20 *gs.*
Bengal, Madras, or China, 7 *gs.* out and home, 12 *gs.*	Southern Whale-fishery, 20 *gs.*
Windward and Leward Islands, 6 *gs.* ret. 3.	Smyrna, Constantinople, Mediterranean, Nice, Leghorn, &c. 14 *gs.* ret. 7.
U. S. of America, 8 to 10 *gs.*	Lisbon and Oporto, 8 *gs.* ret. 4.
	Bristol, Liverpool, Dublin, and Cork to Madeira, 6 *gs.* ret. 4.
	U. S. of America, 8 *gs.*
	Windward and Leward Island, 6 *gs.* ret. 4.
	Lisbon and Oporto, 6 *gs.*
	Dublin to Liverpool, &c. 20*s.*
	Newfoundland to Jamaica, 8 to 10 *gs.*
	Mediterranean, and Windward and Leward Islands, 8 *gs.*
	Jamaica to London, Dublin, &c. 15 *gs.*
	U. S. of America, 8 *gs.*

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, &c. in March, 1810, (to the 26th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Grand Junction, £246.—Monmouthshire, £3 per share half-yearly, £136.—Swansea, £110.—Leeds and Liverpool, £188.—Kennet and Avon, £48.—Wilts and Berks, £53. £52. 10s.—Huddersfield, £42.—Dudley, £48. 10s.—Rochdale, £47.—Peak Forest, £66.—Ellesmere, £80.—Lancaster, £24. 10s. to £26.—Grand Surrey, £82.—West India-Dock Stock at £182 per cent.—East-India ditto, £135.—London Dock, £134.—Commercial Dock, £90 premium, ex dividend.—Globe Assurance, £128.—Portsmouth and Farlington ditto, £44 premium, with new subscription attached.—Thames and Medway, £42. to £44. premium—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £22. 10s.—Strand Bridge, £2 per cent. discount.

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